

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY Illustrated REVIEW OF REVIEWS

AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE

May 1900

Edited by ALBERT SHAW



Editorials in "The Progress of the World"

Admiral Dewey's Candidacy—How Puerto Rico will be Governed—The Proposed Government of Alaska—Notable Enactments of the New York Legislature—The Strike Epidemic—The New Carnegie Company, the Standard Oil Dividend, and the Third Avenue Railroad—The Opening of the Paris Exposition—The Queen's Visit to Ireland—The Campaign in South Africa—Russia's Use of England's Preoccupation.

Charles H. Allen, The First Governor of Puerto Rico

The Present Epidemic of Bubonic Plague

1. Plague and Fire in Honolulu.
2. Fighting the Disease Throughout the World.

The Military Leaders of the Boers

Sketches of the late General Joubert, of General Cronje, Louis Botha, the new Commander, and other noted Captains of the Boers.

Proportional Representation in Belgium

R. D. Blackmore, the Author of "Lorna Doone"

300 Great Conventions and Gatherings of 1900

A Number of Other Timely Subjects and Many Portraits and Pictures

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The Washington Elm, Cambridge, Mass.
Under this tree Washington first took command of
the American Army, July 3, 1775.



Old North Church (Salem Street).
Paul Revere displayed lanterns here, 1775.

Historical China.

Thirty-six views, as below, on dessert plates (9 inch) engraved for us by Wedgwood from picturesque etchings, in genuine old blue Wedgwood with foliage border, the following views:

- (28) State House, Boston, Bulfinch front, dedicated 1795.
- (24) Old South Church. Tea Party met here, 1773.
- (25) Old North Church, Salem Street. Paul Revere's lanterns were displayed here, 1775.
- (9) Green Dragon Tavern, Union Street, Boston—styled, by Daniel Webster, the Headquarters of the Revolution. Also, the Grand Lodge of Free Masons first met here.
- (12) King's Chapel, Boston, built 1686, rebuilt 1754.
- (19) Old Feather Store, North and Ann Streets, 1680 to 1808.
- (21) Old Sun Tavern, Faneuil Hall Square, 1680 to 1895.
- (22) Old Boston Theatre, corner Federal and Franklin Streets, 1794.
- (8) Faneuil Hall, "Cradle of Liberty," built 1742.
- (13) State Guards House, Boston, 1815. Lamb Tavern, 1746.
- (2) Boston Common and State House, 1836.
- (3) Harbor View of Boston from a map of 1768.
- (23) Old Brick Church, 1713, site of Joy's, now Rogers' Building.
- (29) State Street and Old State House, 1883.
- (16) Adjacent Lean-to Houses, in Quincy, Mass., each of which was the birthplace of a President of the United States.
- (27) The Public Library, Boston, 1895.
- (31) Trinity Church, Boston, 1895.
- (18) Mount Vernon, 1892, the home of Washington.

- (10) 1743. Independence Hall, Philadelphia, 1893, where the Independence of the United States was declared, July 4, 1776.
- (26) Old State House. East end, 1899, built 1657, rebuilt 1712.
- (20) Old Meeting-House, Hingham, erected 1681.
- (17) Mayflower in Plymouth Harbor, 1620.
- (1) Boston Town House, 1657, first seat of Massachusetts Government, built by Thomas Joy; burned 1711. Site, head of State Street, Boston.
- (6) Longfellow's birthplace, Portland, Me.
- (14) Longfellow's early home, 1898, Portland, built 1783.
- (34) The Battle on Lexington Common, 1775.
- (33) The Wayside Inn, 1683, Sudbury, Mass., 1899.
- (32) Washington's Headquarters, 1750, Newburgh, N. Y., 1899.
- (7) The Capitol, Washington, D. C.
- (11) John Hancock House, Boston, built 1737, demolished 1865.
- (15) Landing of the Pilgrims, Plymouth.
- (30) Signing of the Declaration of Independence.
- (35) Washington Elm, Cambridge, Mass. Under this tree Washington first took command of the American army, July 3, 1775.
- (36) "The Spirit of '76," from the painting in Marblehead Town Hall.

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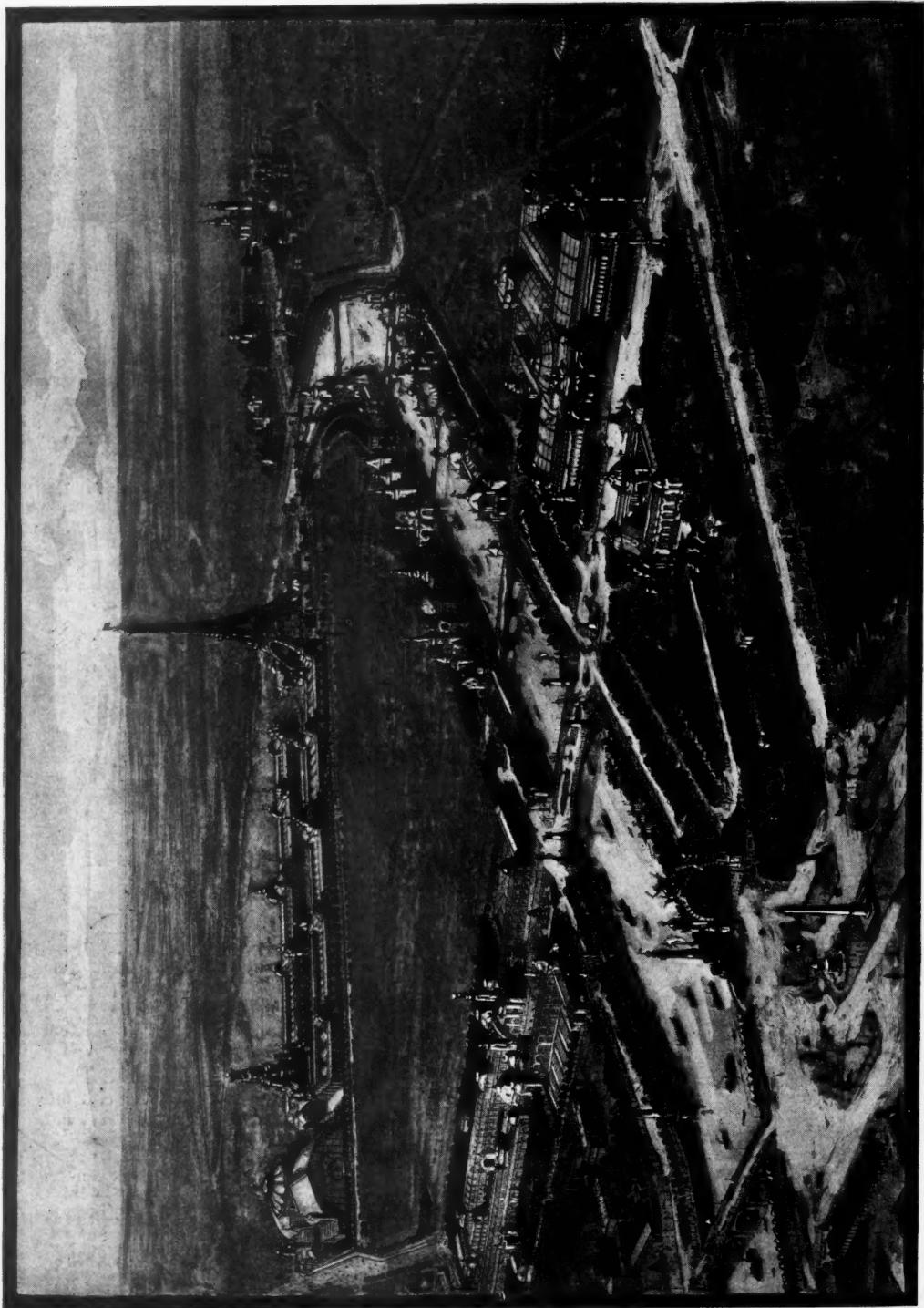
THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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A GENERAL VIEW OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900.

(The buildings are grouped on either side of the river Seine. The main entrance is in the left foreground of our picture, opening out on the Place de la Concorde. The United States Government Building is in the row along the right bank of the Seine.)

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

VOL. XXI.

NEW YORK, MAY, 1900.

NO. 5.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

Admiral Dewey's Can-didacy. Our American political circles were treated to a highly sensational surprise by the appearance, on the morning of April 4, in the New York *World*, of an authorized announcement that Admiral Dewey would be a candidate this year for the Presidency of the United States. There was a period of some months—before and after Dewey's return from his long vigil at Manila—when politicians of all parties considered his prestige so high that the Presidency was easily within his reach if he chose to be a candidate. The slate-makers were anxiously inquiring as to his party preferences: But nobody seemed to be able to answer that question conclusively, although most of his old friends said that his affiliations had always been Republican. Many Democrats, however, who were opposed to Mr. Bryan's views were anxious to secure Dewey as the Democratic candidate; and it was understood that some of them had met him and conferred with him on that subject as he was touching at one port after another on his leisurely return through the Mediterranean. At that time the gallant admiral had no aspirations toward civil office. He plainly stated that he was not qualified for such responsibilities, had no tastes that would lead him to enter the field of presidential politics, and absolutely renounced all thought of becoming a candidate. This announcement, of course, was made in perfect good faith, and it was accepted by the whole country as conclusive. It was also the opinion of those who admired the admiral most that his decision was a further mark of that well-poised judgment for which he had gained so much credit.

The Admiral's Prestige. When Congress revived for his benefit the rank of Admiral of the Navy, and he was designated to this great office as a life position, he had received honor and recognition that might well have been regarded as filling his cup to overflowing. So unbounded was the confidence of the country in

his good sense and knowledge of the questions at stake, that a great part of the public opinion of America reserved judgment upon the questions whether or not we were rightly in the Philippines, and whether or not we ought to stay there, until the admiral should speak plainly in conjunction with his colleagues of the Philippine Commission. The country, of course, was prepared to give due respect to the findings of President Schurman and the other members; but



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ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY.
(From his latest photograph.)

every one knows that it was Dewey's signature that gave weight to the preliminary report of the commission last October. The country has not ceased to entertain very loyal and devoted regard for the splendid sailor and commander who served his country so boldly in destroying the Spanish fleet at Manila, and so discreetly in the long and tedious months that followed. But ecstatic hero-worship is not a continuing mood. No American in his lifetime, not even Washington or Lincoln, ever experienced the sensation of being idolatrously worshiped by his fellow citizens with unflagging zest for more than a few days at a time. It is a practical world, and there are many things demanding attention. And thus, while we do not mean to neglect our heroes, we cannot make it our business to think of them all the time. Last year the whole country was thinking of Dewey with such ardor that if the presidential election had occurred then, and his name had been before the people, nobody would have cared to run against him, and his election would have been practically unanimous. But enthusiasm has cooled down, and people are thinking more of business and less of glory. They have resumed their more or less sharp differences of political opinion, and are not in the mood for electing a hero regardless of his politics.

His Notable Manifesto. Admiral Dewey's statement in the New York *World* purported to be in answer to a request asking him to express himself in view of the many conflicting reports relative to his attitude toward the nomination for the Presidency. The document has permanent interest, and is brief enough to quote here in full. It is as follows :

"Yes; I realize that the time has arrived when I must definitely define my position.

"When I arrived in this country last September I said then that nothing would induce me to be a candidate for the Presidency.

"Since then, however, I have had the leisure and inclination to study the matter and have reached a different conclusion, inasmuch as so many assurances have come to me from my countrymen that I would be acceptable as a candidate for this great office.

"If the American people want me for this high office, I shall be only too willing to serve them.

"It is the highest honor in the gift of this nation; what citizen would refuse it?

"Since studying this subject I am convinced that the office of the President is not such a very difficult one to fill, his duties being mainly to execute the laws of Congress.

"Should I be chosen for this exalted position I would execute the laws of Congress as faithfully as I have always executed the orders of my superiors."

"Is there any political significance in your trips West?" the *World* correspondent asked.

"No; I am simply filling the engagements made months ago—long before I ever thought seriously of the Presidency."

"On what platform will you stand?"

"I think I have said enough at this time, and possibly too much."

Its Reception and Effects. The foregoing statement drew from politicians and newspapers the almost unanimous verdict that the platform this year is more important than the candidate, and that even so great a citizen and public favorite as George Dewey must say plainly whether he would seek the Republican, the Democratic, or an independent nomination, and, further, must express himself clearly on the leading issues of the day, before he could be fairly entitled to have his candidacy taken with seriousness. Subsequently, from day to day, the admiral committed himself further until he made it distinctly known that he regarded himself as a Democrat and sought the support of the body which will hold its convention at Kansas City on July 4, which everybody had supposed would nominate Mr. William J. Bryan, either by acclamation or else on the first ballot. Some of those interviewed by the newspapers who treated Dewey's candidacy with the most respect criticised his conception of the presidential office as altogether inadequate. His theory that the duty of the President is merely to execute the laws that Congress enacts is remarkably similar to the view that Mr. Grover Cleveland expressed in his first letter of acceptance in 1884; but a brief experience in the presidential office soon convinced Mr. Cleveland that a very



BRYAN: "Dewey's candidacy does not concern me, but I wish he'd stop rocking the boat."

From the *Herald* (New York).

great part of his business was to have policies and to urge them. Undoubtedly, Admiral Dewey's long experience in a highly disciplined service like

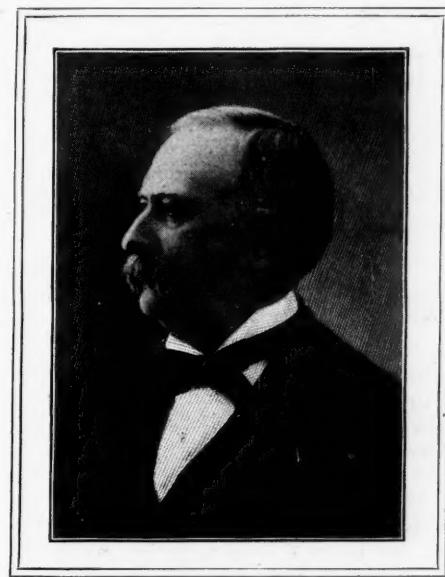
the navy has given him fitness for certain kinds of executive work. But the governmental business of a country like ours is so vast that the executive work comes to be parceled out among a great number of high officials. The President himself succeeds or fails in the executive part of his work in the ratio of the wisdom he shows in the selection of men. The ability to exercise wisely the appointing power usually calls for a long experience in polities and public office, and a wide acquaintance with men throughout the country. Apart from the exercise of the appointing power, the President's chief business may be said to lie in the making of decisions relating to a vast number of questions of policy of greater or less importance. It would therefore seem highly doubtful whether a high officer, either of the navy, like Dewey, or of the regular army, like Miles, whose life has been strictly devoted to the service to which he belongs, would be preëminently fitted to fill the position of President of the United States, especially in view of the kind of work that will fall to the presidential office in the next four years.

Dewey Versus Bryan. The Republicans have fully expected to nominate President McKinley.

That point is so definitely agreed upon among the men who will have the prevailing influence in the selection of delegates to the Philadelphia convention, that there has not been in any Republican quarter an open suggestion of any name to be presented in opposition to that of McKinley. It is plain, also, that the Republicans are fully reconciled to the prospect of having Mr. Bryan head the Democratic ticket. They believe that there is a strong conservative Democratic element that will vote for McKinley as against Bryan, and that Republican success under such circumstances will be fairly well assured. There are many Democrats in the East who had until several months ago continued to hope that some way might be found to prevent Mr. Bryan's nomination. But they had almost all of them come to the conclusion that Bryan could not by any possibility be defeated in the Democratic convention, when Dewey's announcement revived their hopes. Some of our readers may need to be reminded of the so-called two-thirds rule that always prevails in the national Democratic conventions, by virtue of which a simple majority cannot nominate, as in a Republican convention. One more man than a third of the body can prevent a nomination. Thus the Kansas City convention will have 930 delegates. If Mr. Bryan should control 619, but no more, he would fail to get the nomination. Some of the independent Democrats, especially in the East, at once seized

upon Dewey's candidacy as a possible means, not necessarily of nominating the admiral, but of keeping Bryan's majority below the two-thirds line, and thus deadlocking the convention until some dark horse might be brought forward as a successful compromise. The fact that Admiral Dewey's wife is a sister of Mr. John R. MacLean, who is the most active organizer of the Democratic forces of Ohio, naturally gave rise to the impression that Mr. MacLean and other Democratic politicians of experience and ability were among those who had persuaded the admiral to be a candidate.

How Puerto Rico Will Be Governed. After a long debate under the leadership of Mr. Foraker, of Ohio, the Senate on April 3 passed a bill providing a civil government and a revenue system for the island of Puerto Rico. The measure



HON. J. B. FORAKER.
(Senator from Ohio.)

proposes a framework of government modeled in a general way upon the familiar plan of government in our Territories. The civil authorities will consist of—(1) a governor, appointed by the President of the United States; (2) an executive council, which will also serve as an upper branch of the lawmaking body; (3) a chamber of delegates, which will be the lower branch. The island will be divided into seven districts, each of which will elect five representatives to this chamber of delegates, which will thus consist of thirty-five members. The executive

council, which will also have the character of a senate, will be an appointive body, and will include the principal department chiefs, such as the secretary, attorney-general, treasurer, auditor, commissioner of education, and commissioner of the interior, besides several others who may not hold executive portfolios. Five members of this council must be natives of Puerto Rico, and all are to be appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. The voters of the island will be those citizens who had decided before the 12th of April to give up their allegiance to the Spanish Crown, together with such citizens of the United States as may have taken up their residence in Puerto Rico. This system will give the people of Puerto Rico an abundant opportunity to show their political capacity, while enabling the President of the United States to interpose to such an extent as he may find necessary at any time. A supreme court is to be established in Puerto Rico analogous in every way to the supreme court of a Territory like Oklahoma or Arizona, and appeals from it may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. In addition to this there is to be a district court of the United States for Puerto Rico, presided over by a judge who will be regarded as a member of the federal judiciary.

*Virtually a
Territorial
Form.*

Thus it will be seen that for all practical purposes the civil administration and system of justice in Puerto Rico will be similar to those of a United States Territory. Each of our Territories is permitted to send to Washington a delegate, who has a seat in the House of Representatives without a vote. This bill proposes that the qualified voters of Puerto Rico shall elect an official who will be known as the Resident Commissioner to the United States, whose relations, it would appear, are to be with the executive rather than the legislative branch of our national Government, but whose salary is to be paid out of the Treasury at Washington, like that of a delegate from a Territory. However open the plan may be to criticism in points of detail, it would seem, like the Hawaiian project which we described last month, to be good enough for practical purposes. With the election of one house of the legislature in their own hands, the native Puerto Ricans can almost at once exercise full control over the ordinary laws under which they must live. Whether or not the native Puerto Ricans are to have a majority in the executive council must depend upon the discretion of the President of the United States. In any case it is supposed that they will have practically half of the execu-

tive council, although this will be by appointment rather than by their own choice. It will be very easy in the future, however, when experience has justified it, to change the law and allow the Puerto Ricans to elect a part of the council.

*The
Protracted
Tariff Issue.*

The country paid very little attention to the framing of a civil government for Puerto Rico, because of the overshadowing nature of the controversy as to the Puerto Rican tariff. As we have repeatedly stated, it had been the general supposition of the country that in annexing Puerto Rico we were, as a matter of course, giving that island full commercial union as if it were a part of the United States. While waiting for Congress to legislate, there had, under the military government of Puerto Rico, gone into effect by executive order a tariff system that was different on the one hand from that which had existed under the Spanish colonial authorities, and on the other hand from that of the United States. In our opinion it would have been both wise and fortunate if those executive modifications of the Puerto Rican tariff had gone to the extent of free trade between the island and this country. What the Puerto Ricans have wanted has been a stable arrangement of some kind, under which their interrupted trade could



MCKINLEY: "Will it cut any ice in the next campaign for me?"—From *Judge* (New York).

become reestablished. The President, in his message to Congress in the first week of December, had declared it our plain duty to remove tariff barriers between Puerto Rico and the United States.

The Cabinet undoubtedly held that view. Mr. Payne, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, not only concurred, but introduced a bill to that end. Why all these Republican authorities at Washington changed their minds, and decided that there must, after all, be a tariff between Puerto Rico and this country, has never been explained in a way that has been quite satisfactory to the sincerely inquiring mind. The advocates of the duty readily agreed to so low a scale as 15 per cent. of the rates that would have been due if the full Dingley tariff had gone into force. Then they made the concession that this tariff should be levied for only two years. Finally, in the bill as passed by the Senate, it was further conceded that these duties will be remitted in favor of entire free trade if at any time the Puerto Rican Government shall have established a system of internal taxation that suffices to give the island a revenue sufficient for ordinary necessities.

No Hardship to Puerto Rico. Meanwhile the 15 per cent. of the Dingley rates that will be collected in Puerto Rico on goods brought there from the United States will be paid into the Puerto Rican treasury for the exclusive benefit of the island. On the other hand, the 15 per cent. of the Dingley rates that will be collected by our Atlantic seaboard custom-houses on goods brought here from Puerto Rico will be scrupulously sent to the island, also for the exclusive benefit of the Puerto Ricans. Goods from European and other foreign countries brought to Puerto Rico will pay the Dingley tariff rates, exactly as if brought to New York. Now let nobody feel in conscience bound to say that in passing such a bill we have selfishly and wickedly broken faith with the people of Puerto Rico, and have invented an oppressive scheme for taxing them without their consent. A great deal of this sort of accusation has appeared in the newspapers, and it is remote from the truth. Under the arrangement provided by the bill, the Puerto Ricans will enjoy the stability and general protection assured them under the sovereignty of the United States, without paying a penny, directly or indirectly, of federal taxes. The small duty they will pay on imports from the United States simply gives them an easy and convenient way to raise taxes for their local expenses of administration, schools, and public works. As for the tax that will be collected in the United States on imports from Puerto Rico, this—according to the unanimous opinion of all American free-trade authorities for the past half-century—will come out of the pockets of the people of the United States. Thus, to the full extent of this tariff on imports from Puerto Rico, we shall

be levying a tax upon ourselves for the benefit of the islanders, inasmuch as we are sending the proceeds to them. It is true that they have wanted free trade, so as to be put, as far as possible, in the position of citizens of the United States. But apart from sentiment, and as a purely financial proposition, they would find it hard to prove that free trade would be as advantageous to their island treasury as this arrangement which gives their products easy access to the American market, while enabling them to collect a tax from the people of the United States on the entire volume of their export trade. An impartial analysis of all the facts in this most protracted and curious piece of recent lawmaking at Washington would seem to lead to the conclusion that, for some reason carefully held in reserve, the Republican party preferred to be generous rather than to be merely just. Senators Davis and Nelson of Minnesota, Mason of Illinois, Wellington of Maryland, Proctor of Vermont, and Simon of Oregon voted with the Democrats against the bill on its final passage, having held out to the last for the more simple and obvious plan of free trade. The bill was passed in the Senate by a vote of 40 to 31, and was at once taken up by the House of Representatives, which adopted its provisions without modification, after a spirited debate, by a vote of 161 to 153. The measure became a law by the President's signature on April 12. President McKinley promptly nominated for the post of civil governor of the island Assistant Secretary Allen, of the Navy Department, whose career and qualifications are sketched in this number of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* by Mr. Henry Macfarland. The inauguration of Governor Allen will take place at San Juan on May 1, when the new law goes into effect.

Alaska's Proposed Government. The present session of Congress is likely to be memorable in the constitutional and political history of the United States as one occupied with an exceptionally large amount of constructive legislation. Thus, besides the measures intended to provide full schemes of executive, legislative, financial, and judiciary administration for Puerto Rico in the Atlantic and Hawaii in the Pacific, there has been pending a very important governmental code for Alaska. The debates, moreover, have embraced the creation of a system of local governments for the various parts of the great Philippine Archipelago, and the government, present and future, of Cuba. The necessity of providing a more complete framework of government for Alaska than has heretofore existed has become urgent through the rapid influx not only of gold-seekers,

but also of energetic men who are able and willing to do pioneer work in the development of various other Alaskan resources. We are only beginning to guess at the variety of ways in which this northerly possession of ours can be made to yield wealth to the hardy and adventurous men who dare to face exposure and danger, and who come of a race that has done pioneer work across the whole breadth of our continent. We describe in a succeeding paragraph an interesting experiment in stocking the Alaskan Islands with foxes. This may bring it about that the equivalent of what has been lost to us of our great fur-seal industry through international complications may come back to us in the unexpected form of valuable fur-bearing animals regularly bred upon island dots heretofore regarded as without utility. As for the mineral wealth of Alaska, the marvelous discovery of gold in the sands of the Cape Nome beach has already attracted thousands of people, and it is probable that within another year there will be a large and thriving town on that distant Arctic shore. It has sometimes been said, particularly by the opponents of an expansion policy, that the people of the United States have shown themselves incapable of providing for the proper government of acquired territory by their failure to establish a suitable government in Alaska. Such criticisms have no conclusive value. It is only within the past two or three years that the rush of population to that vast region has created new conditions that must be met by more elaborate plans of government.

The Carter Bill. The measure entitled "A Bill Making Further Provision for a Civil Government for Alaska, and for Other Purposes," introduced by Senator Carter, of Montana, is in effect both a Territorial constitution and a code of law.

It seems to have been very carefully devised to meet actual conditions. It makes Alaska a "civil and judicial district" under the executive administration of a governor, appointed, as at present, by the President of the United States, with an exceptionally large range of discretion and authority, owing to the remoteness of Alaska from the seat of our government at Washington. The surveyor-general of Alaska is to be *ex-officio* secretary of the district, and to perform such duties as are assigned to secretaries of Territories. There is to be a district court with three district judges, one of the judges residing at Juneau, another at St. Michael's, and another at Circle City, the first one holding court alternately at Juneau and Skagway. These judges have authority to appoint commissioners throughout Alaska who are to act as justices of the peace, recorders, and

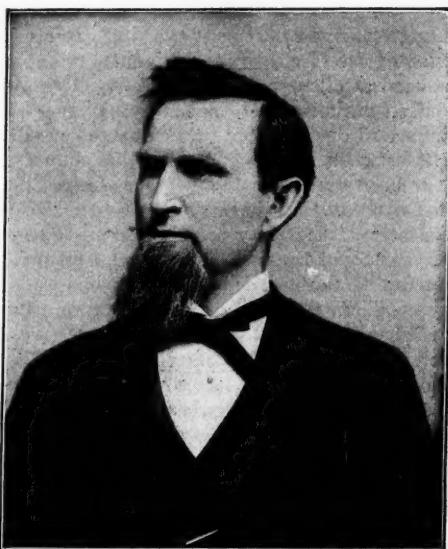


Photo by Bell.

HON. THOMAS H. CARTER.
(Senator from Montana.)

probate judges, and perform various duties, civil and criminal, of a kind imposed by law on United States commissioners. In view of the territorial extent of Alaska and the wide dispersion of the people, it is obvious that these commissioners will have a great deal of importance in the maintenance of law and the protection of rights. There will be an attorney-general for Alaska, and three district-attorneys, one for each of the judicial divisions, with subordinates that we need not here specify. There is also due provision for marshals and deputy-marshals for the efficient execution of the law and of the orders of the judges and commissioners. The important officers besides the governor—such, for example, as the surveyor-general, the attorneys, judges, and principal clerks and marshals—are to be appointed by the President of the United States with the confirmation of the Senate, and are to hold their offices for four years.

Local Government Provided. While this measure makes full provision for executive and judicial administration, it does not provide for a lawmaking body. The proper time does not seem yet to have come for the holding of general elections in Alaska. For the present, Congress must continue to serve as the legislature of the Territory. Last year there was a very complete code of criminal law provided for Alaska, and this Carter bill, which forms a document of more than 600 pages, comprises a seemingly complete, simple, and workable code of civil law and pro-

cedure for dealing satisfactorily with all questions that are likely to arise. Due provision is made for the incorporation of any community having 300 permanent inhabitants, the process being a petition, signed by not less than 60 *bona-fide* residents, to the United States judge of the district in which the community is situated. The judge has authority to make final decision as to the boundaries and the name of the town, and to give notice of an election at which the people will decide for or against incorporation. The first election will choose a common council of seven members, the voters being male citizens of the United States, and also those who have declared their intention to become citizens; provided these men have lived in Alaska for a year, and in the community that is to be incorporated for six months. In the first election, however, that is to decide on the question of incorporation, the voters will be limited to those having substantial property interests. These municipal corporations are to take the simplest, and therefore probably the best, possible form. The voters are merely to elect a council, and the council itself will designate one of its own members, who shall be *ex-officio* mayor. The council will also appoint, and at its own pleasure remove, a treasurer, a secretary, an assessor, and such other officers as are deemed necessary. The councilors are chosen for terms of one year, and no officials are to be appointed for longer terms.

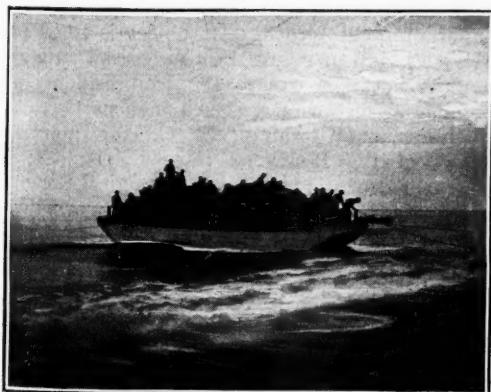
A Statesmanlike Measure. It is highly refreshing to see such good sense as is shown in all these provisions. Far from showing American incapacity for the framing of administrative laws, it is our opinion that this entire measure for Alaska shows sagacity and good judgment of a very high order. It is free from the fault of creating needless offices, and it leaves the system

to be established elastic enough so that men in authority may not be unduly hampered in the exercise of necessary discretion. Alaska is not settled down enough yet for a legislature; but all present aspirations for home-rule will be satisfied by the ease with which fully self-governing municipalities may be formed in every little neighborhood. In the course of a very few years it will be feasible, undoubtedly, to allow these self-governing neighborhoods to send their delegates to a general Alaskan assembly, upon which Congress will in due time confer such law-making and administrative authority as circumstances may require.

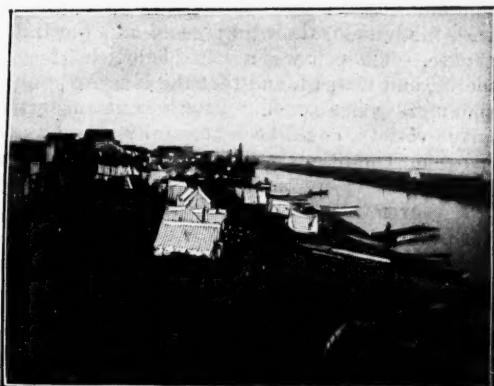
*The Rush
to
Nome.*

The recent sensational developments of the gold-bearing sea-beach at Cape

Nome have not affected the popular imagination to any such extent as the Klondike Eldorado; but from present indications, the coming summer will see an even greater emigration to Nome than any season has brought to the region about Dawson City. More than twenty thousand passages to Cape Nome have already been engaged by prospectors from many different States and Territories, and it is estimated the season will probably bring 40,000 to 50,000 gold-seekers to that far-away shore of Behring Sea. As each emigrant miner must spend, on the average, \$200 for transportation, equipment, and living, the transaction in its entirety will show a loss unless the three months of the season produce \$10,000,000 of gold. The operations of 1899 showed an estimated average of something over \$20 per day per man; and hence, if the deposit of gold along the twenty-five miles of auriferous beach and tundra is at all homogeneous, there can scarcely be a doubt that this total of production will be exceeded. No man can stake a claim on the beach, as the gold deposit lies



LANDING MINERS ON THE BEACH AT CAPE NOME.



NOME, AT THE MOUTH OF THE SNAKE RIVER.

between high-water mark and low-water mark. When Bill is exhausted with his shoveling, Jim will be ready to begin where Bill left off. The beach diggings will be peculiar, therefore, in offering absolutely no opportunity for organized capital to operate on a large scale. Not to be daunted, certain capitalists have planned to send elaborate dredging outfits, which are to be anchored just off the beach, for the purpose of exploiting the ocean bottom, which is said to be of the same auriferous character as the beach. Whether the Nome gold-supply keeps up with its magnificent promise or not, the transportation companies in the spring and summer of 1900 will make fortunes. Canadian shipowners are using every effort to have Cape Nome made a port of entry, in order to share in this lucrative trade—a project which is being vigorously opposed by the people of our Pacific seaboard. Nome itself has no harbor, and the process of discharging passengers and cargoes by lighters and small boats is so highly unsatisfactory, that a company has been formed to build a railroad one hundred miles northwest to Port Clarence, a good harbor. The preliminary surveys have been made, and if the present town of 5,000 inhabitants grows in a few months to one of 40,000, as appears likely, the undertaking will almost certainly be completed.

*Fox-Breeding
in Alaska.* That Alaska promises to be of service in other ways than producing gold,

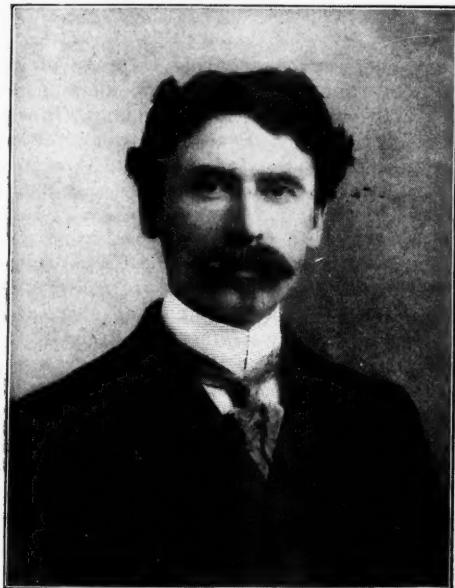
is shown in the last annual report of Mr. Howard M. Kutchin, the special agent of the treasury in charge of the preservation of the salmon fisheries. A curious and interesting part of the effort to save our valuable wild animals from extinction is to be seen in the breeding of wild foxes on the Alaskan islands. No less than thirty-five of these small bare islands, for each of which the United States charges \$100 per year rental, are occupied by the fox farmers. The blue fox had been in the line of extinction with the buffalo, the wild pigeon, and the ruffed grouse. The pelt was a valuable article of commerce, and it was found that the blue fox, unlike the more valuable, but utterly unmanageable, silver variety, could be successfully raised under favorable conditions. The fox-growers pay from \$150 to \$200 for a pair of breeding animals, and they must wait for a dozen years or more for profits. Then the profits are large and reasonably certain. Each island is in charge of a keeper and two or three native Indian assistants. The animals are fed on unmarketable fish, blubber, and cornmeal, and are trapped in box snares to prevent injury to the breeding individuals. The island of Kadiak alone has now 1,275 foxes bred by an enterprising Long Islander,

who is enthusiastic in his work, and who believes the success of this experiment will lead to the partial domestication of many other fur-bearing animals.

*The Friends
of the
Animals.* This spring is seeing other efforts for the preservation of animal life on a

more logical and better concerted plan than ever before. The League of American Sportsmen is working with unprecedented vigor over the whole country. Mr. George W. Shields, the president, reports that more than three thousand members of the League have been enrolled in every State and Territory, and gives a most creditable chronicle of their specific achievements—generally in the line of bringing lawbreakers to justice. This task of enforcing the law on unthinking people with guns who shoot birds and animals in the close season, on restaurant-keepers who persist in selling game when the law says they shall not do so, on ruthless Italians who use their Sundays to slaughter robins and song-birds, is always a thankless one, locally, and the men who are brave enough to insist on their duties as wardens of the League should have the effective support of every one who can give it. After an item describing the legal punishment of lawless deer-hounding, the League reports are only too apt to have to add that the barns of the game-warden were promptly burned. Local sentiment in nineteen cases out of twenty favors the game-law breaker when he is brought to justice; but the rapid extinction of birds and animals now makes it simply a question of whether any wild things shall be kept to make laws for. The League of American Sportsmen does not by any means restrict its wardenship to purely game-birds, nor are the notable men who act as vice-presidents merely sportsmen. The platform of the League is “the protection of game- and game fishes, the song, insectivorous, and other innocent birds.” Its object is to enforce the laws, and to secure proper legislation where it does not now exist. Its vice-presidents and influential members are such men as Governor Richards, of Wyoming; Dr. C. Hart Merriam, Chief of the Biological Survey; Dr. W. T. Hornaday, of the New York Zoological Society; Governor Roosevelt, of New York; President Jordan, of Stanford University; President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University; and Mr. Ernest Seton-Thompson, the artist and naturalist, the author of “Wild Animals I Have Known.” Mr. Thompson’s methods in the chase illustrate the sentiment of a considerable body of the leaguers. He goes hunting with a camera. No one man has done so much as Mr. Thompson in

awaking popular interest in this movement to befriend the animals. His rare understanding of the animals and his sympathetic introduction



ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON.

of his public to the mysteries of wild life, have brought over the whole country a wave of interest in this phase of nature study, and several societies interested in the preservation of bird-life have been encouraged to renew their work to save the comparatively few remaining terns, herons, gulls, and other handsome and useful birds that are about to disappear wholly before the demands of millinery art.

The New York Legislature. The New York Legislature almost every year has to consider at least some questions of importance to the country at large. The State is more populous than any other in the Union, and it is on various accounts the most conspicuous. Its Legislature in times past has enacted a great number of measures which have subsequently been accepted as a pattern for similar action by many other States. Last year the Ford franchise-tax law attracted wide attention, and set an example that in one way or another will be imitated very extensively. Under this law such corporations as street railways, gas companies, and others enjoying privileges of the sort commonly known as public franchises have now for the first time been subjected to an assessment for taxation purposes upon the value of those privileges. Most of the

rights of street railways in New York City were unwisely granted many years ago in perpetuity, with no provision for rental or public remuneration. Those franchises have acquired a great value, which has been capitalized and is represented by many millions of dollars of stocks and bonds. Under the new system taxes must be paid upon the assessed value of the franchises, very much as if such property were tangible like real estate. Of the measures enacted by this year's Legislature at Albany, none has so much interest for the country at large as last year's franchise-tax law. The one question of large national significance that was considered by the Legislature was that of the radical enlargement of the State canal system—chiefly, the Erie Canal connecting the Great Lake system with the ocean by way of Buffalo, Albany, and the Hudson River. The commission headed by Gen. Francis V. Greene recommended an expenditure of some \$60,000,000 for the sake of a canal that would greatly reduce the cost of transportation of grain and bulky materials, and would thus tend to build up the commercial interests of the port of New York. It is obvious that the maintenance of a waterway system from the West to the East is at least as advantageous to the Western producers as it can possibly be to Eastern consumers and commercial interests. In fact, a great many of the citizens of the State of New York who do not live on the line of the State waterways are strongly opposed to the expenditure of money which will make it easier for Western products to compete with Eastern farmers, who have now for many years past felt themselves heavily burdened by Western competition. Although it proved impossible to secure in the Legislature this year any conclusive action in the direction of General Greene's report, a bill was passed under an emergency message from Governor Roosevelt on the closing day of the session, appropriating \$200,000 for a complete and final investigation and survey that will supply exhaustive information upon the whole subject. A matter of so much moment as the possible expenditure of \$60,000,000 upon a public work may well be expected to require a good deal of deliberation.

Some Notable New Enactments. The progress of the State of New York in its administration of public charities and in its dealing with various classes appealing to public help and care, has long been well worthy of the observation of the country at large. In our March number we published an article entitled "A New York 'Colony of Mercy,'" descriptive of the Craig Colony for Epileptics, conducted as one of the charitable institutions of the State. A most note-

worthy step in the new direction has now been taken under a bill passed by the legislature before its adjournment last month providing for the establishment by the State of a hospital in the Adirondack Mountains for the reception and treatment of consumptives. This experiment bids fair to prove a veritable landmark in the history of progressive charitable and sanitary administration. A radical improvement in the transit facilities of the overcrowded city of New York is assured for the near future by the actual beginning of work upon the underground railroad system. The Legislature just adjourned made this consummation possible by supplementary legislation, which removed all lingering obstacles, and the authorities of the city on March 24 began the work with elaborate ceremonies, Mayor Van Wyck turning the first spadeful of earth. This system will have a marked effect in relieving the pressure of population upon the overcrowded districts of Manhattan Island; and this, in turn, will make more feasible the destruction of unsanitary property and the enforcement of a higher standard in the construction and maintenance of tenement houses. Very timely, therefore, is the passage of a law authorizing the governor to appoint a tenement-house commission to recommend improved methods. Governor Roosevelt has appointed on this commission fifteen representative citizens, including architects and builders, lawyers, experienced health-officers, charity organization workers, building experts, and owners of tenement property. The governor himself regards this commission as a very important body, since it will have to deal with one of the fundamental factors in the most difficult and complex of the social and industrial problems of the day. It would be deeply humiliating and discouraging if a city which some sixty years ago had the enterprise to establish a magnificent system of public water-supply by means of the original Croton Aqueduct should now put its people at the mercy of a private water company. Such a company has through political influence obtained control of various sources of water-supply with the hope of putting the city in a position to compel it to buy from this private corporation the additional water that ought, readily and inexpensively, to be made to reinforce the city's present supply. The past season has witnessed a great struggle on behalf of good citizens to make certain the overthrow of this conspiracy against the true interest of the city. While it did not prove possible to secure legislation of a kind regarded as permanent and conclusive, it is at least satisfactory to know that a measure was passed which will for the present make it certain enough that the Ramapo contract cannot be car-

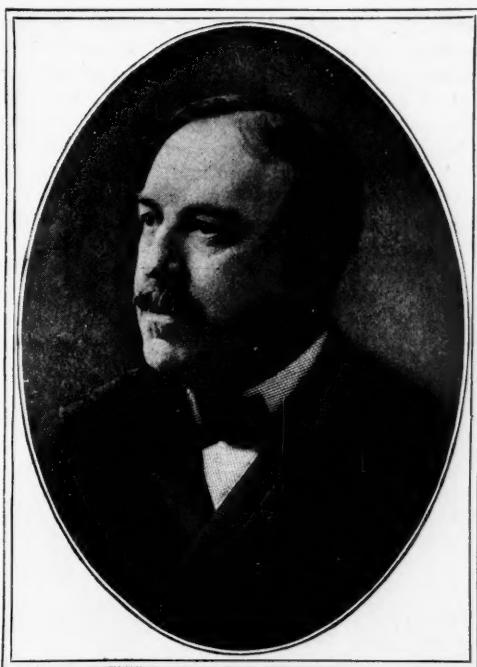
ried through. A great deal of effort was expended, with success at the end of the session, in an endeavor to secure the repeal of a law under which prize-fighting has recently flourished in New York.

*Other
New York
Concerns.*

A measure likely to prove of great importance for New York City is one which conferred upon Governor Roosevelt the authority to name a charter commission to revise the framework of government of New York City. Our readers will remember that the consolidation of New York and Brooklyn, together with considerable suburban territory, to form the present City of New York, occurred some three years ago. It was very generally expected that the elaborate charter then provided for the government of the city would need early revision in the light of experience. The existing mechanism of the municipal government is exceedingly complicated; and the observation of its working has seemed to convince the community that many changes would be desirable, and that they might be introduced without any violent disturbance of such departments of municipal life and work as are carried on satisfactorily. For several years past there has been a marked disposition to try to improve the public-school system of the city of New York, and some further legislation to that end was enacted in the recent session. Incidentally it is to be noted that a bill was passed admitting colored children to every public school in the State. This does not affect conditions generally prevailing, but was meant to apply to certain special instances. A matter of far more than local note is the passage of a measure making provisions which look toward the establishment of a park for the sake of preserving the scenic beauty of the famous Palisades of the Hudson River, a few miles north of New York City. The Palisades lie partly in New York and partly in New Jersey. The two States are now proceeding upon harmonious plans, and it is hoped that complete success may attend the effort to preserve what is rapidly undergoing mutilation and destruction. Some of the finest spurs of the Palisades have already been destroyed by companies which break down the great wall of rock with immense dynamite blasts and then crush the stone for road-making materials. The bill provides for ten commissioners, with full power to select the necessary lands. It is probably within bounds to say that the general administration of the State of New York has not, in half a century, been so efficient at all points and so free from scandal or reproach as now, under Governor Roosevelt's energetic direction.

The Kentucky Dispute In the Courts. The legal questions involved in the contest concerning the Kentucky governorship were decided, by the Court of Appeals of that State, on April 6. Six of the seven judges held that the action of the Legislature in declaring William Goebel governor and J. C. W. Beckham lieutenant-governor was constitutional, and that, as a result of the death of Goebel, Beckham is the acting-governor of the State. The court explicitly declares that the power to pass on election contests was conferred on the Legislature by the constitution of the State, and that the judiciary, a coördinate branch of the State government, cannot call in question the motives of the Legislature in acting within its constitutional powers. A few days later a writ of error to the United States Supreme Court was granted, and the appeal has been filed at Washington. Meanwhile, several circumstantial accounts of an anti-Goebel plot, differing from one another in important particulars, but agreeing in implicating the Republican leaders in Goebel's assassination, have been "given out" at Frankfort. Governor Taylor has declared his readiness to face an indictment based on such testimony. The grand jury of Franklin County has named him as an accessory.

The April Elections. The spring elections of this presidential-campaign year have afforded no indication of the country's political drift. The Republicans carried Rhode Island by a slightly reduced plurality, electing the Hon. William Gregory to the governorship. Under the constitution of Louisiana, adopted two years ago, the first quadrennial election of a governor and other State officers took place on April 17. The educational restriction of the franchise greatly reduced the number of votes in the State as compared with the returns of the State election in 1896. The Democrats were entirely successful, electing State Auditor Heard governor and a legislature pledged to the election of Governor Foster as successor to Senator Caffery. In Utah, the Hon. W. H. King, a Democrat, was chosen to occupy the seat in the House of Representatives from which Brigham H. Roberts was excluded. In the Chicago aldermanic elections, a majority of the candidates approved by the Municipal Voters' League were successful. The Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden was elected to the city council of Columbus, Ohio. A Republican, Mr. Julius Fleischmann, was elected mayor of Cincinnati. In Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri the Republicans made gains in the municipal elections, while in Michigan there were large Democratic gains. If these results signify anything at all, they point to the increasing tendency



HON. WILLIAM GREGORY.

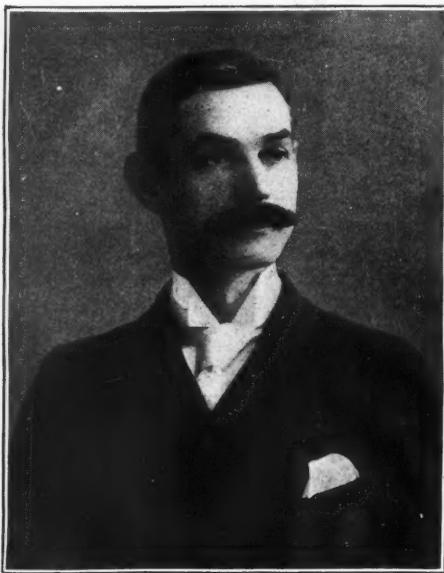
(The new governor of Rhode Island.)

among the voters to disregard the claims of the national parties in local affairs.

The Strike Epidemic. The present season has witnessed an epidemic of strikes unlike anything the country has seen in several years.

At first glance this looks like an evidence of hard times, but in reality it is one of the evidences of better times. The first effect of industrial revival is the general employment of the unemployed; the next effect is a succession of strikes to secure an advance in wages corresponding to the advance in prices. It is this second effect which the country is now experiencing. The center of the recent disturbances has been the city of Chicago, and the greatest of the strikes which have centered there has been that among the machinists. At one time over three thousand machinists were out in Chicago alone, and nearly two thousand more in Cleveland and Columbus, Ohio; while the general unrest in the trade threatened the suspension of work among union machinists all over the country. The cause of the conflict, as stated by the men, was their demand for a nine-hour day without reduction of wages, and "price and a half" for overtime work. The cause, as stated by the employers, was the insistence of the union upon its "recognition," which was believed to involve the ultimate discharge of non-union

machinists. The employers endeavored to form a national union of employers with which to fight the national union of laborers ; but either the sense of class solidarity was weaker among the employers or else the attempt to organize came too late to be effective. Before a general tie-up had been actually precipitated, the employers accepted the proposal of the men to arbitrate the various points at issue. Next to the machinists'



JAMES O'CONNELL.

(President of the International Association of Machinists.)

strike, the most important has been that among the building trades. Here the workmen have been less successful, because the phenomenal rise in the price of iron and the exceptional rise in the prices of lumber have reduced building operations much below last year's level, and the demand for labor has been proportionately cut down. In the building-trades strike the issue has been the preservation or overthrow of the Building Trades Council, through which the carpenters, masons, plasterers, etc., of Chicago have been able to dictate terms to a degree unknown in any Eastern city. Through this council, every one of the organized building trades stands by every other, ordering sympathetic strikes whenever necessary to secure any important demand. The enormous power thus secured has brought great gains to the workmen, especially in the matter of hours, but has in many particulars been wielded so as to hamper production. The contractors are determined to overthrow this coun-

cil, and seem thus far to have the best of the fight. The fact that some of the trades-unionists have been resorting to intimidation and violence is the clearest evidence of weakness as well as its surest promoter.

*Strikers
and
soldiers.*

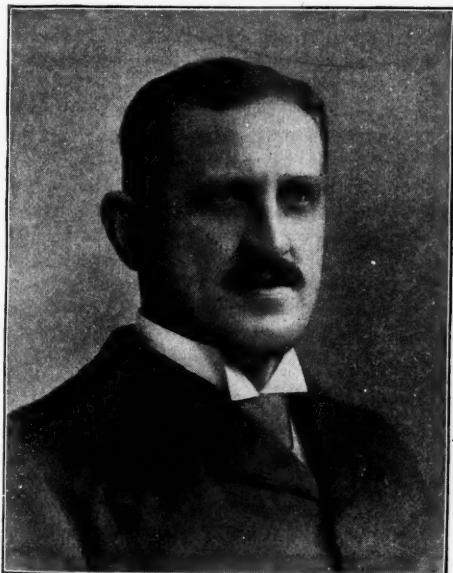
In Chicago, the violence to which strikers have resorted has not seemed, to local officials, to be beyond their powers to deal with. In New York, however, the militia has been called out to preserve order among some Italian strikers who had been employed by public contractors upon the Croton Dam. These Italians were working for much lower wages than the new law permits upon public work ; but then the contracts were made before the new law went into effect. Since the militia arrived one soldier—a sergeant—has been killed by the strikers. At last accounts the effect of the soldiers' presence seems to have operated to prevent any further violence, and work on the dam has begun again. More serious, however, in the eyes of the labor world than the presence of the militia at the scene of the strike in New York is the continued presence of the United States troops at the scene of last year's strike among the miners of the Cœur d'Alène, in Idaho. Rarely has there been so clear an occasion for the calling in of federal troops as there was in the mining districts of Idaho last year. The concentrator of a non-union mine was attacked by an armed mob and destroyed by dynamite, and the absence of the State militia in the Philippines made it difficult for the State authorities to cope with the situation. Only the most extreme trade-unionists protested against the calling in of the federal troops. Nevertheless, the continued presence of these troops, coupled by the continuance of martial law in the disturbed district, has occasioned a national ferment in trades-union circles. The especial object of trades-union hostility has been an order forbidding mine-owners to employ any miners connected with the miners' union. For a month past, the committee on military affairs of the House of Representatives has been investigating the situation, and there is some hope that its report may



GOV. FRANK STEUNENBERG, OF IDAHO.

outline a plan by which the State authorities may assume the duty of preserving order. The New York situation, where the commonwealth immediately concerned has to bear the burden of supporting the troops, promises a speedier settlement than the Idaho situation, where the State authorities use the federal troops without expense to their own commonwealth.

Corporations and Publicity. We published last month an interesting article by Professor Jenks, of Cornell University, in which our readers will find a summary of the measures by which it has been proposed to secure in the State of New York a better regulation of trusts and great corporations. Professor Jenks himself took the lead for the Industrial Commission in the conduct of the recent very remarkable inquiry at Washington into the growth and operation of particular industrial organizations and of the so-called "trust movement" in general. He is reputed also to have had an important part in the drafting of the New York bills which he described in that article. Professor Jenks does not belong to the school of reformers who would smash the trusts first and investigate them afterward. He does believe, however, very firmly in the importance of turning the white light of publicity upon the methods and operations of private corporations. These bills referred to failed to pass in the present New York Legislature; but the doctrine is



MR. H. H. VREELAND.

(President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.)

good, and it is held to be the one safe present conclusion concerning the management of trusts by so many clear-headed men that there can be no doubt the effective trust legislation of the immediate future will proceed along these lines. We have had some sensational and startling illustrations of late of the necessity—not merely from the point of view of the general public, but also from that of the innocent shareholders—of a better public oversight and regulation of corporations. One of these illustrations was the complete financial breakdown of a street-railroad system in New York City, known as the Third

(From the *Herald*, New York.)

Avenue, the stock of which was readily selling not so very long ago at 240, and which declined with almost lightning-like rapidity to a point where it sold in March for about 45, following which the company went into the hands of a receiver. The road was enjoying without any cost one of the most lucrative franchises in the world, and was operating cars about as closely together as they could be

moved on the tracks, each car being suffocatingly packed with people who paid their fares uncomplainingly. The stockholders of the road had simply been the victims of mismanagement, part of which may be set down to blunder and part to plunder. A better public oversight of large corporations would have saved this wreck.

Third Avenue Redivivus. At the darkest moment of the history

but wholesale purchase of its stock was begun by the managers of the Metropolitan Street Railway—the corporation which, under President Vreeland's effective guidance, has come to be one of the most influential and substantial street-railway systems in the world. When enough stock had been acquired to make the Metropolitan's influence paramount in any future disposition of the Third Avenue's affairs, it was announced that President Vreeland had secured a 999 years' lease of the bankrupt road. The reorganization was financed by the issue of \$50,000,000 of 100-year first-mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, of

which \$35,000,000 were sold to a banking-house at par, the remaining \$15,000,000 being held in reserve to satisfy outstanding bond obligations of the old concern, and to provide some necessary cash. These bonds are guaranteed unconditionally, principal and interest, by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which further agrees to pay the Third Avenue company the entire net earnings above fixed charges and operating expenses for four years, then for two years 5 per cent. on the capital stock of \$16,000,000; for four years after that 6 per cent., and after that 7 per cent. for the balance of the term of the lease. President Vreeland is confident that he can manage the old Third Avenue property in conjunction with the Metropolitan to such advantage as to earn in the immediate future as much as 4 per cent. over all the heavy interest charges established by so heavy a bond issue; and this confidence is reflected in the market-price of the stock, which is now quoted well above par, to the great relief of many investment holders.

Another Instance. The Third Avenue is not the only great transit company whose sensational affairs have lately been discussed in Wall Street, the newspapers, and the law courts. Various transit lines in Brooklyn had been consolidated a year or two ago, largely through the exertions of the late ex-Governor Flower. Faith in the great intrinsic value of the franchises and the vast daily patronage of this Brooklyn system kept the stock for a time at high quotations in the market. Then came a time, several months ago, when disquieting rumors began to affect the stock market, and the quotations began to go sharply down from a maximum of 135 or more to about half those figures. The amount of capital stock outstanding being \$45,000,000, it is readily seen how such sudden and violent changes in the market value must have affected not merely the speculators, but also great numbers of *bona-fide* investors; and such fluctuations are the more disturbing because the monopoly conditions that protect street-railroad enterprises seem to insure exceptional safety to investors. The fact is, respecting Brooklyn rapid transit, as respecting Third Avenue, that neither stockholders nor the general public had been allowed anything like a sufficient knowledge of the policies and methods of the company and of its financial status from time to time. In the case of Brooklyn rapid transit, the lack of sufficient information gave opportunity to defamers; and a grand jury has now confirmed the charge that there was a conspiracy in Wall Street to depress the quotations by the systematic circulation of defamatory rumors.

If a business as comparatively simple as that of street railroads suffers such violent ups and downs, nobody must be surprised at the erratic financial career that one or another of the great industrial corporations or trusts is bound to pursue from time to time. Thus the condition of the sugar trust was much under discussion last month. It had been regarded as an exceptionally sound example of the alleged value of the trust plan in giving steadiness to a great industry. Last year the stock of the sugar trust sold at 182 as the highest quotation. Early last month the same stock was sold at about 95. This change was due to the announcement that the quarterly dividend payable April 1 would be only half as large as the dividends paid for some time past. Thus with all its immense prestige and power, the American Sugar Refining Company has not been able in the past year to regulate prices and control the situation, in view of the determined attitude of the independent refiners. In the face of such a situation, it would seem worth while for the public to renew its efforts in the direction of breaking down railroad rebates and discriminations, and safeguarding all the conditions under which competition may naturally spring up when monopolies attempt to fix arbitrary prices. Furthermore, it might well be argued from current industrial facts and conditions that the public does not need protection so much from the mere principle of combination and aggregation as from semi-fraudulent schemes which float vast issues of stock, the subsequent failure of which is destined to involve legitimate business interests, destroy credit, and provoke panic and depression at a time when the country is entitled to a period of quiet prosperity.

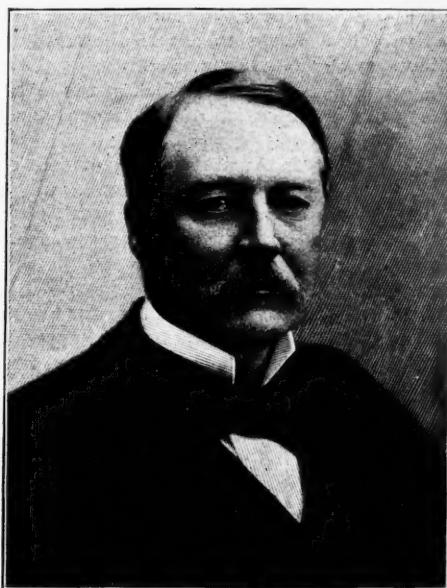
The Carnegie Consolidation. Happily the disagreements between Mr. Frick and the Carnegie Steel Company, which were described in an article in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS last month, have come to an end without the litigation which, if protracted, might have disturbed the magnificent economy of production due to Mr. Carnegie's genius. A giant corporation has been formed under the laws of the State of New Jersey, the laws of Pennsylvania not permitting such an organization, to include the score or more properties in which Mr. Carnegie is interested. The separate properties retain their Pennsylvania charters; the Carnegie Steel Company itself changing in Pennsylvania from a firm to a corporation, and the whole are combined under the New Jersey charter, with a capital of \$160,000,000. Mr. Carnegie owns a majority of the stock of the new corporation, Mr. Frick is a stockholder to the ex-

tent of \$16,000,000, and the remainder of the stock is divided among the partners in the separate properties, none of it being offered to the public. Mr. James B. Dill, the lawyer in charge of the vastly complicated details of this reorganization, has drawn up a charter which gives the Carnegie Company the right to engage in such a number of industries as would seem to completely cover every operation connected with the making of steel and steel manufactures, from the original extraction of the raw materials from the earth to the marketing of the finished product. This altogether fortunate settlement of the questions at issue in the Carnegie Steel Company will doubtless insure the continued attention of both Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Frick, in greater or less degree, to the business of producing the best steel at the smallest cost by means of an extraordinary division of labor. The vast fortune accumulated by Mr. Carnegie and the wealth and industrial power also secured by his partners and associates are simply the result of great courage and foresight in the use of legitimate business opportunities such as were equally available to other business men. Americans have no more reason to find fault with Mr. Carnegie for having been exceptionally successful than has the business community of Prussia for looking with hostile eyes at the stupendous success achieved by the Krupp firm through a like talent for the organization of industry on a large scale. It is due to the success of Mr. Carnegie and a few other great captains of industry in this country that America has at length reached preëminence in the iron and steel business; and a great part of the present wave of prosperity that the whole country feels grows out of the fact that our iron masters can now compete successfully in all markets at a time when Asia and Africa are entering upon great schemes of railroad construction, bridge building, and other engineering operations that require wholesale supplies of manufactured steel.

\$80,000,000 per Year. Following the publication of the astonishing profits of the Pittsburgh steel companies has come the quarterly dividend on the Standard Oil stock, in figures which simply stagger the imagination. A regular dividend of 3 per cent. for the three months was declared, and in addition an extra cash dividend of 17 per cent., or a total payment to stockholders of \$20,000,000, for the three months' operations of Mr. John D. Rockefeller's organization. The capitalization of the Standard Oil Company is \$110,000,000, and the stock is now worth in the open market nearly \$550,000,000—by no means an extravagant appraisal by the dealer in stocks, if there is any likelihood that the

future will show the average profits of the past three years. The present dividend is the largest ever declared by the Standard Oil Company, and, it is said, the largest ever declared by any corporation for a like period. But for four years past the company has averaged dividends of nearly \$32,000,000 per year, the rate before 1896 being \$12,000,000 per year since 1891. Mr. Rockefeller's company disposes of nearly all the 1,700,000,000 gallons of oil annually produced in America, and together with Nobel Brothers, of Russia, it supplies Great Britain and Europe as well. The announcement of this enormous increase in the profits of the oil trust aroused Mr. Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts, to introduce into the House a resolution stating that the unusual dividend was the result of an increased price of three cents a gallon to the consumer, and calling on the attorney-general to direct the several United States district attorneys to enforce the provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

Gigantic Railroad Mergers. President A. J. Cassatt, who succeeded to the head of the Pennsylvania Railroad on the death of Mr. Frank Thomson, last June, is giving the most striking evidence of his belief in railroad expan-



A. J. CASSATT.

(President of the Pennsylvania Railroad.)

sion and of energy in promoting the corporate connections which will insure to his road an advantageous control of rates and traffic arrange-

ments. Not only has the Pennsylvania Railroad obtained a controlling voice in the Chesapeake and Ohio, and bought 200,000 shares of the Norfolk and Western, which will give it two directors in that company; it has also obtained a sufficiently strong interest in the Baltimore and Ohio for its purposes. The Baltimore and Ohio has, too, completed arrangements for taking over the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, which runs from Parkersburg, W. Va., to Louisville and St. Louis by way of Cincinnati. The Chesapeake and Ohio and the Norfolk and Western are two of the most important bituminous-coal roads, and these combinations, together with the harmonious relations now established between the Pennsylvania management and the New York Central interests should obviate any repetition of the serious disturbances in coal rates. The Pennsylvania management has adopted the method, in the execution of these important "deals," of selling its stock to provide for the purchase, in the open market, of interests in the properties it wishes to control or influence. That the company is to pursue still further the policy of controlling, wherever possible, any Eastern lines which can be operated to greater advantage under a united management, is indicated by the programme of a stockholders' meeting to increase the capitalization. In the Southwest the Louisville and Nashville Railroad is about to absorb the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis property, by the exchange of L. & N. stock for stock of the merged property in the proportion of two to one.

The Nicaragua Canal. Early in April it became evident that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty could not be ratified by the Senate, with or without the Davis amendment. Under the circumstances, the postponement of action on the treaty was for a time thought to involve the postponement of the bills that were pending for the construction of a governmental canal. Representative Hepburn was able, however, on April 20, to announce an agreement among the leaders in the House by which his bill for a government canal was to be considered by the House on May 1 and 2. The Isthmian Canal Commission has returned to this country, after spending three months in Central America selecting the best route for a canal. It is expected that the Commission's report will be made in December next. The commissioners found that the sentiment of the people in Nicaragua and Costa Rica was in favor of the United States building the canal. The Panama route was also thoroughly surveyed; but until the report is made the commissioners will say nothing of the advantages or disadvantages of either route.

By an order of the War Department *Affairs in the Philippines.* a military division of the Pacific has been erected in the Philippine archipelago. This division is divided into four departments, and the headquarters of the division will be at Manila. Since this order went into effect General Otis has been relieved from command in the Philippines at his own request, because of continued ill health. He will be succeeded on May 1 by General MacArthur, whose success in coping with the unusual difficulties of the Philippine military situation has been universally recognized. In recent engagements, especially in the province of Ilocos Norte, the insurgents have sustained heavy losses. A statement issued by the War Department shows that on April 1 our total force in the Philippines amounted to 63,855 men in service, including 956 regular army officers and 1,356 officers with volunteer rank. Of the enlisted men 23,397 were regulars and 30,847 volunteers. General Otis has recommended that a large repressive force be maintained in the islands for some time. He has approved a scheme of municipal government which gives the Filipinos for the first time the right of suffrage in the election of officers and the establishment of town governments. This work of organizing municipalities, so well begun by General Otis, will be advanced by the Philippine Commission, which sailed from San Francisco on April 17. The Navy Department has issued orders looking to the speedy reduction of our naval force in the archipelago.

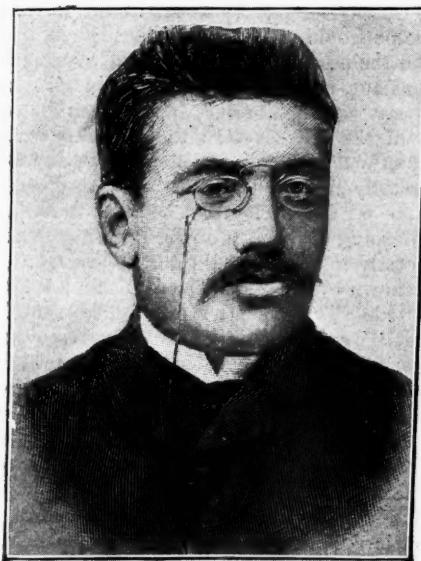


GEN. ARTHUR MACARTHUR

Paris Opens Her Great Fair. The French Exposition of 1900 was formally opened on April 14. M. Millerand, the socialist minister of commerce, was chosen to deliver the inaugural address—a significant choice, as M. Millerand, of all members of the cabinet, has been the most savagely attacked by the clerical and anti-republican factions. Scarcely less significant was the absence of any religious function or allusion. President McKinley sent a congratulatory cablegram, and Americans figured honorably in other

with its curiously composite character, should have lasted so long is some guarantee, now that the Exposition has begun, that it will last till it closes, and so give to France a much-needed breathing-time in which to think of other things besides politics. A quiet period of rest, by its own fireside, is what the country most needs for the present, and what the Exposition seems likely to provide with benefit both to France and the rest of the world.

Europe's Friendly Interest. It need hardly be said that the French people have put forth every effort to make the Exposition a success. The number of French exhibitors reaches 30,000—some 12,000 more than all foreign competitors put together. While there is nothing in the present fair to attract the world-wide interest of the Eiffel Tower, all the published accounts agree that the grounds and buildings have been laid out with the taste the French always show in such things, and that several features—the new bridge across the Seine, named in honor of Alexander III.—will remain as worthy monuments to the Exposition of 1900. So far as the interest of foreign countries is concerned, the enterprise is already assured of success, and there is not the least reason for doubting that Europe and America will again depopulate themselves to enjoy it, as they did in 1889. Germany has shown particular friendliness, and the Berlin Chamber of Commerce sent a cordial telegram of congratulations and good wishes. The Russian section was opened on the 17th with special ceremonies, at which M. Loubet was present, and the occasion utilized for the presentation of a personal gift from the Czar to France. The Queen of Saxony visited the Exposition on Wednesday, the 18th, setting an example which will probably be followed by all the royalties of Europe. The American section, on the forwardness of which General Porter and Mr. Peck were complimented both by M. Loubet and Commissioner-General Picard, occupies 329,052 square feet, with 47 distinct exhibition spaces, 33 in the main grounds and 14 in the Vincennes Annex. That the Exposition was in a state of unreadiness at the last moment was certainly not due to any lack of effort on the part of M. Picard and the other managers of the Exposition. Great numbers of laborers had been at feverish night work in the attempt to make the great fair presentable on the opening day. Even the military were called in to aid in the national undertaking, and the spectacle of some thousands of red-trousered soldiers industriously gleaning scraps of papers, and débris of every sort, suggested unexpected utilities of a standing army.



M. MILLERAND.

ways at the birth of the great fair; and as a Chicago firm has already secured the contract for tearing down the buildings, they will also be represented at its death. Like all expositions, the present one was opened some few weeks before all the buildings were ready; but it is pleasant to learn that no exhibits were in such a forward condition as our own. The number of American exhibitors is second only to those of France herself, and far ahead of all other competitors. Where the English have only 1,000 and Germany 3,000, the United States has 7,000—a result which is exceedingly creditable to Mr. Peck, the American commissioner-general, and his assistants. There is every reason to believe that the Exposition will have good effects beyond its commercial success. It opens after three years of almost incessant turmoil for France, during which the very stability of the republic has seemed to be more than once in danger. The fact that the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry,

The Queen's Visit to Ireland. Queen Victoria left Windsor for Ireland on April 2, the centenary of the passing of the Act of Union, and both at Kingstown and Dublin received from her Irish subjects the heartiest possible welcome. Dublin is a city that lends itself capitally to a state pageant, and the Irish have the instinct of the true Celt for the management of such ceremonies. All accounts agree that, as a mere matter of artistic display, the Queen's reception surpassed the Jubilee celebrations of 1897. Far more remarkable was the irrepressible delight of the Irish people at having the Queen again among them after an absence of nearly forty years; and the attempted assassination of the Prince of Wales at Brussels, on the very day the Queen landed on Irish soil, gave naturally an extra enthusiasm to their welcome. The visit was undertaken in recognition of the bravery of the Irish soldiers in South Africa, and no attempt was made on either side to give it a political coloring. Nationalist and Unionist put their differences out of sight to meet on the common ground of honoring the lady who, on her own initiative, had decided on this appealing act of homage to the valor of their countrymen. Nevertheless, one cannot dissociate the visit from its possible political effects. Taken together with the decree permitting Irish soldiers to wear the shamrock on St. Patrick's Day, and with the formation of the new regiment of Irish Guards, it may be said to be the first sign that the English are beginning to realize the value of sentiment in their conduct of Irish affairs. Only the most stiffnecked indifference to those little sympathetic touches that count for so much in politics could ever have allowed the shamrock to become a badge of disloyalty, or could ever have given the Irish reason to feel that they and their country were slighted in the matter of royal visits. A more tactful statesmanship than British limitations seem to permit of would have smoothed out these little exasperations long ago. As it is, it has been left for the feminine instinct of the Queen to prove the success of governing Ireland through the affections and imaginations of the Irish. The influence of her example was shown in the debates in the House of Commons on the

proposal to establish and endow a university for Irish Catholics. The proposal was voted down, but the spirit and tone of the speeches were in hopeful contrast to any previous utterances on the subject.

Lord Roberts Waits for Horses.

Our chronicle of the South African war closed in the April issue with Lord Roberts at Bloemfontein, busily engaged in disarming and registering the Free Staters who had not fled, with Mafeking still besieged by General Snyman, while the Boer commandant Olivier was trekking north from Cape Colony as rapidly as an immense train of ox-teams would allow. President Steyn had removed the seat of the Free State Government to Kroonstadt, some one hundred and sixty miles northeast of Kimberley, and there the main body of the Boers rested their leaders exerting every effort to repair the demoralization which necessarily followed General Roberts' brilliant advance on Kimberley and Bloemfontein. That this dashing movement of the British commander was costly in other ways than in loss of men is now shown by the five weeks of inaction that have followed. The fearful strain on horseflesh demanded by the rapid and sustained movements of Generals French and Kelly-Kenny in the capture of Cronje and the advance to Bloemfontein had seriously incapacitated the British cavalry, and Lord Roberts has been forced to wait weeks for remounts. It is said that after Bloemfontein was taken some of the regiments could not show a hundred men on serviceable horses. New animals are arriving weekly at Cape Colony, to



THE ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL YACHT IN KINGSTOWN HARBOR.

be hurried on to Bloemfontein ; but a large margin of loss must necessarily be expected in the active use of horses and mules immediately after their journey of thousands of miles, and their introduction into a new climate with winter setting in. A cargo of perfectly sound horses sent from Michigan to New York are always partially incapacitated, for even the light demands of carriage service, for some days or weeks after their arrival, until they become acclimated ; and it can be imagined what a large factor this will be in the preparation for the British advance, with the necessity of bringing some scores of thousands of horses and mules from Europe and America. The effect of this phase of the South African war is felt in the remotest country districts of Kentucky, Arkansas, and Missouri, where the English agents have been drumming up many thousands of horses and mules for African service, and the extra demand has raised the market-price of sound animals beyond any figure seen in ten years. Not only must the horse question be solved by Lord Roberts before a general advance can be made on the Transvaal ; the South African winter is approaching, and he must get heavy clothing for his men. Huge quantities of supplies are

eral Gatacre has been sent home with scarcely any denial of the openly expressed opinion that the reason was his inefficiency in the disastrous action at Stormberg, and afterward in the unsuccessful attempt to head off Commandant



MAJ.-GEN. SIR H. CHERMSIDE.
(Successor to General Gatacre.)



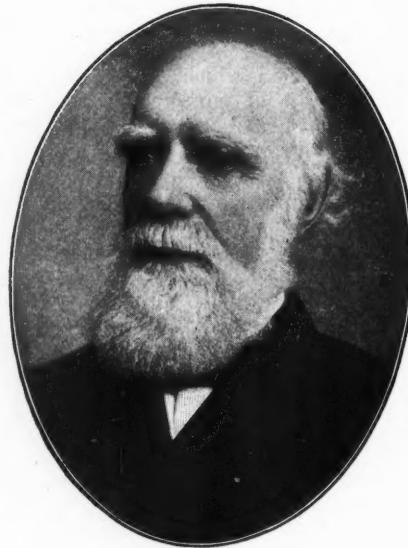
SCENE OF THE BOERS' RECENT RAIDING OPERATIONS.

pouring into Bloemfontein daily, and it looks now as if the British communications would be kept open without trouble, and Lord Roberts would be ready in a week or two to move forward with the seventy-five thousand or more men which he can easily spare for a determined advance on Kroonstadt and the Vaal River. The thorough little commander is not satisfied with the material perfection of his army. Gen-

Olivier's commando, which, though encumbered with a long train of impedimenta, successfully eluded the British and joined the main force at Kroonstadt. General Chermside, a younger officer, with an excellent reputation for energy and ability, is to take General Gatacre's command. General Roberts has, too, spoken his mind very freely in his London dispatches concerning the operations at Spion Kop, with more than implied blame for both General Buller and his subordinate, General Warren. The Boers have now lost both their chief military leaders as well as their foremost foreign adviser,—General Cronje being at St. Helena, General Joubert dead, and Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil killed in battle. Sketches of these sturdy leaders, and also of the new commander, Botha, and other prominent republican generals, are printed in another department of this issue. Mafeking is in the seventh month of its siege, Colonel Plumer having been defeated and driven back in his plucky attempt to enter the town with a small force of picked men. A new note has been introduced into the British campaign by the landing of General Sir Frederick Carrington at Beira in Portuguese East Africa with a body of colonial troops,

mainly Australian bushmen, and the Canadian regiment raised by Lord Strathcona, head of the Hudson Bay Company, at his own expense. It is given out that General Carrington's force will pass through Portuguese territory to intercept any of the Boers who will attempt to fly, when the final defeat comes, into the wild country north of the Transvaal, and, perhaps, to push on to the relief of Mafeking.

Boer Raids and British Losses. The condition of things with Lord Roberts described in the preceding paragraph together with the effect of Great Britain's unequivocal denial of President Kruger's "peace and independence" proposals, and that shrewd leader's use of the incident, have encouraged the Boers to move swiftly south from Kroonstadt in several wonderfully mobile detachments that succeeded in penetrating to all sides of Bloemfontein, and even to get south of that city. The recuperative power of the Boers is strikingly shown in the presence of General Olivier and his men near Bloemfontein only a few days after they had completed the dangerous and demoralizing trek along the eastern Free State border to Kroonstadt. A clash soon came between the reheartened burghers and the outlying detachments of British troops.

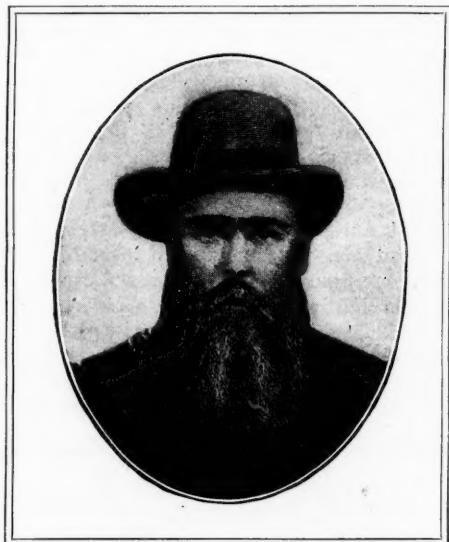


LORD STRATHCONA.

(Who sent a Canadian regiment to South Africa at his own expense.)

On March 31 the Boers appeared at Thaba N'Chu, fifteen miles east of Bloemfontein, and ambushed Colonel Broadwood's horse artillery at Korn

Spruit with such skill that this officer lost nearly four hundred men, seven guns, and all his baggage, the Boers taking possession of the water-works nearby and holding them. This was followed, on April 4, by the capture of over five hundred British cavalry and infantry troops at Reddersburg, directly south of Bloemfontein. To complete their demonstration, the Boers shut up Major Dalgetty and a detachment of colonial troops in



THE BOER COMMANDANT OLIVIER.

Wepener, near the Basutoland border. As we go to press the siege of this town is being prosecuted, while Generals Brabant and Rundle are moving to its relief. A minor success on the British side was the capture, on April 5, near Boshof, of a small party of Boers, by Lord Methuen's troops, made more important by the death, in the fight, of Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil.

Public Opinion in England.

As for the future settlement of South Africa, public opinion in England seems definitely to have decided in favor of the extinction of the two Dutch republics, and in spite of the opposition of a considerable section of the Liberal party. Even many people who regret the war are anxious to prevent by this means a possibility of its recurrence, and consider that permanent peace can only be secured on the basis of British predominance. Mr. Rhodes is at present rather cold-shouldered in England, his attack on the English generals and the tales of his refractory behavior during the siege of Kimberley having set the populace

against him. South Africa, however, will be none the worse off for this. There seems to be some danger, to judge by the tone of the English press and a recent debate in the House of Commons, lest the English people should be in too great a hurry to translate the talk of Imperial Federation into facts. In South Africa, as elsewhere, federation, if it is to come at all, must come from within and not from without—from the colonies, that is, and not from the mother-country. While it is indisputable that the war has given birth to a new feeling of solidarity throughout the empire, the various schemes now being put forward for colonial representation in an Imperial Council, or for a Zollverein coterminous with the empire and directed against the rest of the world, can only fall to the ground if pressed too hard. Probably a system of imperial defense, with each colony contributing its share to the military and naval forces of the empire, is the most feasible proposal yet made. But for that, too, time and patience, especially on England's part, are needed.

*Russia
In Turkey and
Corea.* While it was at no time likely that any power would attempt direct intervention in the South African war, it was inevitable, as we have remarked in previous months, that England's rivals should take advantage of her entanglements to feather their own nests. Russia, as she always does, has shown great skill in turning the opportunity to profit. Since the war began she has materially strengthened her position in Asia Minor, Persia, and the Far East. The loan which she negotiated for the Persian Government makes her practically the paramount power in the northern half of that decrepit country. On April 2 it was announced that Turkey had agreed to the very extensive demands of the Russian Government for exclusive railroad concessions in the north of Asia Minor, along the Black Sea littoral. These demands are viewed with some suspicion by the Germans, who are busily pushing on their own railroad to Bagdad, and have established flourishing little colonies in Syria and Anatolia, where it is believed the Kaiser hopes to found a real German dependency. Taken together with the strong Russo-phile leanings recently manifested by Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, they have considerably enhanced the Russian position as against Turkey. In the Far East Russia has managed, within the past fortnight, to extract from the Corean Government a guarantee that the island of Kojedo, at the mouth of Masampho Harbor, shall not be transferred to any other power. Kojedo is half-way between Port Arthur and Vladivostok, and the

nearest point to Japan, and Japanese statesmen have been greatly exercised over the matter. Practically, it is a matter of life or death for Japan to keep Corea independent; and the evidence of Russian designs upon that country have caused a friction between the two powers that may have serious consequences.

*The Delagoa
Award.* After a delay of nearly ten years, the Delagoa Bay Arbitration Tribunal appointed to assess the damages due from Portugal to the British and American governments for the seizure of the Delagoa Bay Railroad returned its verdict on March 29. The court held Portugal liable in the sum of \$3,062,800 with interest at 5 per cent. from June 25, 1889, in addition to the \$140,000 deposited in 1890. The grounds on which the award is based are to be made public in a second report "shortly"—an elastic term, if experience goes for anything. The original concession for a line from Delagoa Bay to the Transvaal frontier was granted to Colonel McMurdo, a Kentuckian, in 1883. When the road was built, Portugal suddenly fixed a point five miles farther on as the real terminus, which prevented the completion of the project in contract time, and led to the canceling of the concession and the seizure of the line and the guarantee of support from the Transvaal. Mr. Blaine and Lord Salisbury joined in vigorous protest, and the matter was referred to the decision of three arbitrators, to be chosen by the President of the Swiss Republic. Of the \$2,500,000 first-debenture shares in the company, about \$5,000 worth are held in this country, and of the \$1,250,000 second debentures about \$250,000. Americans also own about 28,000 of the ordinary shares to 22,000 held in England. As the costs of the litigation are to be borne equally by the three parties, it is not to be expected that the ordinary shareholders will receive anything. England had confidently looked forward to Portugal's being mulcted in swinging damages, which she would be unable to pay without recourse to a loan, for which Delagoa Bay was counted on as security. It was in view of this event that the Anglo-German agreement of 1898 was arranged relative to the partition of Portuguese possessions in Africa. There seems, however, no doubt that Portugal will be able to pay the trifling sum demanded of her within the stipulated time out of her own pocket; and though it is more than probable that, some day or other, Delagoa Bay will pass into British hands and Portugal retire from her unprofitable colonial ventures, the time is apparently not just yet.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From March 20 to April 19, 1900.)



HON. WILLIAM H. KING.

(The newly elected Representative from Utah.)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

March 20.—The House begins debate of the Loud bill relating to second-class mail matter.

March 21.—The Senate passes the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, and adopts a resolution of inquiry as to mining concessions at Cape Nome, Alaska.

March 22.—The Senate, in executive session, ratifies the treaty between the United States and Great Britain relative to the estates of citizens of one country who die in the other.... The House, by a vote of 148 to 96, orders the recommital of the Loud bill regulating rates on second class mail matter to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

March 23.—The senate, by a vote of 35 to 15, adopts the conference report on the Puerto Rican relief bill.... The House passes 142 private pension bills.

March 24.—The Senate passes a bill authorizing the President to appoint a commission to investigate the commercial and industrial conditions of China and Japan.... The House, by a vote of 135 to 87, adopts the conference report on the Puerto Rican relief bill, which is thereupon signed by President McKinley.

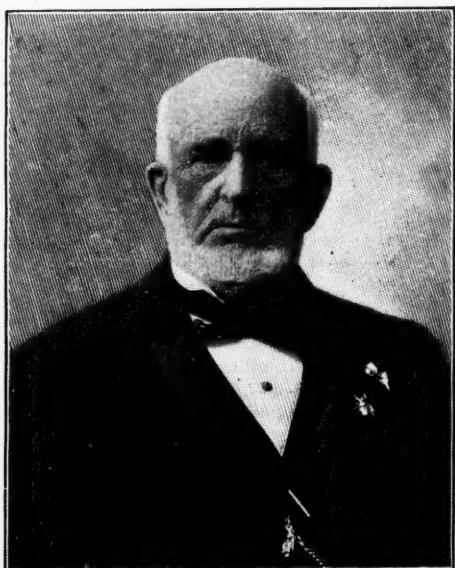
March 26.—In the Senate Mr. Davis (Rep., Minn.) introduces a free-trade substitute for the Puerto Rican tariff bill.... The House begins consideration of the army appropriation bill.

March 27.—In the Senate Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio) introduces amendments to the Puerto Rican tariff bill passed by the House.

March 28.—The Senate, by a vote of 15 to 33, rejects the free-coinage amendment to the Puerto Rican tariff bill offered by Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.).

March 29.—The Senate, by a vote of 16 to 33, rejects the proposition of Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala.) to strike out the duty of 15 per cent. of the Dingley rates in the Puerto Rican bill.... The House passes the army appropriation bill.

March 31.—The House passes the fortifications appropriation bill (\$7,098,488).



THE LATE HON. PHILETUS SAWYER.

(Formerly United States Senator from Wisconsin.)

April 2.—The House adopts a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for an estimate of the surplus likely to be created by the operation of the existing revenue laws during this and the succeeding fiscal year.

April 3.—The Senate passes the Puerto Rican tariff and civil-government bill by a vote of 40 to 31.... The House begins consideration of the substitute for the Senate bill providing a territorial form of government for Hawaii.

April 5.—The Senate, in executive session, begins consideration of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.... The House adopts the following amendments to the bill providing a territorial government for Hawaii: To nullify any labor contracts and to extend the alien contract-labor laws to the islands, to prohibit the sale of

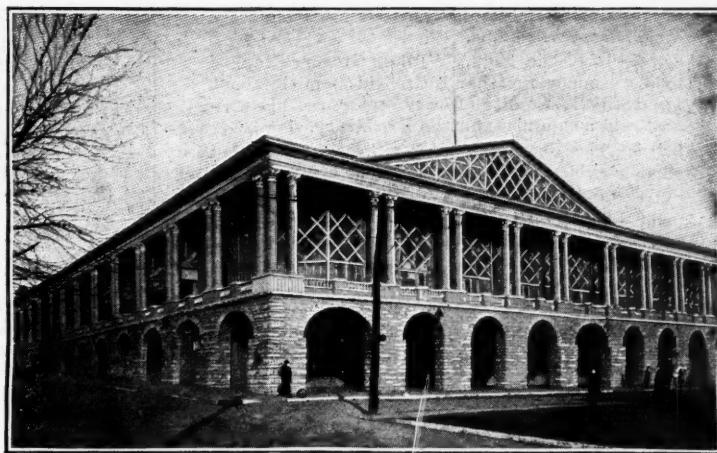
intoxicating liquor in saloons, to limit the land holdings of corporations to 1,000 acres, and to substitute the Senate provision for the House provision relating to the appointment of judges and other officers of the island; the House provision lodges the appointing power in the Governor; the Senate places it in the President.

April 6.—The Senate begins consideration of the Indian appropriation bill....The House, by a vote of 120 to 28, passes the Hawaiian government bill, with amendments.

April 9.—The Senate passes the Indian appropriation bill, after defeating the sectarian-school amendment....The House considers the agricultural appropriation bill.

April 10.—The Senate sends the Hawaiian government bill to conference....The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, by a unanimous vote, recommends that the seat of Senator Clark, of Montana, be declared vacant....The House passes the agricultural appropriation bill.

April 11.—The Senate passes the District of Columbia appropriation bill and the bill introduced by Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) appropriating \$3,000,000 for a submarine cable from San Francisco to Honolulu, to be laid under the supervision of the Navy Department....The House, by a vote of 161 to 153, concurs in the Senate amendments to the Puerto Rican bill.



KANSAS CITY CONVENTION HALL.

(This building was burned to the ground on April 4, but funds were at once provided for rebuilding it in time for the Democratic National Convention on July 4.)

April 12.—The Senate, by a vote of 15 to 33, refuses to take up the Nicaragua Canal bill introduced by Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.).....The House passes the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to designate depositories of public funds in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.

April 13.—The House, by a vote of 240 to 15, adopts a resolution favoring a constitutional amendment for the popular election of United States Senators.

April 16.—The Senate considers the Alaskan civil-code bill....The House begins debate on the naval appropriation bill.

April 17.—In the Senate, Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) makes an elaborate speech in criticism of the administration's Philippine policy.

April 19.—The Senate adopts a resolution providing for the temporary administration of civil affairs in Puerto Rico, pending the appointment of permanent officials under the new law.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

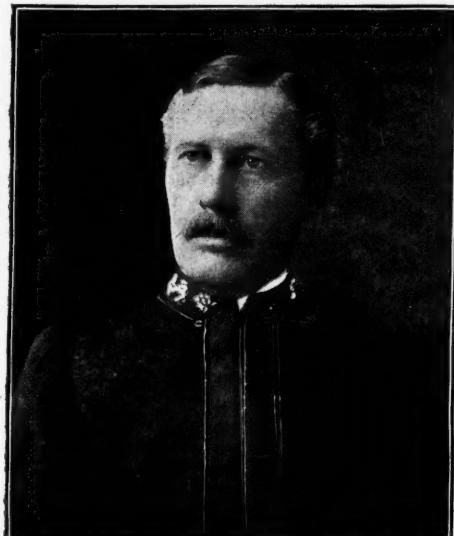
March 21.—Commander Seaton Schroeder, U. S. N., is appointed governor of Guam, to succeed Captain Leary.

March 27.—Secretary Root issues an order making the Philippine Archipelago the Military Division of the Pacific, divided into four departments, with General Otis in supreme command.

March 29.—A new political party composed of the more conservative advocates of Cuban independence is organized at Havana.

April 2.—Julius Fleischmann (Rep.) is elected mayor of Cincinnati, and Gen. Alexander Harbison (Rep.) mayor of Hartford, Conn....Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, resigns office....William H. King (Dem.) is chosen Representative in Congress from Utah, to the seat from which Brigham H. Roberts was excluded.

April 3.—In the Chicago municipal election the Republicans secure a majority of the Council....In Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri municipal elections generally



COMODORE SEATON SCHROEDER.

(The new governor of Guam.)

result favorably to the Republicans; in Michigan there are large Democratic gains.

April 4.—In Rhode Island William Gregory (Rep.) is elected governor over Nathan Littlefield (Dem.) by about 9,000 plurality....Admiral Dewey announces his willingness to be a candidate for the Presidency.

April 5.—The Pennsylvania Democratic convention instructs its delegates to the national convention to vote for the nomination of W. J. Bryan for President.

April 6.—The Kentucky Court of Appeals decides, by a vote of 6 to 1, that the action of the Legislature in declaring William Goebel governor was legal; and that, by the death of Goebel, J. C. W. Beckham is acting-governor....The New York Legislature adjourns.

April 7.—General Otis is relieved from command in the Philippines at his own request; General MacArthur succeeds him.

April 9.—President McKinley signs an order ceding to the Navy Department Dry Tortugas Island for a fortified naval base.

April 11.—President McKinley issues an order consolidating the departments of Havana and Pinar del

Rio, Cuba, under command of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee....The Republicans of Maine strongly indorse the national administration, and the Democrats of Vermont declare for Mr. Bryan.

April 12.—President McKinley signs the Puerto Rican tariff and civil government bill and appoints Charles H. Allen, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, civil governor of the island....The Naval Board of Construction decides to put no more double turrets on battleships.

April 13.—John Addison Porter,

THE LATE OSMAN PASHA.
(The famous Turkish general, the hero of Plevna.)

Secretary to the President, resigns on account of ill-health, and is succeeded by Assistant Secretary George B. Cortelyou....The Navy Department purchases the Holland submarine torpedo-boat.

April 16.—The appeal in the Kentucky governorship contest is filed in the United States Supreme Court....Governor Roosevelt appoints on the New York tenement commission Messrs. Raymond T. Almirall, Hugh Bonner, Paul D. Cravath, Robert W. De Forest, William A. Douglas, Otto M. Eidritz, F. Norton Goddard, E. R. L. Gould, William Lansing, William J. O'Brien, James B. Reynolds, I. N. Phelps Stokes, Myles Tierney, Alfred T. White, and Dr. George B. Fowler.



THE LATE ARCHIBALD FORBES.

(The most distinguished of war correspondents.)



April 17.—The New York State Republican convention chooses Governor Roosevelt, Senators Platt and Depew, and Benjamin B. Odell delegates-at-large to the national convention at Philadelphia.

April 18.—President McKinley nominates Frank W. Hackett to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy in place of Charles H. Allen.

April 19.—The Cuban census figures are made public at Washington.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

March 22.—The Danish cabinet resigns.

March 23.—The Canadian minister of finance delivers his budget speech.

March 26.—It is announced in Constantinople that by imperial order 6 per cent. is to be levied for military requirements on the general amount of all taxes in the empire.

March 28.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies suspends its sittings.

March 31.—Signor Colombo, President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, resigns on account of Socialist obstruction.

April 2.—By a vote of 265 to 158, Signor Colombo is reelected President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

April 3.—The French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 277 to 238, sustains the government's plans for the opening of the Paris Exposition.

April 4.—A young anarchist fires two shots at the Prince of Wales in a Brussels railroad station; neither shot takes effect....Queen Victoria makes a formal entry into Dublin.

April 11.—The French Government receives a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies.

April 14.—The Paris Exposition is formally declared open by President Loubet.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

March 21.—Secretary Hay and the French ambassador, M. Cambon, sign a protocol extending for one year the time set for the ratification of the Franco-American reciprocity treaty.

March 22.—A treaty providing for the settlement by arbitration of the claims of American citizens against Nicaragua is signed at Washington.

March 29.—Secretary Hay and the Duke of Arcos sign a protocol extending for six months the period allowed Spanish residents in the Philippines to make choice whether they shall remain subjects of Spain or adopt the nationality of the country in which they live....The award of the Delagoa Bay arbitration tribunal on American and British claims against Portugal is announced.

April 3.—Portugal announces her consent to the transporting of British troops from Beira, Portuguese East Africa, to Umtali, in Rhodesia....President McKinley invites the President of Switzerland to name the umpire on the Chilean Claims Commission.

April 7.—It is announced that the American, British, German, and French Governments have demanded the suppression of the anti-foreign society in China known as Boxers, within two months.

April 10.—The Transvaal peace commissioners arrive at Naples.

April 19.—A crisis is reached in the diplomatic rela-

tions between the United States and Turkey because of the failure of the Turkish Government to pay indemnity for the destruction of missionary property.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

March 23.—General Lyttelton is appointed commander of the fourth division, General Clery to the second division....Accident to four officers of the Guards. General Clements takes possession of Philippopolis.

March 27.—Death of General Joubert reported....Sir Alfred Milner arrives at Bloemfontein. Mafeking is heavily bombarded. Sir George White is received by the mayor and corporation of Cape Town....Fauresmith occupied by General Clements.

March 28.—Resolutions in favor of annexation of the republics passed by the Kimberley Town Council.

March 29.—Meeting of Dutch Loyalists at Paarl, Cape Colony.

March 30.—Sharp skirmish at Kree Siding Station, a few miles south of Brandfort, in which the Boers are driven back; British casualties in killed and wounded nearly 200.

March 31.—A British convoy, commanded by Colonel Broadwood, and consisting of the Tenth Hussars, the Household Cavalry, two horse batteries, and a force of mounted infantry under Colonel Pilcher, is ambushed at Korn Spruit, near the Bloemfontein water-works, some 22 miles east of the city. Nearly 400 men and seven pieces of artillery captured by the Boers....Colonel Plumer repulsed near Mafeking, and a sortie from the besieged town checked.

April 3.—Premier Schreiner attacked by a mob of English residents at Cape Town.

April 4.—Three companies of the Irish Rifles and two companies of the Ninth Mounted Infantry, numbering over 500 men, captured by the Boers at Reddersburg, 38 miles south of Bloemfontein.

April 5.—Small scouting party of Boers captured by General Methuen's troops near Boshof. Among those killed is Col. de Villebois-Mareuil, the French military expert who had been General Joubert's chief-of-staff.

April 9.—British garrison at Wepener isolated, and a siege begun.

April 10.—General Buller's forces attacked at Elands-Laagte, Natal.

April 11.—General Gatacre's recall to England announced....General Chermside appointed to succeed him in command of the Third Division....Heavy bombardment continues at Wepener.

April 14.—General Cronje and other Boer prisoners arrive at St. Helena.

April 17.—British War Office makes public a report of General Roberts, severely criticising General Warren, Major Thorneycroft, and General Buller in connection with the battle of Spion Kop. General Warren's recall rumored.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

March 24.—The new Carnegie Company is incorporated at Trenton, N. J., with a capital of \$160,000,000....The ceremony of beginning work on the New York City rapid-transit subway takes place.

March 26.—The number of bubonic plague cases reported at Sydney, N. S. W., reaches 36.



Courtesy of *The Criterion*.

THE LATE RICHARD HOVEY.
(The young American poet.)

March 31.—Cambridge wins the annual boat-race with Oxford on the Thames.

April 1.—The Borchgrevink exploring expedition, arriving at Wellington, New Zealand, reports the location of the magnetic pole.

April 7.—A million-dollar dam across the Colorado River, near Austin, Texas, is swept away by a flood, with a loss of 50 lives, and property valued at \$3,000,000.

April 14.—Governor Roosevelt authorizes the sending of several companies of militia to the scene of the strike of Italian laborers on the aqueduct works near New York City.

OBITUARY.

March 20.—Admiral Sir Henry Fairfax, 63....Sir Edmund Fane, British minister to Denmark, 62.

March 21.—Gen. Zealous Bates Tower, U. S. A., retired, 81....Prof. Henry Cohn, of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., 53.

March 23.—Sherman S. Rogers, a prominent lawyer of Buffalo, N. Y., 70....Ex-Judge Jesse H. MacMath, of Cleveland, 67....Chevalier de Souza Correa, Brazilian minister to Great Britain, 64.

March 26.—Rabbi Isaac M. Wise, of Cincinnati, 81....Sir Donald Martin Stewart, 76....Ex-Gov. John M. Stone, of Mississippi, 70....Cardinal Camillo Mazzella, 67.

March 27.—Gen. Pietrus Jacobus Joubert, commander-in-chief of the Boer forces, 69 (see page 573).

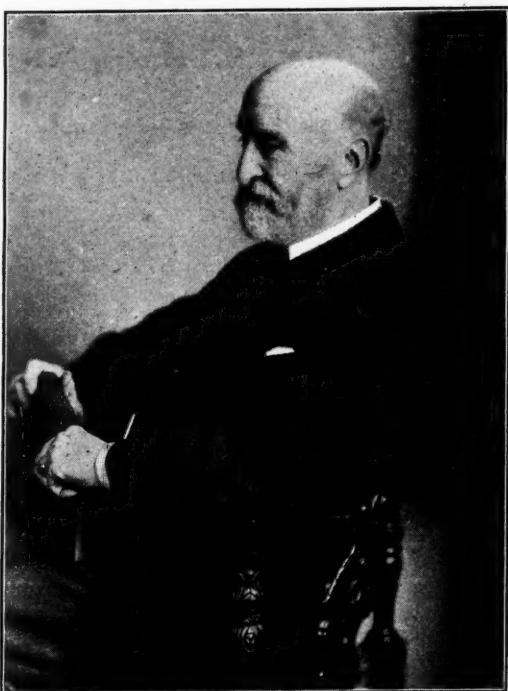
March 28.—Count Vincent de Benedetti, French ambassador to Prussia at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, 83.

March 29.—Archibald Forbes, the famous war correspondent, 62....Ex-Senator Philetus Sawyer, of Wisconsin, 84....John Henry Pepper, the London illusionist, 79.



THE LATE RABBI ISAAC M. WISE.

(One of the most eminent Jewish theologians in the United States.)



THE LATE DR. ST. GEORGE MIVART.

(The Roman Catholic scientist whose controversy with the authorities of the Church concerning the inspiration of the Scriptures has aroused world-wide interest.)

March 31.—Ex-Senator Charles H. Gibson, of Maryland, 58.

April 1.—Prof. St. George Mivart, the English scientist, 73.

April 4.—Ghazi Osman Nubar Pasha, the greatest of Turkish generals....Gen. John Bidwell, a California pioneer of 1841, 80.

April 5.—Silas B. Cobb, a prominent business man of Chicago, 88....Col. de Villebois-Mareuil, the French military expert with the Boer army, 52 (see page 573).

April 7.—Frederick E. Church, American landscape painter, 74.

April 9.—Commodore William Kennon Mayo, U. S. N., retired, 76.

April 10.—Frank H. Cushing, American ethnologist, 43....Mme. Murio-Celli d'Elpeux, a well-known songwriter, 56.

April 11.—Col. J. H. Lifford, a noted Texas colonist, 80.

April 12.—Ebenezer Burgess Ball, nearest surviving relative of George Washington's family, 84.

April 13.—Prof. J. Wesley Churchill, of Andover, Mass., 61.

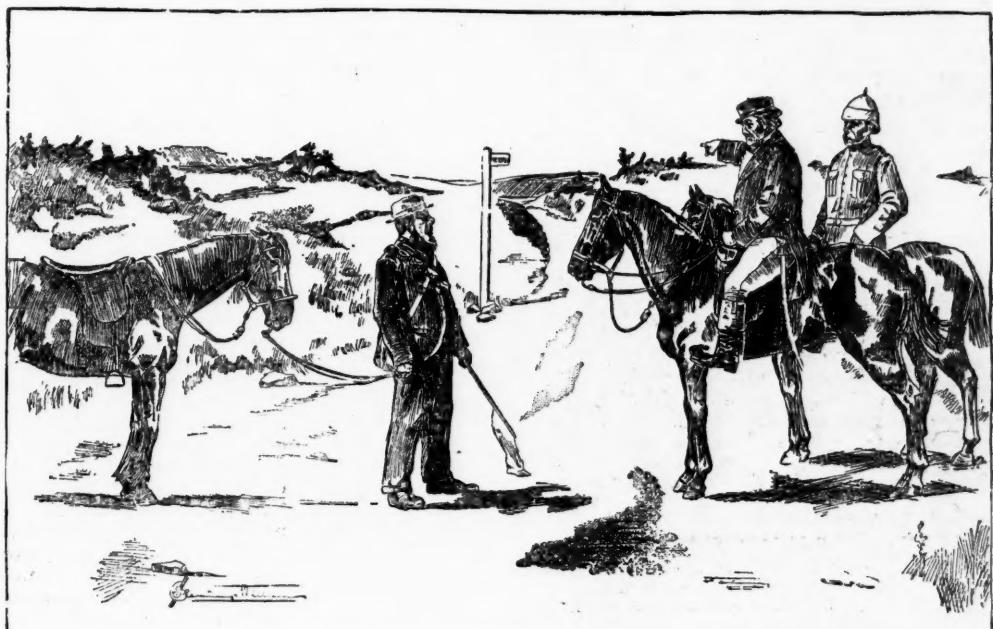
April 16.—Ex-Mayor John W. Hunter, of Brooklyn, N. Y., 93.

April 19.—Robert Alan Mowbray Stevenson, the British artist, 53.

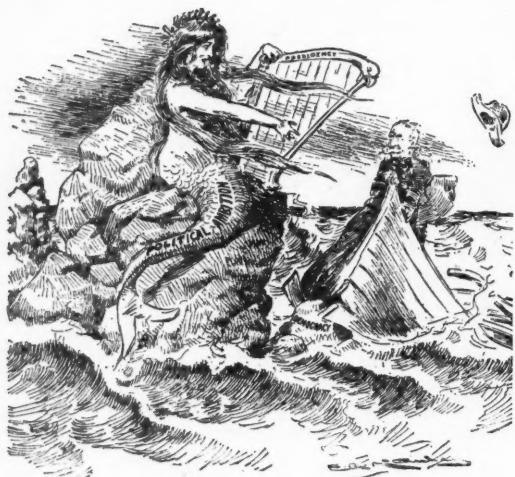
CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



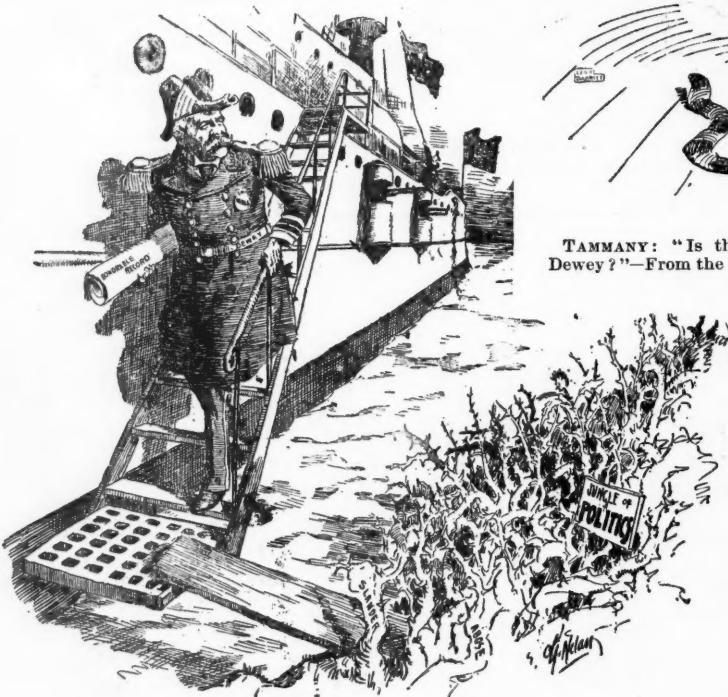
CIVILIZATION TO JOHN BULL: "If you have so much money to spend for my sake, give some of it here."
From the *Leader* (Des Moines).



JOHN BULL: "Peace! We will discuss that matter at Pretoria."
From *Judy* (London).



THE SONG OF THE SIREN.
From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).



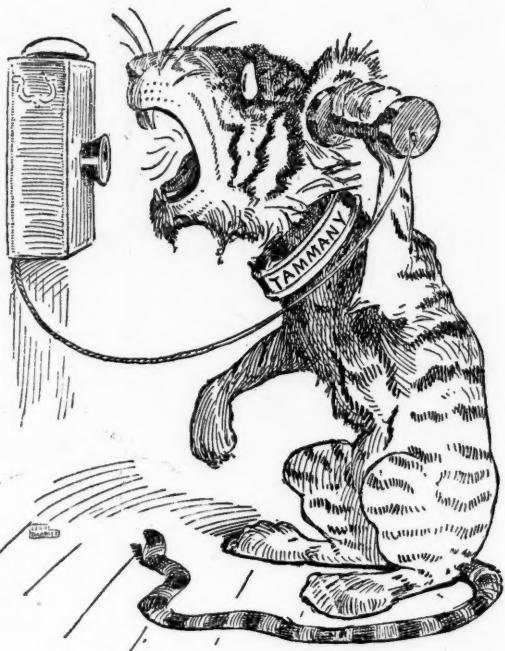
LEAVING THE OLD SHIP.

"We know our honor'll be sustained
Where'er his pennant flies,
Our rights respected and maintained,
Whatever power defies."

—Colonel Hopkins' song at the farewell banquet to Dewey, November, 1897.

From the *Herald* (New York).

INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE COMPANY.



TAMMANY: "Is that you, Dick? Who's it—Bryan or Dewey?"—From the *Tribune* (New York).

IT is gratifying that the cartoonists of whatever parties or persuasions in nearly every instance have restrained themselves, in their treatment of Admiral Dewey's political aspirations, to a more or less kindly satire. While not many of the hundreds of cartoons called forth by the Admiral's move have the real dignity—and pathos—of Mr. Nelan's picture on the left of this paragraph, we have seen none that attacked their subject on any intimately personal side, even though there are hundreds that are conceived in an open disapprobation of his course. "Bart's" cartoon on the last page of this department, with the Yankee pig as a subject, refers to the recent proposal of Turkey to discriminate against American pork—a proceeding all the less gracious because of the critical situation of that indemnity now long due Uncle Sam.



MAN OVERBOARD!

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



TOO LATE.—From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).



I WOULDN'T CARE IF HE DID STING ME.

From the *Pioneer Press* (St. Paul).



ON THE BRYAN-Y DEEP.

DEWEY: "Kansas City harbor appears to be pretty heavily mined."—From the *Tribune* (New York).



A TRUE IRISH WELCOME!

HIBERNIA: "Sure, your majesty, there's no place like home, and it's at home ye'll be with us!"
From *Punch* (London).

FRANCE HAS AN AXE TO GRIND.—From the *Times* (Denver).

WILL THE PIG GET IN?

SPAIN: "Beware the 'Yankee Pig,' Abdul Hamid; it doesn't pay to get his mad up."
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



RUSSIA SEIZES A FAVORABLE OPPORTUNITY.

Over and over the story, ending as he began;
There is no truce with Adam-Zad, the bear that walks like a man.—KIPLING.—From the *Times-Herald* (Chicago).

CONVENTIONS AND GATHERINGS OF 1900.

SOME PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

IN this forecast of the conventions and other important gatherings of the coming six months, which is made in accordance with a regular custom of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, it is natural that the great congresses at Paris and at London should have a large part. Not for many years have so many Americans included in their vacation plans more or less of Transatlantic touring and sight-seeing.

It happens, however, that the summer of 1900 will not be in any degree lacking in interesting occasions on this side the water. That unique and distinctly American institution, the Presidential nominating convention, still maintains its sway. As early as May 9 the fusion Populists will gather at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, the "Middle-of-the-Road" wing of the party meeting on the same day at Cincinnati. The Prohibitionists will meet at Chicago on May 27. The Social Democrats having placed their ticket—Debs and Harriman—in nomination early in March, all of the minor parties will have their candidates in the field before the meeting of the Republican convention at Philadelphia on June 19. After the completion of the Philadelphia ticket and platform there will be a lull before the massing of the Democratic hosts at Kansas City on July 4. The burning of the Kansas City convention hall just three months before the date set for the Democratic convention seems not to have made the slightest difference in the convention arrangements, except that a much better building is promised, to be fully equipped and ready when the delegates assemble. Unusual facilities are to be provided for the press—even for that humble but necessary factor in the party machinery, the country editor.

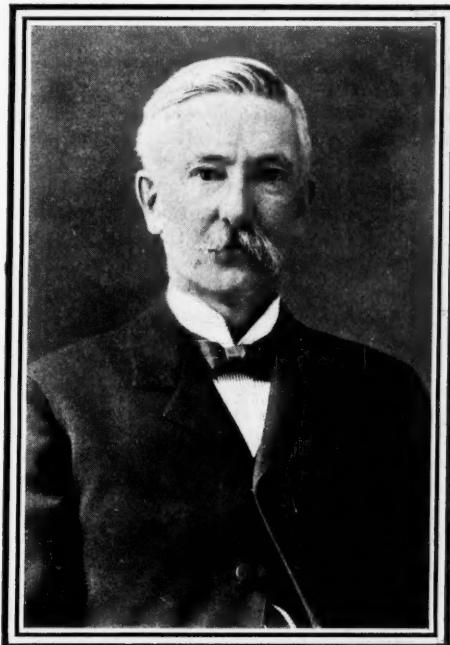
In the following pages are presented the announcements of a considerable number of scientific, educational, religious, sociological, and patriotic societies, together with the programmes of several important summer schools.

SCIENTIFIC, EDUCATIONAL, AND PROFESSIONAL CONVENTIONS.

In this year of transatlantic pilgrimages several of the principal scientific and professional bodies of this country have arranged for joint sessions with like organizations in England or on the Continent, where the remarkable series of congresses held in connection with the exposition at

Paris will attract large numbers of American professional and scientific men.

On this side of the water a marked change is about to be inaugurated by the American Association for the Advancement of Science in adopting, as the date for its annual meeting, the last week of June instead of the first week in August, at which time all the previous meetings



PROF. R. S. WOODWARD.

(President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.)

have been held. This experiment is made because experience has shown that many members of the association are unwilling to have their summer vacations interrupted by the meeting, while many of those in Government service are necessarily engaged in field-work during the month of August. Holding the meeting in June at Columbia University, New York City, will make it possible for many members to attend on the eve of their departure for Europe.

The association at present contains about eighteen hundred members, and its meetings are held not only in general sessions, but in

sections of mathematics and astronomy, physics, chemistry, mechanical science and engineering, geology and geography, zoölogy, botany, anthropology, and social and economic science. It is proposed to establish at the next meeting an additional section to represent physiology and experimental medicine. In joint meeting with these sections several affiliated societies will be represented, including the Geological Society of America, the American Chemical Society, the American Mathematical Society, the Conference of Astronomers and Physicists, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, the American Forestry Association, the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, the Association of Economic Entomologists, and probably the American Folklore Society, and some others. The president of the association this year is Prof. R. S. Woodward, of Columbia University. Prof. L. O. Howard, of the United States Department of Agriculture, is the permanent secretary.

It is expected that in the session of the Astronomical and Astrophysical Society reports will be presented by observers of the total eclipse of the sun on May 28.

The annual meeting of the American Fisheries Society, composed of fish commissioners, fish-culturists, sportsmen, and scientists, will be held at Woods Holl, Mass., July 18-20. Those attending this meeting will be able to see the practical workings of a large marine fish-cultural station conducted at Woods Holl by the United States Fish Commission. The practical work of the *Fish Hawk* and other boats of the Fish Commission will also be illustrated, and an excursion to one of the commercial trout-hatcheries of Massachusetts has been proposed. The objects of this society are as follows : "To promote the cause of fish-culture ; to gather and diffuse information bearing upon its practical success and upon all matters relating to the fisheries ; the uniting and encouraging of all the interests of fish-culture and the fisheries, and the treatment of all questions regarding fish, of a scientific and economic character. . . ."

The next annual meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union will be held at Cambridge, Mass., November 13-15.

In the last week of December, the American Historical Association and the American Economic Association will each meet at Detroit, Mich., and several joint sessions will be held. At the meetings of the Economic Association papers will be presented on the various phases of colonial finance. There will also be a session on the taxation of corporations, with special reference to the administrative features of such taxa-

tion. The president of the Economic Association is Prof. Richard T. Ely, of the University of Wisconsin, and of the Historical Association, Dr. Edward Eggleston.

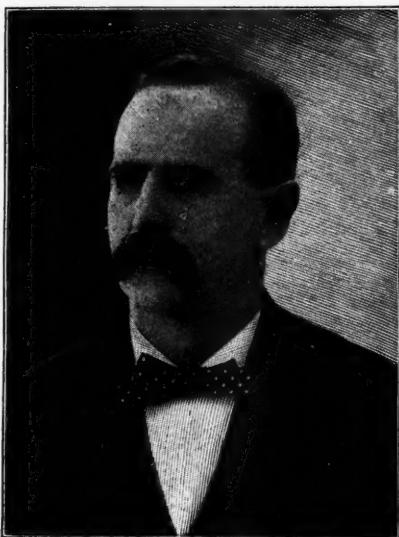
The National Geographic Society of Washington has arranged for an annual field-meeting and long-distance excursion to observe the total eclipse of the sun on May 28. The party will leave Washington at seven p.m., on May 27, and go to Norfolk, Va.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the National Educational Association is to be held at Charleston, S. C., July 7 to 13. The association has chosen an opportune time for holding a meeting in the South. Leading Southern educators and newspapers have earnestly sought the aid of the association in advancing the recent revival of educational interests in that section. The people of Charleston are making every effort to give the convention an enthusiastic welcome. An auditorium with a seating capacity of 8,000 will be provided, and it is believed that this building is better adapted for the general sessions of the association than any audience-room in which it has ever met. Department meetings will be held in commodious halls and churches. Accommodations have been secured by canvass for 10,000 visitors. The active or permanent members of the association now number 2,200; the associate membership numbers about 10,000 for the current year. In connection with the Charleston meeting, there will be an extensive exhibit of school work, organized with the special view of emphasizing manual-training exhibits.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

Important topics in secondary and higher education will be discussed at the annual convocation of the University of the State of New York, to be held at Albany, June 25-27. Among the subjects treated will be "New York's Opportunity in Connection with Cuban Education;" "Manual Training in Secondary Schools;" "Public Libraries as a Source of Inspiration;" "High-School Defects from the College Standpoint;" "College Defects from the High-School Standpoint;" "Systematic Individual Instruction in High School, College, and University," and "What Secondary Subjects are Most Valuable for a Business Life and for a Professional Life." A report will be made to the convocation on the organization and plans of the joint college-entrance board for the Middle States and Maryland. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Dean Edward R. Shaw, of New York University, Brother Constantius, of



PROF. OSCAR T. CORSON.

(President of the National Educational Association.)

Christian Brothers' College, Memphis, Tenn., Principal Van Duzen, of the Ogdensburg Free Academy, and other prominent educators will join in the discussion of this report.

OTHER MEETINGS OF TEACHERS.

For the second time in its history, the American Institute of Instruction, said to be the oldest educational association in America, if not in the world, will hold its annual meeting on foreign soil. In 1897 the institute met in Montreal. This year it will be the guest of the city of Halifax, N. S., July 7-11. This body devotes its energies chiefly to the interests of the New England States.

The annual national convention of the German Teachers' Association will be held at Philadelphia, July 5-9.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF MOTHERS.

The National Congress of Mothers will meet at Des Moines, Iowa, on May 21. The convention will consider "Child-Study in its Possibilities for Boys," "The Right Education for Women," "The Training of Young Children," "The Child-Saving Problem in Its Many Attitudes," and allied topics. Col. F. W. Parker, of Chicago, will speak on "The Ideal Education." The president of the congress is Mrs. Theodore W. Birney, of Washington, D. C.

Two other important meetings of women must be mentioned here, although we regret our inability to give more than the dates and places of

meeting. These are the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which will assemble at Milwaukee on June 4-9, and the Women's Christian Temperance Union, which is announced to meet at Washington on November 30.

THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the American Library Association will be held at Montreal, June 6-17. One of the principal topics to come under consideration at this meeting will be library-work for children. Questions of administration affecting trustees and libraries will also have consideration. One session will be devoted to the libraries and literature of Canada. After the conference there will be an excursion down the St. Lawrence and up the Saguenay, with visits to Quebec and Tadousac, and during the sessions at Montreal brief side-trips will be made to places of historic interest in the vicinity.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONVENTIONS.

Several important congresses of physicians will be held during the spring and early summer. The Association of American Physicians will meet at Washington, May 1-3. The president of this organization is Dr. E. G. Janeway, of New York City. Papers will be presented by Dr. William Osler, of Baltimore; Dr. Richard C. Cabot, of Boston; Dr. A. C. Abbott, of Philadelphia; Dr. Andrew H. Smith, of New York; Dr. J. N. Danforth, of Chicago; Dr. Norman Bridge, of Los Angeles; Dr. W. W. Johnston, of Washington, and other eminent practitioners. At the same time and place the American Surgical Association will hold a meeting, at which a number of papers will be presented by eminent surgeons throughout the country. On the same dates, also at Washington, the American Climatological Association will hold its annual meeting, considering such subjects as "The Modern Physician's Duty to His Tuberculous Patients;" "The Construction and Management of Small Cottage Sanatoria for Consumptives;" "The Educational and Legislative Control of Tuberculosis;" "Some Phases of the Tuberculosis Problem in Colorado;" "The Blood-Changes in High Altitudes," and "The Relation of Tuberculosis to the Nature of the Soil."

The fifty-first annual meeting of the American Medical Association will be held at Atlantic City, N. J., June 5-8. The membership of the association comprises about 8,500 practitioners. The work of the association is presented in twelve sections. European specialists will present papers, and a special feature of the meeting will be the report of the committee on tuberculosis appointed at the meeting in 1899 to investigate the

subject systematically. The president of the association is Dr. W. W. Keen. Just preceding the sessions of the American Medical Association the American Academy of Medicine will hold its twenty fifth annual meeting, also at Atlantic City. The meetings of this organization are devoted to a consideration of questions bearing upon the larger relations of the profession to the general public, and of the different parts of the profession to one another. The president's address will be delivered this year by Dr. G. Hudson Makuen, of Philadelphia. Several papers will be presented on "The Medical Aspects of the Home."

The annual meeting of the American Medico-Psychological Association will be held at Richmond, Va., May 22-25. This association considers the condition and treatment of the insane. The next meeting of the Association of Assistant Physicians of Hospitals for the Insane will be held at Indianapolis during the latter part of September. The Association of Medical Officers of American Institutions for Feeble-Minded will meet at Polk, Pa., May 29-31.

The American Public Health Association will meet at Indianapolis on October 1, and continue in session for five days. At the last meeting a new section was formed, known as the Laboratory Section, which embraces in its membership representatives from most of the important laboratories of the United States and Canada.

The American Academy of Railway Surgeons is to meet at St. Paul, September 5. The next meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy will be held at Washington, D. C., June 6. The National Eclectic Medical Association will hold its annual meeting at Atlantic City, N. J., June 19-21. This meeting will consider especially those subjects relating to *materia medica* and therapeutics.

The American Electro-Therapeutic Association will hold its annual meeting in New York City on September 25. The president of this association is Dr. Walter H. White, of Boston.

On the first three days of the first week in May, the Society of Superintendents of Training-Schools for Nurses will meet in New York City. The programme of this convention will be entirely made up of reports on the progress of the various educational reforms and movements in training-schools; namely, the extension of courses from two to three years, the substitution of the non-pay for the pay system, the movement for shorter working and longer study hours, and the details of the proposed curriculum for the three-years' course.

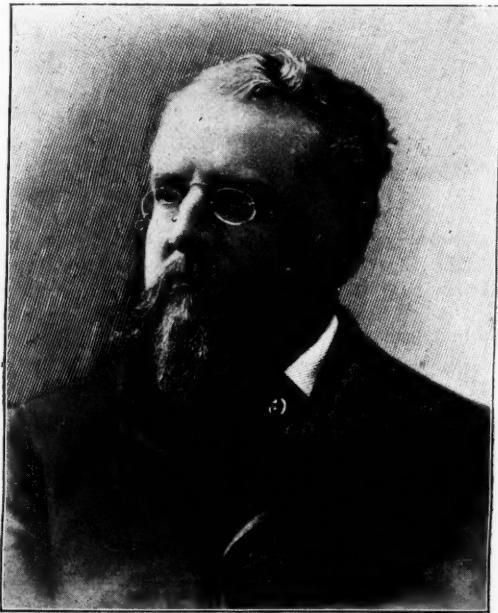
The National Dental Association will meet at Old Point Comfort, Va., on June 26-29.

The American Veterinary Medical Associa-

tion will meet at Detroit, Mich., on September 4-6.

THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the American Bar Association will be held at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., on August 29-31. The names of those who are to deliver addresses on this occasion have not yet been definitely determined. The meeting usually includes an annual address by some distinguished jurist, an address by the president of the association, who this year is the Hon. Charles F. Manderson, of Omaha, Neb., giving a summary of the important legisla-



HON. CHARLES F. MANDERSON.

(President of the American Bar Association.)

tion in the various States during the year, and a few papers of a technical character. Reports are also to be made by various standing and special committees. The committee on jurisprudence and law reform is charged with the consideration of law of fellow-servants, slipshod legislation, consideration of certain phases of anti-trust legislation, torts on the high seas, and revision of the United States Statutes. The committee on commercial law will probably make a report on the working of the bankruptcy laws. The committee on international law is charged with the duty of bringing to the attention of the President and Senate the resolution adopted by the association in regard to the Hague Conference. Among

the most important special committees is one on uniform State laws; there is also one on the reorganization of the federal judiciary system, and another on the observance of John Marshall Day on February 4, 1901.

THE ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS.

The thirty-second annual convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers will be held in London during the first week of July, at the house of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George Street. The general meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, to be held at Philadelphia on May 16, will adjourn to meet in Paris on August 16, in joint session with the British Institution of Electrical Engineers. The American Society of Mechanical Engineers will hold its spring convention at Cincinnati, May 15-18. In November the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers will hold its annual meeting in New York City.

The International Mining Congress will meet in Milwaukee, on June 17-22. The reports of the standing committees of the congress will be made upon the questions of a mineral department in the Cabinet of the President of the United States, which would require an additional secretary, and also the question of the conflict of what is known as the "apex" and "sideline" doctrines.

The American Institute of Architects will meet in Washington during December. It is proposed to have papers and discussions in relation to landscape work, including different varieties of gardens, as well as parks, and the grouping of buildings. It is expected that an exhibition of drawings will be arranged.

STENOGRAPHERS.

The National Shorthand Reporters' Association will meet at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, on August 14-17. An excellent programme has been arranged for the regular session of the association. Addresses are expected from some of the ablest and best-known reporters in the country. A banquet will be one of the social features of the occasion. The indications are that the meeting will be one not only of the greatest social enjoyment, but of unqualified success as respects the consideration and advancement of the material interests of the profession.

SINGING SOCIETIES.

As a prize for the clubs composing the Northeastern Saengerbund on the occasion of the Saengerfest to be held in Brooklyn on the first days of July, the Emperor William of Germany has offered a cup. Later in the season, on August

9-12, the Saengerbund of the Northwest will hold its annual Saengerfest at Burlington, Iowa.

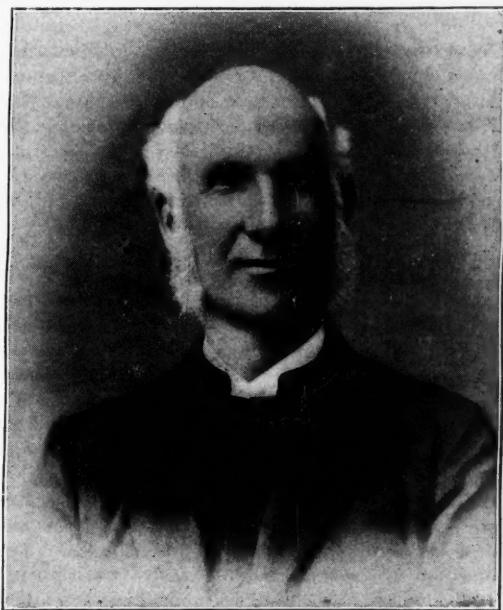
The twenty-second annual convention of the Music Teachers' National Association meets at Des Moines, Iowa, on June 19-22.

A MEETING OF ART TEACHERS.

The annual meeting of the Eastern Art Teachers will be held at Boston, in the Massachusetts Normal Art School, on May 24-26. The general topic of the programme will be art as related to industry. Prof. H. Langford Warren will lecture on "Architecture in American Cities and Towns," illustrating his subject with lantern-slides. The subject of "Art in the Manual-Training School" will be presented by Miss Wright, of the Boardman High School, New Haven, Conn.

RELIGIOUS GATHERINGS.

It is difficult to assign an order of relative importance to the various religious bodies that will assemble in the coming months, and particu-



REV. JAMES ROBERTSON.

(Delegate from the Wesleyan Methodists of Ireland to the General Conference of 1900.)

larly in the month of May. The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, meeting quadrennially, and officially representing one of the great religious denominations of the

world, will perhaps attract more general attention than any other similar gathering during the coming season. The conference will assemble at Chicago on May 2, and remain in session during the greater part of the month. Especial interest is felt in this conference, because of the fact that the lay and clerical representation will for the first time be equalized in this body, provided the new rule adopted by the annual conferences throughout the country is confirmed by the General Conference itself. Lay delegates have had seats in the General Conference since 1872, and have usually constituted about one-third of the conference. Under the new rule the ministerial quota will remain the same, the lay representation being increased. It is believed that the effect on legislation will be at first conservative. The subject of a time-limit of pastorates is likely to be again discussed in the conference, and a committee of fifteen on the constitution of the Church will make report, while it is probable that the old debate on the church discipline and other matters that have received the attention of the conference in previous years will again come before the delegates. Several bishops will also have to be chosen.

The General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church is appointed to meet in Atlantic City, N. J., on May 18. The conference will probably remain in session until May 29. This conference is the legislative body of the Methodist Protestant Church for the making and amending of the Church laws, and also for electing the general boards and officers of the Church for the coming four years.

CHURCHES OF THE PRESBYTERIAN ORDER.

The General Assembly of the Northern Presbyterian Church is to meet at St. Louis on May 17, and will remain in session until the end of the month. A special committee of the assembly is considering the question of beneficiary aid to students for the ministry, giving special attention to the charge that this system of aid tends to degrade ministerial character. Another committee on vacancies and supplies will report statistics showing that there is a dearth instead of a surplus of ministers in the Church. The question of creed revision will also have an important place in the deliberations of the assembly.

The General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church will meet at Atlanta, Ga., on May 19. Among the prominent questions to be discussed by this assembly will be the matter of publishing a new church-hymnal and the promotion of a scheme for raising a large extra fund for the equipment of missions of the Church in foreign lands. It was decided, one year ago, to

call upon the churches to contribute \$200,000 to foreign missions as a twentieth-century fund.

The Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, the highest court of the denomination, will meet at Cedarville, Ohio, on May 30, and continue in session for about one week. The synod will discuss the subjects of temperance, Sabbath-keeping, Godless government, secret societies, and missions. This is the denomination usually known as the "Covenanter Church."

The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America will be held at Chicago on May 23; the Cumberland Presbyterian Church General Assembly will meet at Chattanooga, Tenn., on May 17; the Associate Reformed Synod of the South will assemble at Charlotte, N. C., on November 9; the next General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada will take place at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on June 13.

The General Synod of the Reformed Church in America will meet at Asbury Park, N. J., on June 6, and continue in session about one week. A committee appointed at the last meeting of the Synod to review the past progress and present condition of all the departments of church-work and to suggest plans for improvement, will report at the approaching meeting. Meetings will be held in the interest of home and foreign missions.

MEETINGS OF AMERICAN BAPTISTS.

The May anniversaries of the Northern Baptists will be held in Detroit, Mich., beginning on May 23, when the sixty-eighth anniversary of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society will be celebrated. The American Baptist Missionary Union will meet on May 28; the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Mabie will review ten years of work on the home field; the Rev. John L. Dearing, of Yokohama, will speak on "Japan During the Last Decade;" the Rev. S. W. Hamblen, also of Japan, will describe station-work in that country; the Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Elder, of New York, will speak on recent achievements in European missions.

The Southern Baptists' convention will meet at Hot Springs, Ark., May 11 to 15. This convention is composed of delegates from the Baptist Church in territory situated south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi rivers, and including Maryland, Missouri, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Texas, Cuba, and Mexico. As these delegates represent 18,873 churches and 1,586,700 members, the convention is regarded as the largest body of Baptists in the world. The annual sermon will be preached by the Rev. J. J. Taylor, D.D., of Norfolk, Va., or his alter-

nate, the Rev. A. J. Barton, D.D., of Arkansas.

The Woman's Missionary Union, an auxiliary to the Southern Baptist Convention, holds its annual meeting at the same place and on the same dates. The American Baptist Education Society, a national organization holding its meetings alternately with the Southern Baptist convention and the Northern Baptist anniversaries, meets this year on May 10 at Hot Springs. The new buildings for the Virginia Union University, at Richmond, will be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on May 17 and 18. These buildings are said to constitute one of the finest educational equipments in the South.

The Baptist Vineyard Association will hold its annual meeting in the Baptist Temple, Wayland Grove, Cottage City, Mass., from August 12 to 19. The programme includes evangelical services under the direction of the Rev. Daniel Shepardson, Jr., of Chicago, sermons by the leading clergymen of the denomination, lectures on the Bible by Prof. Charles Rufus Brown, D.D., and a rendering of the cantata of "The Wreck of the Hesperus."

The National Baptist Convention will meet in the Fifth Street Baptist Church in Richmond, Va., on September 12. Reports will be made by the foreign and home-mission boards and the educational board.

CONGREGATIONAL MISSION BOARDS.

The annual meeting of the Congregational Home Missionary Society will be held at Detroit, Mich., on June 5 to 7. It is expected that Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., retired, will preside at the session of the society, and the Rev. H. P. Dewey, D.D., of Concord, N. H., who has recently been called to succeed Dr. R. S. Storrs, of the Pilgrim Church, Brooklyn, will preach the annual sermon. The Rev. Philip S. Moxom, D.D., of Springfield, Mass., Dr. A. H. Bradford, of New Jersey, Dr. J. D. Kingsbury, of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Kate Upson Clark will also have parts in the programme.

The fifty-fourth annual meeting of the American Missionary Association will be held in Springfield, Mass., in October. This meeting will be especially interesting, as new mission fields have been opened in the island of Puerto Rico.

The next annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions will be held at the Pilgrim Congregational Church, St. Louis, beginning on October 9. The Rev. E. C. Moore, D.D., of Providence, will preach the annual sermon, and Mr. Samuel B. Capen, of Boston, will preside. Addresses from missionaries are expected.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION AT LONDON.

London, England, is to entertain the nineteenth International Christian Endeavor Convention, July 14 to 18, 1900. The meetings are to be held in the Alexandra Palace, and the immense "Endeavor tents" which will be spread in the beautiful park surrounding the palace. Preparations are being made for an attendance of twenty-five or thirty thousand. Several steamers have been chartered by the American Endeavorers, who will be represented by two thousand or more delegates.

The convention will open with a civic welcome by the Lord Mayor of London, at the Mansion House. The public meetings in the evening will be addressed by Rev. Francis E. Clark, D.D., Rev. F. B. Meyer, Rev. Joseph Brown Morgan, Rev. W. Knight Chaplin, and distinguished delegates from foreign lands. Sunday special services will be held in Westminster Abbey and in all the churches of the city. Sunday afternoon special children's services will be held in hundreds of churches, to be addressed by visiting delegates. The topic for Monday is "The Dawning Age and Its Problems," to be considered along commercial, intellectual, social, and missionary lines. Tuesday's topic will be "Demonstrations of World-wide Endeavor," with sectional meetings for pastors, temperance and missionary workers, work for young men and young women, the Tenth Legion, Sabbath observance, "Quiet Hour," etc. In the evening there will be addresses on the theme, "Pentecostal Power;" Wednesday there will be a school of methods, national rallies, and in the afternoon a great international peace demonstration, with speakers from all parts of the world. In the evening the closing consecration services will be held.

Thursday will be given up to denominational pilgrimages to Scrooby, Epworth, Bedford, and other places of historic interest.

The London convention will be followed by Christian Endeavor conventions in France, Germany, and Spain, where the movement is growing rapidly.

Among the prominent speakers who are expected to address the convention may be mentioned Dr. George C. Lorimer, Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock, Dr. W. T. McElveen, Rev. Chas. M. Sheldon, Rev. Cortland Myers, Bishop B. W. Arnett, Bishop Alexander Walters, and others of America, and Dr. Fairbairn, Dr. Munro Gibson, Dr. Joseph Parker, Archdeacon Sinclair, Dr. McLaren, and others of England, Australia, Africa, India, China, Japan, while the countries

of Europe will also be represented by leading Christian Endeavor workers.

THE NORTHFIELD SUMMER CONFERENCES.

Beginning earlier than usual, the events which make Northfield, Mass., the "Christian Mecca" that it has been called, will follow one another this year in quick succession.

From June 29 to July 8, the World's Student Conference will be in session. The usual programme of Bible classes, missionary institute, conferences on the methods of the student work, platform meetings in the Auditorium morning and evening, and "Round-Top" gatherings held at the sunset hour, and devoted to "life-work topics," will be carried out, and the plans foretell an exceptionally strong session. Athletics and recreation have their place, a committee from different colleges being in charge, and a part of each afternoon set apart for this purpose. Among the speakers already announced are Bishop Vincent, Mr. Robert E. Speer, Dr. W. R. Richards, the Rev. R. A. Torrey, President Schurman, Dr. C. E. Jefferson, and others.

July 13 to 23 follows the Young Women's Christian Association Conference, with purpose similar to the preceding one. The platform services morning and evening in the Auditorium, and the "Round-Top" meetings in the early evening will be addressed by the Rev. C. I. Scofield, D.D., Mr. Robert E. Speer, Miss Effie K. Price, Miss Bertha Condé, and other leaders of the Y. W. C. A. work. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, of New York, and Dr. Whyte, of Edinburgh, have been invited.

In the Summer of 1880 the first of the gatherings which have come to be known as the General Conference for Christian Workers, assembled at the call of Mr. D. L. Moody. The coming session, August 2 to 19, will be the eighteenth held since that time. Services are held in the Auditorium mornings, afternoons, and evenings, and on "Round-Top" at sunset. Among the speakers will be the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan of London, the Rev. R. A. Torrey, Mr. Robert E. Speer, the Rev. John Douglas Adams, and others. The Rev. F. B. Meyer has been invited, and will probably be present. Special conferences on young people's and Sunday-school work are being arranged, and in the absence of any large young people's convention in this country this year, it is believed that these special meetings will meet the need of many young workers who are unable to go to London.

It is worthy of special note that since the death of Mr. Moody not a backward step has been taken in his work, but rather advance is

being made not only in Northfield, where the enlarged hotel, the new summer session at Mount Hermon, wider conference plans, and a very large number of applications from those who wish to attend the conferences point to yet greater things for the future; but also in the western part of Mr. Moody's work, where the Chicago Bible Institute plans, in addition to its regular summer course, directed by the Rev. James M. Gray, D.D., of Boston, is to hold a gathering of Christian workers, September 19 to 26, as a general preparation for the winter's campaign.

Y. M. C. A. AND Y. W. C. A. CONFERENCES.

In addition to the Northfield Students' Conferences, gatherings of a like character will be held at Lake Geneva, Wis., under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. The College Students' Conference will be held June 15-24. Last year the attendance at this conference rose to 376 students, representing 158 colleges and 15 States. An increased attendance is expected this year. The salient features of the programme will be Bible studies, conferences on religious work among college men, a missionary institute, a series of addresses on life-callings, and a number of platform addresses on the religious life and religious work in general.

The Young Women's Christian Association will hold its Lake Geneva Conference from June 29 to July 9, and its sixth Southern Conference at Asheville, N. C., June 15-25.

On July 13 will open the third session of the conference of active workers of city, railroad, and town Y. M. C. A.'s. One of the features of this conference will be an athletic meet under the auspices of the Athletic League of the Y. M. C. A.'s of North America. .

The annual session of the Lake Geneva summer school for Secretaries and Physical Directors will be held from July 26 to August 26. Sixty students were in attendance in this school last year from all parts of the United States and Canada.

The fifth Pacific Coast Students' Conference will be held at Pacific Grove, Cal., May 18 to 27, under the direction of the college department of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations.

A YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNION ASSEMBLY.

For the past twenty-six years Methodist camp-meetings have been held at Epworth Heights, near Loveland, Ohio, in the heart of the picturesque Little Miami Valley, about twenty-two miles from Cincinnati. This year there will be held there a ten days' interdenominational gathering of young people, beginning on July 17.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DENOMINATIONAL MEETINGS.

The next international convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America is to be held in Cincinnati, from July 12 to 15. The annual sermon will be preached by the Rev. E. G. Gauge, pastor of the Regent's Park Baptist Church, London.

The United Society of Free Baptist Young People will hold its twelfth annual convention at Lewiston, Me., from July 5 to 8.

The National Convention of the Young People's Christian Union of the United Brethren Church will hold its sixth biennial session at Lebanon, Pa., June 21-24. This organization represents over 2,000 Young People's Christian societies, having a membership of 80,000. Prof. J. P. Landis, D.D., is president, and Rev. H. F. Shupe, Dayton, Ohio, is secretary.

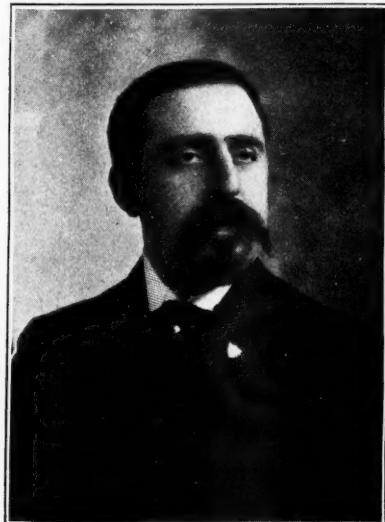
The twelfth annual convention of the Young People's Christian Union of the United Presbyterian Church of North America will be held at Denver, Colo., on July 25-30. It is believed that the attendance at this gathering will be very large. That at the Pittsburg convention in 1899 was about ten thousand.

The fifteenth annual convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew will be held at Richmond, Va., on October 10-14.

The Luther League of America will meet at Cincinnati on May 22.

MEETINGS IN THE INTEREST OF MISSIONS.

Although the great missionary gathering of the year—the Ecumenical Congress—has just



PROF. RICHARD GOTTHEIL.
(President of American Zionists.)

taken place in New York City, there will be many meetings during the summer and autumn to advance the mission cause.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the International Missionary Union, a body composed exclusively of missionaries from the foreign field, either now in service or retired, will be held at Clifton Springs, N. Y., May 30 to June 5.

The national convention of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions is to be held at Kansas City, Mo., on October 11-13.

Summer conventions of the Christian and Missionary Alliance are announced for Grimsby Park, Ontario, Canada, June 20 to July 1; Beulah Park, Ohio, July 12 to 22; Asbury Park, N. J., July 25 to 29; Old Orchard Beach, Me., August 3 to 12, and Atlanta, Ga., August 16 to 26.

FEDERATION OF AMERICAN ZIONISTS.

The third annual convention of the Federation of American Zionists, of which Prof. Richard Gottheil, of Columbia University, is president, will be held at New York City on June 10. This body will elect delegates to the Zionist Congress to be held at Basle, Switzerland, in August.

CONFERENCES ON SOCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM.

An important conference is to be held at Montgomery, Ala., on May 8-10, for the discussion of race problems in relation to the welfare of the South. This conference is to be controlled entirely by Southern men, being held under the auspices of what is known as the Southern Society, an organization formed for the promotion of the study of race conditions and problems in the South. The permanent chairman of the conference will be the Hon. H. A. Herbert, former secretary of the navy. The first specific problem to be taken up by the conference will be the question of the franchise. The Hon. Alfred M. Waddell, mayor of Wilmington, N. C., will advocate the solution of this problem which is now pending in North Carolina. Other speakers will discuss the Mississippi and Louisiana provisions. A discussion of popular education in the South will be opened by Dr. H. B. Frissell, of Hampton Institute. He will be followed by Dr. J. L. M. Curry, and other eminent exponents of Southern education. The religious aspect of work among the negro race will be treated by leading representatives of the Baptists, Methodists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics. There will be a general discussion of the legal aspect of the lynching question. This topic will be presented by the Hon. Alexander C. King, of Georgia; the Hon. Clifton R. Breckinridge, of

Arkansas; the Hon. John Temple Graves, of Atlanta; and Dr. Dreher, president of Roanoke College, Virginia. Mr. Walter H. Page, of New York City, will speak upon "The Significance of the Color Line in Relation to the Race Problem." The closing address of the conference will be delivered by the Hon. W. Bourke Cockran, of New York, on the subject of "The Negro as an American Problem." The various forces of religious education and political life of the South seem to be heartily united in this movement represented by the Southern Society. The discussion of these vital problems at the Montgomery conference cannot fail to result in the broadening of the public mind, both North and South.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The National Conference of Charities and Correction will meet at Topeka, Kan., on May 18 to 24. The president of the conference is the Hon. C. E. Faulkner, of Minneapolis. The conference will be devoted to the discussion of questions relating to the care of the poor, insane, feeble-minded, epileptics, dependent and neglected children, etc. Arrangements have been made to enable the members of the conference to visit the Haskell Institute and the Indian School at Lawrence and also the United States Prison and the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth. The session of the prison committee will be held at Leavenworth. A special feature of the conference will be the use of the stereopticon to illustrate the evening addresses. Dr. Peterson, of New York, will exhibit views illustrating the Craig Colony at Soneyea, N. Y., recently described in the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*. Mr. Stonaker will exhibit views of model jails and poor-houses. Mr. Folks will exhibit views illustrating the best hospital for the insane. The work of charity organization societies, child-saving work, and the work of juvenile reformatories will be illustrated by the same method.

The National Prison Association will meet at Cleveland, Ohio, on September 22-26. Among the subjects to be discussed by this conference will be criminal law reform, preventive and reformatory work, prison discipline, the care of discharged prisoners, the work of the prison physician, and the police force in cities.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Lake Mohonk Indian Conference will be held at Lake Mohonk, October 10-12. No definite programme for this gathering is arranged in advance.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

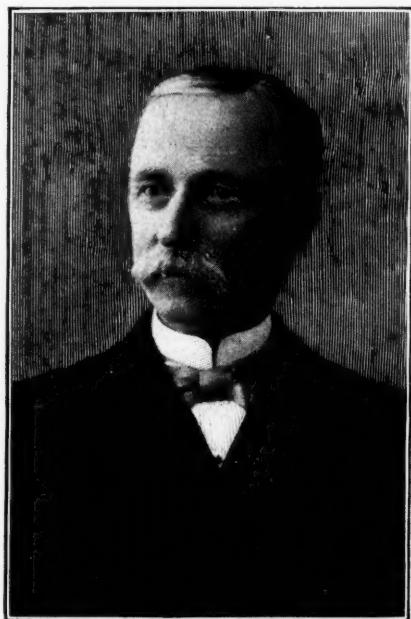
The general meeting of the American Social Science Association will be held in Washington,

D. C., on May 7-11. The annual address will be delivered by Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, president of the association. One day will be devoted to the department of health, and especially the discussion of efforts for the control of yellow fever. Another day will be given to the department of education and art, and a third to social economy and finance. There will be papers on social changes in the United States in the last fifty years by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Miss Kate Sanborn, and Dr. J. H. Claiborne, of Virginia. The growth of building associations and banks since 1850 will be reviewed, and the currency and trust questions will be discussed.

The annual convention of the National Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics will be held at Milwaukee on July 10-14. Papers will be presented by Prof. R. T. Ely, of the University of Wisconsin, Hon. James W. Latta, of Pennsylvania, and others.

PUBLIC PARK IMPROVEMENT.

The American Park and Outdoor Art Association was formed at Louisville, Ky., in May, 1897, "for the purpose of promoting the conservation



MR. CHARLES M. LORING.
(President of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association.)

of natural scenery, the acquirement and improvement of land for public parks and reservations, and the advancement of all outdoor art having to

do with the designing and fitting of grounds for public and private use and enjoyment." The membership of this body represents eighty-five cities and towns in twenty-eight States and Canada. The meeting at Detroit in June, 1899, was especially interesting, the papers presented covering a wide range of important and valuable subjects. At that meeting committees were formed for the following purposes: to consider the best methods of checking the abuses of public advertising; to endeavor to secure the appointment of a special census agent who shall obtain concise statistics of the parks throughout the country; to consider the best method of keeping park accounts and to recommend the same for general adoption; to coöperate with the Bureau of Horticulture at the Pan-American Exposition to be held at Buffalo in 1901, and to consider the offering of prizes for designs of home and school-grounds. The president of the association is Mr. Charles M. Loring, of Minneapolis, a gentleman who has labored unselfishly for many years in the interest of the magnificent Minneapolis park system. The meeting of the association for 1900 will be held on June 6 to 8, at Chicago.

GOOD GOVERNMENT MEETINGS.

In November the National Municipal League will meet at Milwaukee and the League of American Municipalities at Charleston, S. C. Definite programmes for these meetings have not yet been arranged, but the question of municipal ownership is likely to be prominent in each.

The American Society for Municipal Improvement will meet at Milwaukee on August 28.

The annual convention of the American Anti-Saloon League will be held at Chicago on May 24-25. The superintendent of this organization is the Rev. Howard H. Russell, of Delaware, Ohio.

A Christian Political Assembly will be held at Rock Island, Ill., on May 1, to discuss the question whether the principles of Christianity should be applied in concrete form to State and national government through a Christian political union or party. It is possible that this convention may nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency.

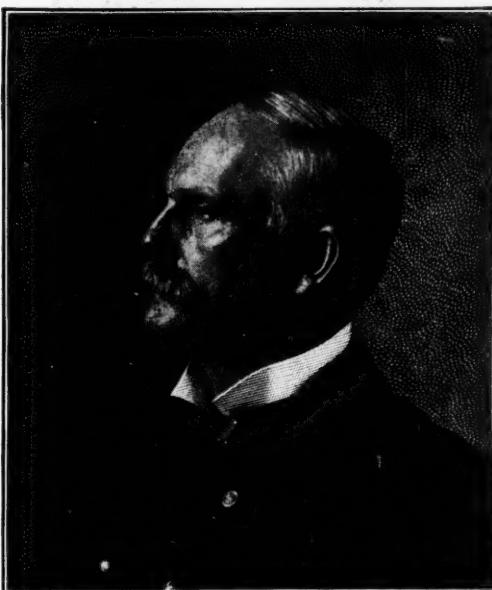
PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES.

The Grand Army of the Republic will hold its thirty-fourth national encampment at Chicago in the week beginning August 27. On Tuesday of that week the grand national parade will occur. Other organizations meeting at the same time and place are the Woman's Relief Corps and the Ex-Prisoners of War.

The annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion will be held in Indianapolis, probably on October 10.

The nineteenth annual encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief of the Sons of Veterans will be held in Syracuse, N. Y., September 11-13. The present commander-in-chief is Lieut.-Gov. A. L. Jones, of Ohio.

It is proposed by the United States Veteran Navy to have nautical memorial services on the Atlantic Ocean near New York City on Memorial Day, May 30, in memory of shipmates who have been buried at sea and are lying in an unmarked grave. The function will consist of appropriate



COL. ALBERT D. SHAW, OF WATERTOWN, N. Y.

(Commander-in-Chief G. A. R.)

ritualistic ceremonies and addresses by some distinguished clergymen and others. It is said that this will be the first time that such a ceremony has taken place on this side of the Atlantic.

The annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac will be held at Fredericksburg, Va., May 25-26. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles will be the orator of the day. This will be the first meeting of the society on ex-Confederate soil. President McKinley has promised to be present.

The next reunion of the United Confederate Veterans will be held at Louisville, Ky., on May 30 and the four following days. The next annual convention of the United Daughters of

the Confederacy will be held at Montgomery, Ala. November 14-17. The president of this organization is Mrs. Edwin G. Weed, of Jacksonville, Fla.

The General Society of the War of 1812 will meet at Philadelphia on June 19, the anniversary



MRS. EDWIN G. WEED.

(President of the Daughters of the Confederacy.)

of the declaration of war by the United States against Great Britain in 1812. It is said that this society carries on its rolls to-day a number of the actual participants in our "second war for independence," all of whom have passed the centenary mark.

The second annual reunion of Roosevelt's Rough Riders will be held at Oklahoma City on July 1-4. A number of other volunteer regiments have been invited to the reunion, and among those that have accepted are the First Tennessee, the First Colorado, and the Twentieth Kansas. The governors of the different States and their staffs have also been invited. Governor Roosevelt has promised to be present during the four days of the reunion.

The American Flag Association, which is a union of the flag committees of all patriotic societies for the purpose of fostering public sentiment in favor of honoring the flag and preserving it from desecration, will hold its annual meeting at New York City on June 14. The president of this organization is Col. Ralph E. Prime, of Yonkers, N. Y., and the secretary is Gen. Thomas Wilson, of New York City.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The American Federation of Labor, under the presidency of Samuel Gompers, will meet in annual session on December 5 at Louisville, Ky. The convention of the Knights of Labor, headed by Grand Master Workman John M. Parsons, will be held at Birmingham, Ala., on November 13.

The biennial convention of the Tobacco-Workers' International Union will be held at Wheeling, W. Va., on the last Monday in September. The Coopers' International Union, an organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, will hold its next convention at Boston on October 8. The Glass-Bottle Blowers' Association, also affiliated with the A. F. L., will hold its twenty-fourth annual convention at Detroit on July 9.

The International Typographical Union will meet in Milwaukee on August 13-18. During the month of September the convention of the United Typothetae of America will be held at Kansas City, Mo. The National Association of Photo-Engravers will hold a convention at Cleveland, Ohio, on July 16-21. The Photographers' Association of America will hold its annual convention at Milwaukee on July 23.

The biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen will be held at Des Moines, Iowa, on September 10. The biennial convention of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will be held at Milwaukee on May 9.

The annual convention of the National Association of Stationary Engineers will be held at Milwaukee on September 3. At this convention papers will be read on important mechanical subjects, and there will also be excursions to points of interest in and about the city. This association does not countenance strikes, and its meetings are devoted chiefly to self-improvement and education in the engineer's calling. The president of the association, Mr. Herbert E. Stone, is the chief engineer of Harvard University. The International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen will hold its third annual convention at Peoria, Ill., on September 9.

The eighth annual convention of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations will be held at Indianapolis on July 25. The convention will be composed of delegates chosen by affiliating State leagues. The principal papers to be read at the convention will treat of the history, development, and evolution of building and loan associations in the United States. It will be the endeavor of the managers to secure a complete review of home-building



MR. SAMUEL GOMPERS.
(President of the Federation of Labor.)

coöperation since its inception in this country seventy years ago.

RAILROAD CONVENTIONS.

A great number of railroad conventions will be held during the next few months. At Milwaukee, on May 28, the national convention of Railroad Commissioners will meet. This organization is composed of railroad commissioners of all States, and State officers charged with any duty in the supervision of railroads are invited to attend and participate in the discussion of such topics as may come before the convention. The Association of Railway Accounting Officers is also invited to attend, or to send delegates to the convention, and join in the consideration of such questions of special interest to that association as may arise.

The Association of American Railway Accounting Officers will meet at Boston on May 30; the American Association of Traveling Passenger Agents at Old Point Comfort, Va., probably in September; the National Association of Railway Agents at Detroit, Mich., July 24-27; the American Association of General Baggage Agents at Boston on July 18; the Association of Railway Claim Agents at Louisville, Ky., during the last week in May; the Freight Claim Association at St. Louis, Mo., on May 2; the National Associa-

tion of Local Freight Agents' Associations at Boston on July 12; the American Railway Master Mechanics' Association and the Master Car-Builders' Association at Saratoga, on June 18; the Association of Railway Superintendents of Buildings and Bridges at St. Louis, Mo., on October 16; the Road-Masters' Association of America at Los Angeles, Cal., on November 13; the National Railway Master Blacksmiths' Association at Detroit, Mich., on September 18; the Association of Railway Telegraph Superintendents at Detroit, Mich., on June 20; the Train Dispatchers' Association of America at Atlanta, Ga., on June 12; and the American Street Railway Association at Kansas City, Mo., on October 16.

AMERICAN SUMMER SCHOOLS.

SUMMER WORK AT THE UNIVERSITIES.

The summer work at Harvard University for the coming season will attract unusual attention because of the presence in Cambridge of over fourteen hundred Cuban teachers, for whom instruction will be generously provided by the university authorities. The president and fellows have guaranteed the sum of \$70,000 in order that the Cuban teachers may have the advantages of a summer's instruction. Although this instruction is to be given during the regular session of the Harvard Summer School, the committee in charge of that work announces that it will be given under separate direction and by instructors especially chosen for that task. A few of these Cuban teachers, who have a sufficient knowledge of English, may be entered in the regular summer classes. All of the courses offered are adapted to the needs of teachers in elementary and secondary schools.

The first summer session of Columbia University, New York City, will open on July 2, and continue until August 10. The courses of instruction include the subjects of botany, education, English, geography, history, manual training, mathematics, philosophy, physical training, physics, and psychology.

At Cornell University there will be summer courses in Greek, Latin, German, the Romance languages, the science and art of education, psychology, ethics, history, civics, political and social science, mathematics, physics, chemistry, botany, geology, physiology, drawing and art, mechanical drawing and designing, mechanic arts, and nature study. In the latter subject the course is offered in three departments: nature study in insect life, nature study in plant life, and nature study on the farm.

New York University, at University Heights, New York City, offers forty courses in the depart-

ments of Greek, Latin, Semitics, English, German, philosophy, education, history, economics, mathematics, physics, chemistry, and biology. The session will begin on July 9 and end on August 17. The university has placed at the service of the students taking the summer courses all the libraries, laboratories, recitation-halls, dormitories, dining-hall, and athletic-grounds at University Heights.

The summer session of the University of Michigan will begin on July 2, and continue in the literary department for six weeks, and in the law department for eight weeks. In the courses offered the pedagogical side will be especially emphasized, and the university authorities announce their intention to increase from year to year the number of courses that will appeal to teachers. A number of special lectures bearing on the history and teaching of several branches taught in the summer sessions, such as Latin, English, mathematics, physics, botany, and others, will be given by members of the faculty, and will be free to all members of the summer session. As at Cornell, special courses will be offered in nature study, to begin on July 23, and continuing to the end of the session.

The summer school maintained by the University of Wisconsin since 1887 was replaced last year by the summer session of the university, the scope of the work being greatly enlarged. At present all of the departments of the college of letters and science are represented in the summer instruction by from three to thirteen courses each. Altogether one hundred and twenty-four courses of study will be offered in twenty-four departments, ranging from the elementary work of the university to graduate courses of instruction. A new feature for the coming session is the introduction of several courses of lectures by professors from other institutions. Among these are Prof. Kuno Francke, of Harvard, in German; Prof. F. H. Giddings, of Columbia, in sociology; Prof. H. Morse Stephens and Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, of Cornell, in history; Prof. Jesse Macy, of Iowa College, in political science; William M. Payne, editor of the *Dial*, in English literature; Prof. Jesse B. Carter, of Princeton, in Latin, and Professor Fenneman, of Greeley, Colo., in physical geography. Especial attention will be given during the coming session to the departments of economics and sociology, and allied subjects. Four of the special lecturers will lecture in these departments. The summer session will begin on July 2 and close on August 10.

The University of Chicago offers the usual wide range of courses for the summer quarter, the work in that part of the year being organized

on the same basis as that in the other quarters.

Iowa College, at Grinnell, announces for the first time a summer session, to continue for six weeks, beginning on June 19. The courses provided in this session are intended to be of a quality and quantity of work commensurate with courses given regularly with the college year, and may be accepted for college credit. Courses will be given in biology, English, French and German, history, Latin, mathematics and astronomy, physical culture, and physics.

The University of Nebraska announces a summer session from June 8 to July 20, with instruction in American history, botany, chemistry, the Romance languages, English, German, mathematics, and philosophy.

As usual, the University of Virginia announces its summer courses of law lectures, established as long ago as 1870, and a summer class in chemistry. The summer quarter of West Virginia University is a regular division of the university year, with the addition of a large number of popular scientific and literary lectures, concerts, etc., open to all students. The quarter begins on July 22, and continues until September 1.

At McGill University, Montreal, summer classes will be opened in drawing, modeling, and painting. These classes will be open to men and women. The syllabus will comprise both elementary and advanced courses in freehand drawing, model drawing, painting in oils and water-colors, studies in still life, landscape art, the human head, draped figures, and living models.

SUMMER SCHOOLS FOR TEACHERS.

In addition to the liberal provision made by several of the leading American universities for summer instruction adapted to the needs of public-school teachers, there are several long-established summer institutions which offer attractive programmes to those seeking pedagogical training. The Martha's Vineyard Summer Institute announces courses by Prof. Edward Howard Griggs on psychology, pedagogy, and child-study; by Dr. W. A. Mowry on civil government, and by other well-known normal-school instructors on topics connected with the science and art of teaching.

The Summer School of Methods at Roanoke, Va., reported an enrollment in 1899 of 700 students. It will be conducted during the coming summer under the direction of Mr. E. C. Glass, of Lynchburg, and Prof. W. A. Jenkins, of Portsmouth, Va.

The Hampton Summer Normal Institute at Hampton, Va., will give courses in methods of teaching, sewing, cooking, manual training,

upholstery, and simple business forms and methods. The shops of the trade-school will also be open for any who wish to work at a trade. On July 18-20 the Hampton Negro Conference will hold its annual session. The institute will begin on July 5, and continue in session four weeks. Last year there were 316 teachers in attendance.

A summer school for teachers will be opened at Hanover, N. H., on July 5. This school will be under the direction of instructors from Dartmouth College, and will offer courses in education and teaching, history, English, German, Latin, mathematics, physics, and biology.

The Sauveur Summer School of Languages will hold its annual session at Amherst, Mass., beginning on July 9 and continuing six weeks. At this school the natural method of learning languages is exemplified; and, by coöperation with members of the Amherst College faculty, instruction is given in library economy, mathematics, chemistry, and other subjects.

CHAUTAUQUA FOR 1900.

The twenty-sixth Chautauqua season will open on July 27 and close on August 23. The summer schools will be in session from July 7 to August 17. The attendance last year was the largest in the history of the institution. Of the 41,000 different people present during the season, 3,500 came from south of Mason and Dixon's line, 1,200 from west of the Mississippi, and nearly one thousand from New England.

Among the series of university extension lectures announced for the coming season may be mentioned the following: Pres. G. Stanley Hall, "Educational Problems;" Mr. Alleyne Ireland, "Tropical Colonization;" Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, "Interesting Points in American History Since 1789;" Pres. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, "Studies in Greek Life;" Mr. Bliss Perry, "The Modern Novel;" Dr. Alexander S. Ches-
sin, "Russia, Political, Social, and Educational;" Prof. John Dewey, "School and Society;" Miss Jane Addams, "Problems of Democracy;" Prof. Graham Taylor, "The New Social Chivalry;" Prof. Edward Howard Griggs, "Education and Life;" and many others of note.

Single lectures and addresses will be given by many well-known speakers, among whom may be mentioned: Bishop J. M. Thoburn, Pres. W. W. Birdsall, Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, Miss Susan B. Anthony, Dr. J. M. Buckley, Bishop C. H. Fowler, Dr. A. E. Winship, Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, Bishop John H. Vincent, Rev. S. A. Steele, *et al.* Over one hundred and twenty courses of instruction will be offered in the thirteen summer schools. The New York State Free Institute

will be continued under subsidy from the Legislature. Nearly six hundred were enrolled in this department alone last summer. One of the innovations for 1900 will be a vacation school in which teachers from the elementary school of the University of Chicago will conduct instruction in harmony with the theories and methods worked out under the guidance of Prof. John Dewey, who will himself be present for three weeks.

THE JEWISH CHAUTAUQUA.

The fourth Annual Summer Assembly of the Jewish Chautauqua Society will be held at Atlantic City, N. J., July 15 to 30, 1900. In the absence of the Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz, of Philadelphia, Prof. Richard Gottheil, of Columbia College, New York, will assume general charge of the educational work. The director of the assembly will be Mr. Isaac Hassler, of Philadelphia. It is purposed this year to introduce the feature of class work; that is, to combine the assembly with the summer-school idea for the purpose of giving tuition to Jewish teachers and others in Jewish subjects. This is the first time that any summer work of this kind has been attempted among Jews. The work will be divided into three departments: (1) department of Chautauqua circles in Bible and Jewish history and literature; (2) summer school, which will include courses in Hebrew, pedagogics, and the like; (3) the department of popular entertainment.

THE CHAMPLAIN SUMMER SCHOOL.

At Cliff Haven, N. Y., near Plattsburgh, the Champlain Summer School will begin its ninth session in the first week of July, and continue until the end of August. This school is the leading Roman Catholic institution of its class in the United States. Invitations from the board of studies, in charge of the programme, have been accepted by George Melville Boling, Ph.D., and Charles P. Neill, Ph.D., of the Catholic University at Washington, D. C. Those in attendance at former sessions will be pleased to extend a hearty welcome to Dr. James J. Walsh, of the University of Pennsylvania, and Henry Austin Adams, A.M. A number of leading questions of philosophy are assigned to the Rev. James A. Doonan, S.J., of St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia; the Rev. Thomas I. Gasson, S.J., of Boston College, and the Rev. John T. Driscoll, S.T.L., author of two recent volumes bearing on theism and the human soul.

Under the direction of the Rev. D. J. McMahon, special studies covering a period of six weeks have been planned, dealing with Shake-

spearean literature. These studies will be conducted according to the plan of "Round-Table Talks," by Dr. James J. Walsh, Alexis I. du Pont Coleman, B.A. (Oxford), and the Very Rev. Hubert Farrell, V.F., of Westbury, N. Y. According to the same plan the "Divina Commedia" of Dante will be discussed: the "Inferno" by the Rev. D. J. Mahoney, D.D., of New York City; the "Purgatorio" by the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Loughlin, D.D., Chancellor of Philadelphia; the "Paradiso" by the Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, D.D., of New York City.

Prof. William L. Tomlins, who was choral director of the World's Columbian Exposition, has been engaged for a training course in singing, especially adapted to the needs of teachers, amateur organists, and parents who are seeking for the best methods of developing vocal music, especially among children. A course of illustrated lectures on art will be given by Miss Anna Seaton Schmidt, of Washington, D. C.

SUMMER SCHOOL IN PHILANTHROPIC WORK.

The Charity Organization Society of New York City purposes to conduct a second summer school in philanthropy from June 18 to July 28. Extended notice of the methods initiated last year was given in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS at that time. The programme for the coming season is divided into five main topics, although half of the time will be devoted to the consideration of the first. These topics are the treatment of needy families in their homes; the care of dependent, neglected, and delinquent children; medical

charities; institutional care of adults, and neighborhood improvements. The work is in charge of the same experts and practical charity workers who so successfully conducted the course of 1899, the whole being under the direction of Dr. Philip W. Ayres. The Charity Organization Society seeks an endowment of \$100,000 to enable it to extend its work of training persons for the various charitable societies and institutions that are constantly applying to it for trained workers.

SCHOOLS FOR NATURE STUDY.

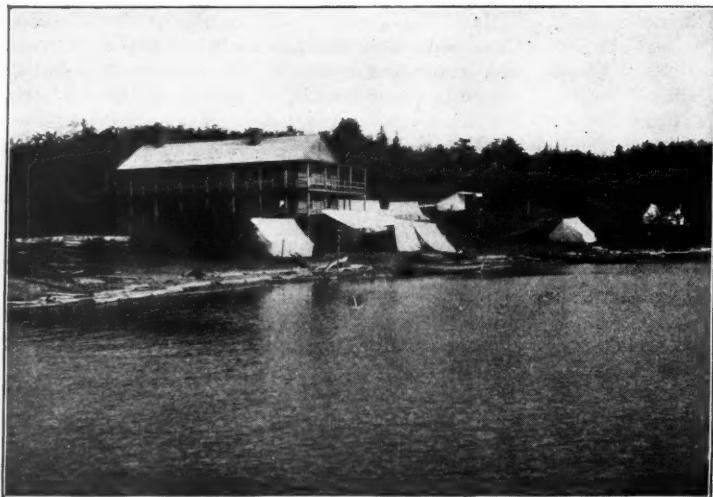
Mr. Albert L. Arey announces the eleventh season of his natural-science camp for boys at Canandaigua, N. Y. Although no text-books are used in Mr. Arey's camp, excellent instruction is given in the subjects of biology, entomology, taxidermy, and photography.

The Rhode Island Summer School for Nature Study will hold its second session on July 5-20, at Kingston, R. I. The work of this school consists in the examination of particular animals and plants in their natural environment, chiefly such forms as are found about every schoolhouse and home; living, as distinguished from post-mortem, biology; instruction out of doors, in the laboratory, and by special evening lectures by distinguished specialists. Tuition is free to teachers in the schools of Rhode Island.

Beloit College, Wisconsin, will hold a summer school on Madeline Island, Lake Superior, from July 26 to August 30. This is to be exclusively a nature school. Geology, botany, zoology, with field work, will be, in an original and unique

place, the subject-matter of the school. An old Indian mission will be occupied by the college. High-grade work on college lines will be pursued. Credit will be given on the regular college course for the work done in this summer school. Geological and botanical excursions will be made to the different Islands of Lake Superior, especially Isle Royale, which is a botanical paradise in summer.

A school of applied agriculture and horticulture will be established near New York City, to open in September for study and practical training. Sixty acres of land have been secured for this purpose in Westchester County, within twen-



OLD INDIAN MISSION ON MADELINE ISLAND, LAKE SUPERIOR.

(Beloit College Summer School.)

ty-seven miles of New York City. A building is to be erected at once to accommodate forty students and instructors, with lecture and class rooms. Instruction is to be given in the planting and care of orchards, gardening, hot-house culture, bee, poultry, and dairy work, and the marketing of products. Students will have the use of the laboratories and the extensive collection of plants in the museum, the conservatories, and upon the grounds of the New York Botanical Garden. The work will be under the direction of Mr. George T. Powell.

EUROPEAN CONGRESSES AND OTHER GATHERINGS.

The expression "world's congress" became current in the United States in 1893 in connection with the World's Fair at Chicago. Ever since that time American leaders of scientific and religious thought have looked forward to the opening of the great fair at Paris in the present year in anticipation of the assemblages of learned societies to be held on that occasion. The leading scientific bodies of this country have taken quite as much interest in the preparations for these world congresses of 1900 as for the material part of the Paris show. We publish here-with a partial list of the congresses to be held in connection with the exposition. Each congress has its own conditions for participation, its special fees, and its own publications.

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

Horticulture.....	May 25 to 27
Forestry.....	June 4 to 7
Agricultural stations.....	June 18 to 20
Viticulture.....	June 20 to 23
Cattle-feeding.....	June 21 to 23
Agriculture.....	July 1 to 7
Agricultural coöperation.....	July 8
Apiculture.....	September 10 to 12
Fruit-culture.....	September 10 to 12
Aquiculture and fishery	September 14 to 19

ANTHROPOLOGY, ARCHÆOLOGY, AND HISTORY.

Numismatics.....	June 14 to 16
Comparative history.....	June 18 to 21
Ethnography.....	August 25 to September 1
History of religions.....	September 3 to 8
Basque studies.....	September 3 to 5
Folklore.....	September 10 to 12
Americanists.....	September 17 to 21

ART.

Photography.....	July 23 to 28
Architecture.....	July 30 to August 4
Teaching of art.....	August 29 to September 1
Music.....	August —
Municipal art.....	August —
Stage	August —

COLONIAL QUESTIONS.

Colonial sociology.....	July 30 to August 4
Colonies	August 6 to 11
Economic and commercial geography.....	August 27 to 31

ECONOMICS AND FINANCE.

Movable property.....	June 4 to 7
Joint-stock companies.....	June 8 to 11
Landed property.....	June 11 to 13
Insurance.....	June 25 to 30
Actuaries.....	June 25 to 30
Commerce and industry.....	July 23 to 28
Industrial property.....	July 23 to 28
Tariff regulations.....	July 30 to August 4
Gold and silver.....	September —

EDUCATION.

Modern-language teaching.....	July 24 to 29
Higher education.....	July 30 to August 3
Primary education.....	August 2 to 5
Secondary education.....	August 2 to 5
Philosophy.....	August 2 to 7
Educational press.....	August 9 to 11
Stenography.....	August 9 to 15
Bibliography	August 16 to 18
Psychology	August 22 to 25
Teaching of drawing.....	August 29 to September 1
Popular education.....	September 10 to 13

LABOR AND COÖPERATION.

Cheap dwellings	June 18 to 21
People's credit banks.....	July 8 to 10
Profit-sharing	July 10 to 18
Workmen's coöperative productive associations.....	July 11 to 13
International coöperative alliance.....	July 18 to 22

MARINE AFFAIRS.

Naval architecture and construction.....	July 19 to 21
Navigation.....	July 30 to August 4
Chronometry.....	July —
Maritime law.....	October 1 to 3

APPLIED CHEMISTRY.	July 23 to 31
Physics.....	August 6 to 11
Mathematics.....	August 6 to 11
Electricity.....	August 18 to 25
Chemistry.....	September 20 to 29

MEDICINE AND HYGIENE.

Professional medicine.....	July 23 to 28
Medicine.....	August 2 to 9
Dermatology	August 2 to 9
Pharmacy	August 8
Dentistry	August 8 to 14
Hygiene	August 10 to 17
Hypnotism	August 12 to 15
Medical press	August —

MINING, ENGINEERING, AND APPLIED SCIENCE.

Mines.....	June 18 to 23
Aeronautics.....	June —
Automobiles	July 9
Testing of materials.....	July 9 to 16
Thread-numbering.....	July —
Steam-engines, etc.....	July 16 to 18
Applied mechanics.....	July 19 to 25
Railroads.....	September 10 to 12

NATURAL SCIENCE.

Ornithology.....	June 26 to 30
Meteorology.....	July 23 to 28
Geology.....	August 6 to 28
Alpinists.....	August 12 to 14
Botany.....	October 1 to 7

PHILANTHROPY.

Life-saving.....	July 17 to 23
Poor relief.....	July 30 to August 5
Blind.....	August 5 to —
Deaf-mutes.....	August 6 to 8
Antislavery.....	August 6 to 9
Housing.....	August 6 to 9
Red Cross.....	—

PEACE.

September 29 to October 6.

TECHNICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

Agricultural education.....	June 14 to 16
Teaching of social science.....	July 30 to August 5
Technical and industrial education.....	August 6 to 11
Social education.....	September 6 to 9

WOMEN.

Women's work and institutions.....	June 18 to 23
Women's rights.....	September 5 to 8

AN INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF SCIENCE AND ART.

Much interest has been aroused in France, England, and the United States in the formation of what is known as the International Association for the Advancement of Science, Arts, and Education. This body will hold its first assembly at Paris during the coming summer. The object of this assembly is to enhance the educational value of the exposition. The assembly offers privileges to men of science and to the general public, and both to those persons who are to visit the exposition and to those who are not. It is expected that the assembly will serve to promote closer relations between the learned societies, the universities, and the other educational institutions of the different countries as well as between individuals. It is intended that this International Association shall be permanent, and have assemblies in connection with future exhibitions. Our important function of the association will be to establish a central bureau for the promotion of the exchange of reports and correspondence between learned societies and universities. The president of the association is M. Léon Bourgeois, late French minister of education; Prof. Patrick Geddes, acting as secretary, has been active in promoting the formation of the American group. In this effort he has secured the hearty coöperation of Mr. Robert Erskine Ely, president of the Prospect Union, of Cambridge, and a well-known lecturer and student of economics.

CONVENTIONS IN ENGLAND.

During the coming months there will be a great variety of religious, scientific, and social assemblies in Great Britain. Of these the most notable is the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which will meet in September at Bradford. It was the coöperation of this great association with the French association of similar character which brought about the formation of the great international association which we have just described. The Sanitary Institute, which holds a brief meeting, the Iron and Steel Institute, and the coöperative associations, are all associations of business men interested in the development of particular enterprises and of particular methods of production and distribution. The Trades-Union Congress is the chief labor assembly of the year, and, like most of the others, will meet in autumn. The Association of Chambers of Commerce is what its name signifies. The most widely occupied field is that of religious associations. The chief place is taken by the Church Congress, which meets in September. The Wesleyan Conference, and the Methodist bodies which have split off from the parent connection, will have their meetings. The Congregational Union and the Baptist Union are also important bodies. There is an annual meeting of the Home Reading Union, a sort of English Chautauqua. The great Christian Endeavor convention at London has already been mentioned.

A Pan-African Conference has been called to meet in the Westminster Town Hall on July 22. This conference will be held under the auspices of the African Association, a British organization. The motive of this conference is to influence public opinion on existing proceedings and conditions affecting the welfare of the natives in the various parts of the world, especially in South Africa, West Africa, the West Indies, and the United States.

THE PASSION PLAY AT OBERAMMERGAU.

Next to the Paris Exposition the great attraction in Europe this year will be the "Passion Play" at Oberammergau, the performances of which will begin on May 20. The plan of the Oberammergau Theater for the coming season is a new one. For the first time the seats are under cover, but the stage is open to wind and weather as before. It is believed that nearly every one of the 4,000 visitors will have a good view. Following are the dates announced for the performances:

First (and only) dress rehearsal, May 20. Performances: May 24, 27; June 4, 10, 16, 17, 24, 29; July 1, 8, 15, 18, 22, 29; August 5, 8, 12, 15, 19, 25, 26; September 2, 8, 9, 16, 23, 30.

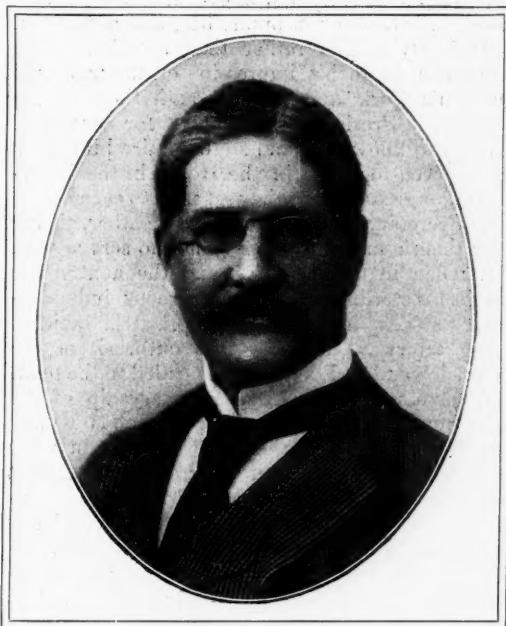
CHARLES H. ALLEN, THE FIRST GOVERNOR OF PUERTO RICO.

BY HENRY MACFARLAND.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY wanted, for the first civil governor of Puerto Rico,—the first civil governor of any of the islands taken from Spain,—a man whose appointment would be commended at once and by everybody. He felt that the man who was to organize the first American civil government in any of these islands, and to carry the burdens and wield the powers of its executive head, must not only be well fitted for such delicate and difficult responsibilities, but must be known by the country at sight to be so fitted. In beginning this momentous experiment, with all its novel features and all its possible effects upon this country, as well as upon Puerto Rico, the first governor, the President felt, must have the confidence of the United States, and, having it, would the sooner secure the confidence of Puerto Rico, with all that that would mean toward the success of the undertaking. Although it was to be similar to other things which the State-building American has done, it was to be different, too; and in a way more difficult than any of them. The fact that it was to be the first attempt at governing solely by civil authority any of the "dependencies" would have drawn all eyes to it, even if it had not been for the controversy in Congress over the civil status of Puerto Rico, which for sentimental reasons made the island the object of the nation's attention.

This controversy had stirred up the Puerto Rican as well as the American politicians, and the discomforts and distresses of the delay in legislating for the island which it caused had disquieted even the patient peasants who had never risen against Spain. The promoters and speculators, impatiently awaiting the chance to acquire franchises and make money out of the island, furnished another reason for making clear at the start the character of the new government by the character of its head.

With all this in mind, the President appointed the Hon. Charles Herbert Allen, of Lowell, Massachusetts, to be the first governor of Puerto Rico, and had the pleasure of seeing his choice immediately and unanimously approved. President McKinley knew that it would be received in this way, because it had been received in just that way by every one to whom he had spoken of it privately. The President had been thinking of making Mr. Allen governor of Puerto



HON. CHARLES H. ALLEN.

Rico ever since last summer, when he contemplated setting up a civil government without waiting for legislation by Congress; and besides the private assurances he then received that Mr. Allen's appointment would be acceptable, he had a very good test in the response that was made when the fact that he was considering it got into the newspapers at that time. So, when Congress passed the legislation for which the President waited, he offered the governorship to Mr. Allen before he signed the bill in full confidence that the announcement of it would be generally applauded. The only difficulty the President had over the appointment was with Mr. Allen himself, who for family and business reasons and because he preferred his congenial duties in the Navy Department, refused last summer and demurred this spring. But the President has remarkable success in persuading men that they ought to do what he wants them to do, and he succeeded with Mr. Allen, just as he succeeded with Judge Taft when he induced him to give up his life place for the presidency of the Philip-

pine Commission, and by the same appeal on grounds of personal friendship and public duty.

It is as encouraging as it is extraordinary that the man upon whom the choice of the President, and the country, fell, in this striking way, for this new and great responsibility was modest and unpretentious ; one who never did any self-advertising or thrust himself forward in any way, but did with all his might whatever his hands found to do, in private or in public life, and did it well—distinctly a doer rather than a talker. Mr. Allen had made his impression on the men who knew his work, and then through them on the country. President McKinley, for example, learned to know him and so to admire him when they served together in the House in the Forty-ninth Congress, where they sat near to each other, with Secretary Long, then also a member, sitting near them ; and the other men who served with Mr. Allen in that Congress and the next never forgot his sterling fidelity, courageous independence, steady industry, and practical ability. Long afterward, when at the outbreak of the Spanish war Mr. Roosevelt felt called to the field, and gave up the assistant secretaryship of the navy against the protests of President McKinley and Secretary Long, they both turned, in what they regarded as an hour of great need, almost instinctively, to the quiet member from the Lowell District of their Congressional days. They knew that he could take up the heavy task which Mr. Roosevelt had laid down and carry it on successfully in his patient, persevering way, employing his marked executive ability in organizing and improving the department's work, and meeting the innumerable daily difficulties with that common sense which is almost as uncommon as the sense of humor which he also happily possessed.

It is a curious fact that another Lowell man, Gustavus Vasa Fox, held the post of assistant secretary of the navy during the Civil War, and during his brief visits home sat in church just in front of young "Charlie" Allen, who thought him to be his great example and then thirty years later took not only his office, but actually his desk, which had recently been brought up from the Navy Department cellar. The two Lowell men were alike at least in their ability, their energy, and their success, and no history of the navy in either war can be commended which does not give the Lowell assistant secretary great credit for what was accomplished.

Mr. Allen was fifty years old when he came to the Navy Department, although he looked ten years younger, as indeed he does to-day, in spite of the silver in his hair and in his mustache. He was even younger in figure than in face,

moving and acting with youthful spring and charm, in the full prime of vigorous mind and body, a strong and attractive personality. He had had excellent preparation for his arduous undertaking. He came of the best New England stock ; his father is still active, though a nonagenarian. The home was a comfortable one,—for his father was a successful manufacturer,—and after going through the Lowell public schools he was graduated at Amherst in 1869; three years later he took the A. M. degree, and in after years became a trustee of the college. Although he is a good writer and a good speaker, and has always been a reading man, he preferred a business career to any of the professions, and has been a manufacturer since graduation, first with his father, and then with others in Lowell, where he has a beautiful home on a charming estate.

Having a strong sense of public duty, he has given as much time as he could spare to public life, serving while a very young man in local offices and then in the Massachusetts House in 1881 and 1882, then in the Massachusetts Senate in 1883, and in Congress for two terms, after which he felt that he must devote himself to his private affairs and declined renomination. Against his will he was nominated for governor of Massachusetts against William E. Russell in 1891, but with that exception was able to resist the politicians. He came to the Navy Department at a personal sacrifice and as a patriotic duty, just as he would have gone into the army or the navy, because the appeal came to him in time of war. Mr. Roosevelt had apparently taken all the war honors of the position, and the salary of the assistant secretary of the navy is as absurdly inadequate as those of several other important executive officers. But Mr. Allen came not for the honors or the emoluments, but to give the Government the benefit of his strength and sagacity, trained by long management of large affairs.

It is simple justice to say that he greatly improved the work of his office, and that he became the *alter ego* of the secretary, performing his duties in his absence, and carrying on the business of the department so efficiently that both the secretary and the President said he ought to be secretary of the navy, if Mr. Long should retire. In the constant controversy of the bureau chiefs, and in the clashing of the claims of individual naval officers, as in the dealings with politicians, contractors, and newspaper men, Mr. Allen, by his discretion, firmness, courage, tact, and unvarying courtesy, constantly made friends, as he consistently served his country. No civilian official ever had more of the respect and regard of the navy than he ; and the general re-

gret in Washington over his departure was perhaps more deeply felt by naval officers than by any other class of men. No greater tribute to a man in such a position could be paid than this ; for there is a natural difference, which may easily become a strong antagonism, between the professional navy men and the civilians temporarily in authority over them from one administration to another.

In the stress of the war-days and the heat of the summer, when Mr. Allen was so suddenly and unexpectedly plunged into the midst of the Navy Department affairs, the overworked, and in some cases overexcited, naval officers were particularly glad to find that the new assistant secretary was always calm and well-balanced, patient and considerate, and capable of dispatching important business quickly and accurately all day and all evening, if necessary. The bureau chiefs soon discovered what fine business judgment he had, how shrewd he was in making a good bargain for the Government or in preventing the department from being imposed upon. Over and over again his business experience enabled him to save large amounts of money in the buying of vessels and other war material, and especially the coal and stores which had to be purchased in such enormous quantities. As in the Civil War and in all wars, men swarmed around the Navy Department armed with political or financial influence, and determined to make money out of the necessities of the Government. But none of them ever succeeded in deceiving Assistant Secretary Allen, and none of them ever tried it twice.

When peace was declared, Mr. Allen, who had had more to do with hastening it than is generally known, necessarily took a large part in the partial reduction and reorganization of the naval forces, and later was able to devote his organizing capacity to the betterment of the entire department service.

It is easy to see that, as governor of Puerto Rico, the same kind of work, and in the same spirit, that has made Mr. Allen's two years in the Navy Department so successful, will, barring unforeseen circumstances, give him great success. Mr. Allen already knows something of Puerto Rico through a brief visit last year and a careful study of what has been written about it, and is entirely sympathetic with the best aspirations of its people, and desirous above all things to give them good government and to promote their prosperity. "My efforts will be," he said, when his appointment was announced, "to administer the government provided by Congress in such a manner as to command and hold the confidence of the people ; to help them, so far as I may, to realize the best there is in them, and to assist

them in the development of the island along the lines which have made us such a prosperous nation." And everybody who knows Mr. Allen knows that he was as sincere in this as in saying, "My own inclination and my personal interests urge me to decline the appointment ; but one should not always choose the easy way : there is a patriotic duty sometimes to be performed."

The very fact that he has undertaken this patriotic duty in a patriotic spirit, and at the sacrifice of personal feelings and interests, will impress the people of Puerto Rico as it will strengthen him in the difficulties ahead of him, and particularly in resisting unscrupulous schemers who will try to use the Government to exploit the island for their personal advantage.

The President announced, when he appointed Mr. Allen governor, that he would consult him about the appointment of the other officers of the Puerto Rico government, and would go slowly in selecting them, so as to be sure to get men of Mr. Allen's character. This was a disappointment to the politicians, who hoped for a hasty and profitable distribution of the "patronage." Mr. Allen undertook, at the President's suggestion, a preliminary visit to Puerto Rico to consult his military predecessor, General George W. Davis, about the local conditions, and particularly the men suitable for appointment to the places reserved by the Puerto Rico Act for Puerto Ricans, after which Mr. Allen was to return to Washington to consult with the President about the appointment of all the officers of the new government.

It is not proposed that Mr. Allen shall remain indefinitely as governor of Puerto Rico. As the President said, he is "to set up the machinery and turn on the steam ;" and if he gets the new government and the new order of things well established within a year, as seems practicable, he may then return. If President McKinley is reelected, Mr. Allen will probably be called to take office in Washington again ; and, if Secretary Long retires from the Navy Department, Mr. Allen will probably succeed him as secretary of the navy. Governor Allen has a charming wife and two attractive daughters, one of them married ; and he has a little grandson, who is the pride of his heart. Mr. and Mrs. Allen did not keep house in Washington, but entertained a good deal in their apartment at the Portland, and they will show a gracious hospitality in the governor's "Palace" at San Juan de Puerto Rico, which, with its appurtenances, is to be their official residence, and on the naval yacht *Mayflower*, which the President has ordered to Puerto Rico for the governor's use.



FIRE OF JANUARY 20 BEYOND CONTROL.
(Fugitives fleeing away to the right.)

THE BUBONIC PLAGUE IN HONOLULU.

BY REUBEN D. SILLIMAN.

DECEMBER 12th last, a street rumor—one of those so characteristic of the place—was circulated about Honolulu, telling of the discovery of a case of bubonic plague.

In a short time the essential facts were generally known. The Chinese bookkeeper of an Oriental merchandise importing firm had been stricken down with a severe fever, and death had followed quickly. The man had been attended, toward the close, by one of the prominent physicians, who had, without hesitation, pronounced the case to be a clear one of plague. The physician, moreover, had expressed it as his opinion that a number of sudden deaths which had occurred a short time prior to that, under suspicious circumstances, may have been due to the same dread disease.

The council of state and board of health were convened; a guard, to keep the curious Chinese away from the body of their deceased fellow-countryman, was placed about the building in which the man had died, and the militia was ordered out for general quarantine purposes.

While the board of health was in session, a telephone message was received announcing the

death of another Chinaman under circumstances that were equally suspicious. The building in which this man was found was also closed, and a guard was placed there to prevent entrance to it.

After the meeting of the board the government physician held autopsies over the bodies of the two victims of the disease, and removed specimens for subsequent bacteriological examinations, the results of which confirmed the diagnoses.

The council of state passed a resolution appropriating \$25,000 for the suppression of the plague, and ordered the construction of a crematory. Work on this was immediately commenced. It was placed on a small coral island adjacent to the entrance of Honolulu Harbor, and was completed in four days. The bodies of the two victims referred to, as well as those of three other Chinese who had died immediately after, were burned in the furnace of a local iron-works company.

Meanwhile all of that portion of the city popularly known as Chinatown, covering a space of fifteen to twenty blocks, immediately adjoining the central business portion of Honolulu, was declared an infected district and surrounded by guards, to whom orders were issued not to allow



A BACK YARD IN CHINATOWN, HONOLULU.

any pedestrians or carriages to enter or leave except such as bore passes issued by the commanding officer, and policemen wearing uniforms and badges. The whole district was placed in charge of a corps of inspectors, who were authorized to make an examination of each building in the district, remove the garbage, and disinfect the soil.

The whole district was covered with tiers of two-storied balconied stores and living-rooms, and there were ten thousand or more Asiatics and natives living in it. There was no sewerage system, and the conditions which prevailed are suggested by the language of an official communication of the president of the board of health to the citizens' sanitary committee bearing date of February 24, 1900. The letter referred to only one of the blocks, but it was undoubtedly one of the worst of all. Among other things the letter stated : "The close crowding of the buildings and sheds, cesspools, stables, and kitchens, together with the intimate connection of all, the rotten flooring on the ground, and the dark, narrow passageways made the task of disinfecting, by any means other than fire, utterly hopeless. In this seething mass of filth were living between twelve hundred and two thousand human beings." One of the inspectors, in rendering his report of the conditions found by him, uses the following language : "The cesspools were horribly full of stench. I never could have found their location except for this. I found them under the floor of the living-quarters, and had to rip up the floors to get at them. . . ."

Another stated : "My block contains mostly Chinese ; the block was filthy in many places. Most of the cesspools and sinks were in a terrible condition. I don't consider that I had as bad a block as some of the others, but it was bad enough."

The sugar-planters and members of the chamber of commerce met and appointed committees to assist the Government to provide for the safety of the other islands. For, where sugar-dividends are everywhere recognized as the first consideration, it was highly essential that nothing should by any possibility occur to carry the plague into the hordes of Asiatics employed on the great island estates.

No deaths were reported between the 14th and 22d. On the 19th, one day before the steamship *Australia* arrived from San Francisco, the board of health raised the quarantine that had been established by it, and gave notice thereof by publication in the local newspapers until the 27th. But on the 26th, the day that the *Australia* sailed, the president of the board announced that he found himself under the necessity of informing the public that since his report of the 22d three cases of bubonic plague had been reported to the board ; the same having occurred on the 23d, 24th, and 25th respectively. On the 27th and 28th three more deaths were reported.

Quarantine was reestablished on the 28th, and a policy of intense activity was adopted. It was resolved to condemn and burn all the insanitary blocks of the infected district. The soil was the property of some wealthy estates, notably that of Bernice Pauahi Bishop, deceased, who was the last of the Kamehamehas ; but the buildings and property destroyed belonged largely to Chinese tenants, who held long-term leases, and who had made the property, from the standpoint of its earning power, valuable.

The board decided to try to save personal effects and goods as far as possible, and to burn only the buildings and fixtures.

The preparation of the first fire presented an interesting scene. The sidewalk was lined with goods hurriedly packed for removal ; drays were backed up to haul these away. Chinese owners, wildly excited, were hurrying aimlessly to and fro, tugging at boxes, bureaus, safes ; in fact, every sort and description of bundle or package. Numbers had seized some small parcel, and, clutching it tightly, were gesticulating and shouting in a half-dazed way to their fellow-countrymen. It was a sad but not uninteresting sight.

There had been one death in this block, and one other case was traced to it. The places burned were : six tailor-shops, two shoe-stores, and four other industries, together with the sleeping-apartments of the owners and employees. Eighty-five persons were removed to a detention camp, where they were kept until the night of January 20th, when they were released to make room for others. Their goods were stored for

some time, but were finally thrown into the street to make room for persons removed from the condemned district, and the greater portion thereof was lost or stolen.

The fire was lighted in the middle of the afternoon, and the buildings burned like kindling-wood. Great crowds gathered to see it, regardless of repeated warnings of the danger of possible spread of infection.

The policy of the board, in regard to the burning of property, was summed up later by its president, as follows :

There are two points to be considered : First, if a building is in such an insanitary condition that it cannot by any means be disinfected and put in a sanitary shape by the usual means other than fire, then it should be destroyed by fire. Secondly, if buildings are considered by the board as not being insanitary, but by reason of their adjoining infected premises, and being in such a condition that rats can easily pass from one building to another, we pronounce them to be infected by plague, even though a death did not occur in the premises, and thereby they are condemned to follow others in being destroyed by fire.

Saturday, January 13th, the board issued a report showing that there had been thirty-four cases, of which twenty-seven had proved fatal, while there had been, up to that date, eight fires by which the places of abode of some two thousand persons had been destroyed.

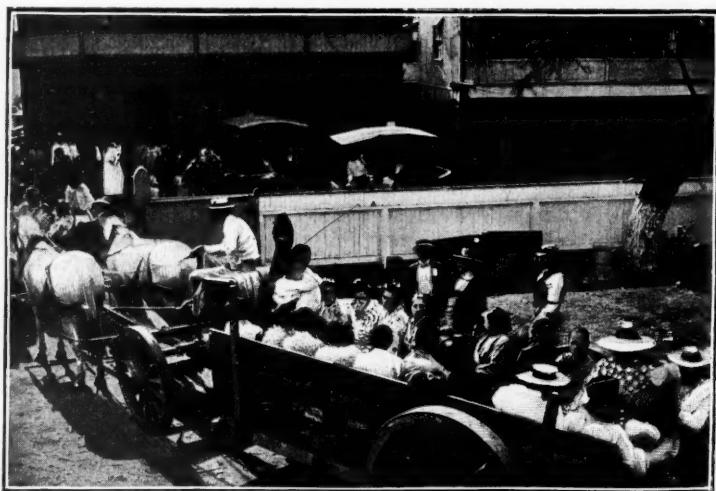
Sunday, the 14th, the community was startled by the announcement that a white lady having charge of the art department of one of the leading dry-goods stores was suspected of having the dread disease. She died on the following Wednesday, and the bacteriological examination confirmed the suspicions that were entertained at the time she was stricken down.

When this sad case was reported the citizens formed an auxiliary organization to assist the board of health. Its self-imposed function was to definitely locate every man, woman, and child in the whole city, prevent changes of residence, visit each house twice daily, see every one of its inmates, and report to a central committee all cases of sickness. It has performed its difficult undertaking faithfully, in the face of considerable criticism, and with little thanks from any one.

During the week ending January 20th, there were

nine deaths, most of the victims coming from a big block near the famous Kaumakapili Church, built by Kalakaua, the last king of Hawaii. Saturday of that week a fire was started near the church under the direction of the board of health, for the purpose of burning a portion of the block. But the wind was blowing quite a gale, and some burning embers from the fire were carried to one of the twin steeples of the church, and it was soon a sheet of flame; then the roof caught fire, and soon a Joss-house, or Chinese temple, standing on the farther side of the church burst into flames.

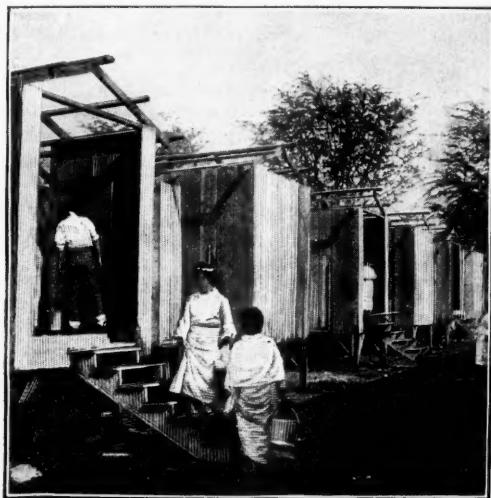
The fire spread slowly for a time, but soon gained a tremendous force, and, as it burst through the outer walls of a row of buildings bordering the street, enveloped a fire-engine in flames so quickly that the firemen were compelled to hurry away and abandon it. It was not long before the buildings of another block began to blaze. Then there arose a scene of wild confusion that baffles description. Surrounded by guards bearing arms and hemmed in by the military police stationed within the general limits of the military cordon, the excited Asiatics saw that their lives were endangered and their property doomed to inevitable destruction. Everywhere were Japanese tugging at great bundles tied up in red blankets, Chinese dragging little black trunks, small-footed women resting on the arms of their servants, or supporting themselves with canes, all hurrying away to places of safety. On the roofs of some of the houses farthest from the burning blocks, Oriental bucket brigades were working frantically, gesticulating, shouting, running, falling, passing water here and there to



REFUGEES FROM THE PLAGUE; CHINESE, JAPANESE, AND NATIVES.

extinguish flames started by sparks from the approaching conflagration. But their labors were quite in vain. All that remained of the district within the path of the wind was reduced to smoldering ashes.

One of the saddest sights of that day of confusion and loss was what is locally termed the "Axe-Handle Brigade." Soon after the fire passed beyond the church-block, the Island militia was ordered to the district in double-quick time. All places of escape were guarded by soldiers with bayoneted rifles. But as the fire



BUILDING HOSPITAL SHEDS.

spread, it became manifest that soon there would not be standing-room even for the thousands of homeless inhabitants. It was decided to remove about two thousand of them to Kawaihao church-yard. A captain of police, mounted, motioned to the guard to let them pass. They started, soldiers with bayoneted rifles and citizens with clubs, axe-handles, iron rods, hatchets, and even butcher-knives, hemming them in on either side. Mothers, carrying crying babes, led older children; Chinese women with deformed feet moved slowly and painfully; their husbands with stolid faces walked beside them; their children with tear-stained eyes trudged on ahead.

The fire burned itself out by four o'clock, and the energy of the people was then devoted to caring for the refugees. That night and Sunday were busy times. There was a great deal to be done to provide permanent shelter for all of the unfortunate victims of the fire. Various camps had been established, where bedding and food were hurriedly provided; and soon all were made comparatively comfortable.

With the burning of Chinatown the principal center of infection was destroyed. The district was soon completely surrounded with a high, tight, board fence, which the board of health has declared its intention of retaining until all possible danger of infection from that source shall have permanently ceased. While there have been a few scattering cases in the city since the great fire, the general feeling of relief following that Saturday was marked. Among the later cases, three white men are included—but one of whom, however, has died. Of the larger buildings destroyed since the fire of January 20th, the principal are a saloon, an adjacent livery stable, and the stables of the Hawaiian Hotel.

Nearly all of the persons removed to the detention camps have finished the period of their quarantine, and have been released. And now one of the most interesting features of the whole situation is the rush of the Chinese for new business locations adjacent to the old quarter. Property that was begging a purchaser a month ago has suddenly become valuable, and buildings are going up everywhere with wonderful rapidity.

The plague is a high fever. Its usual course is a feeling of indisposition to-day, a state of collapse to-morrow, and death the day following. There is no special medical treatment for it; but a serum—that is, a destroyer of the food of the bacilli—may be injected into the blood, and in that way the fever is abated, after which recovery sets in.

The disease had prevailed in Honolulu for more than a month before shipments of the serum were received from the Surgeon-General at Washington. Since it has been given a trial, it is believed that the serum has been beneficial. Altogether about ten patients have recovered; and, as I am informed, but one, a young Chinese boy, has suffered permanent injury. He will be deformed for life. A subscription was taken in his behalf, and contributions were generously given.

When the disease was discovered, there was no hospital for infectious diseases, although as early as 1853 an epidemic of smallpox had carried off great numbers of the native population, and as late as 1895 Asiatic cholera had seriously threatened to become epidemic. There was no crematory, no disinfecting-plant for merchandise; nor was there any system of sewerage in any part of the city, although an uncompleted system for a small portion of the central part of the town was in process of construction.

A hospital for the care of the plague-patients was made up from a number of sheds down by the seashore that had been used in connection

with a rifle-range. The sheds were joined together with a veranda, and some new buildings were added. The whole was thus rendered quite satisfactory for the purposes required, and a most systematic process of disinfection was constantly employed. As far as practicable but one patient was placed in a room, and all were cared for by nurses who heroically volunteered for the dangerous service.

A young man named Armstrong Smith, principal of one of the public schools, having been among the very first to offer himself, and having performed similar service in the cholera epidemic, was placed in charge. He worked night and day, and was declared to be an ideal man for the place. He was at one time thought to be threatened with the dread disease, to the horror of the community; but he soon regained his normal strength, and returned at once to the post of duty. A number of the citizens of Honolulu made up a purse of five thousand dollars in token of their appreciation of his noble self-sacrifice, and he is to use the money in fitting himself for the practice of medicine—an ambition that has long been entertained by him.

The inhabitants of the infected district were removed to detention camps, of which there were four. One was made adjacent to the Rifle-Range Hospital. In it were placed the persons occupying the buildings where cases occurred; another was not far away, where the first leper-station of the islands had been established in years gone by; a third was made out of an old drill-shed—famous for its connection with the days of the revolution; but the largest was down by the sea, on a coral-waste, near the leper receiving-station. Here rows of wooden buildings were put up, and an artesian-well was sunk, a temporary sewer put in, a post-office established, and, in a word, a small village was organized.

There were between five and seven thousand people there in all. Each was bathed and furnished with new clothing before being admitted, after which he was detained for fifteen days and then released. The period of detention was established to cover the utmost period of incubation of the disease; for the plague is caused by a minute organism that enters the system and multiplies with rapidity, ultimately causing local disturbances that produce collapse.

Rats are ready victims of the disease, and die in numbers where it gains a foothold. They are also the most dangerous means of carrying infection from one locality to another. Infection is also believed to be carried in merchandise and food-products. The latter is thought to have been the means of its introduction into Honolulu, and radical measures have been adopted to pre-

vent a future recurrence from the same source. Further importations of certain food-products from Asiatic ports where plague is known to exist have been prohibited. The application of the regulation has not been fully established; but if it is applied generally to Japanese importations, a vigorous protest will be entered at Washington, as the Japanese merchants assert that some of the forbidden products are as essential to their people as butter, milk, and eggs are to us.

On the whole, the Japanese have submitted gracefully to the necessities of the situation; but they are waiting in patience, yet with determined minds, to see what provision is to be made for the payment of claims for losses sustained by them.

It may be of some interest to know what the Chinese think of the situation. One of them contributed a highly interesting communication to one of the local papers. It contains so many of their peculiarities of expression that there can



TAKING CARE OF THE SEWAGE IN THE DETENTION CAMP.

be no doubt of its genuine Chinese origin. It begins :

Ubinam gentium sumus? Where in the world are we? Is this the Paradise of the Pacific, or is it the region of Hades? . . . Recent events have revealed to us beyond a doubt that the men who are proud to claim descent from noble Christian ancestors, and make themselves out to be favorable for the progress of the world at large, have shown by their actions that they have returned to the days of the dark ages, where people could do as they liked, irrespective of the rights, the inestimable rights, of their fellow-men.

After discussing the history of the quarantine, the writer continues :

Talk about plague-deaths in Chinatown! Why, the confinement in such narrow limits, with heaps of rubbish burning in the streets every day, alone would make any one sick; and it is a wonder why more had not succumbed to the so-called bubonic plague. It makes one's blood curdle to witness the events of Saturday last (January 20th). Thousands of people were forced to leave their homes at a moment's notice, and to wander along the highways of the city; their places of abode were made desolate and their belongings scattered about along the streets, or destroyed in the cruel configuration, just because a set of men has thought it wise to wipe Chinatown out.

Not only were the people driven out from their homes by the oncoming fire, but they must be driven by people with pick-axe handles and soldiers with bayonets.

The ashes of the Chinese victims have, since the crematory was completed, been given to their friends for burial, according to their custom in the ancestral graves in China.

Their losses are upwards of a million dollars, and it will be interesting to note what portion of that amount is ultimately repaid to them. They are largely indebted to the various wholesale and importing houses, which are the agents of the



KITCHEN IN THE DETENTION CAMP.

sugar-plantations, and more or less closely connected with the Government.

The natives have lost comparatively little, and whatever their losses have been they will undoubtedly receive payment in full, either through the Government or sympathizing friends.

The serious nature of the threatened epidemic seems to have been permanently overcome, and it is to be hoped that the last case has been recorded. It is not unlikely that when Chinatown rises from its ashes it will take on a higher and purer life.

FIGHTING THE WORLD'S EPIDEMIC OF PLAGUE.

WESTWARD, like the course of empire, bubonic plague takes its way. The statement is as true now as in the earliest epidemics of which any authentic account remains; but it is at present only a half-truth, since the contagion spreads eastward as well. Dissemination of the disease occurs invariably along the trade-routes from foci in southeastern Asia, China, and India, where it is endemic. It is doubtful if certain cities, such as Bombay and Canton, are ever free from sporadic cases. From these centers it is carried in merchandise, clothes, or in living bodies across the great highway of the Pacific, leaving its traces at Manila and Honolulu, and through the Suez Canal to Europe. Alexandria gives first news of its coming, then Trieste and Marseilles, then Portugal, the American continent acting as a breakwater between the eastern and western waves. In the present epidemic, plague-

spots are scattered over the whole face of the globe from Sydney to Santos and Hongkong, and recently from San Francisco suspicious cases have been reported.

The annual pilgrimage of Moslems to worship at the shrines of Mecca and Medina is now, as in the past, of all human agencies, the most active in spreading the pest. The pilgrims come from all quarters of the Mohammedan world—Persia, Turkey, India, the Pacific islands, the southern Mediterranean littoral, the Soudan, East and West Africa. They are herded on shipboard in a manner almost unbelievable, vessels carrying hundreds more than their chartered capacity, so that there is sometimes literally not room for them all to lie at length on the open decks. The filth is indescribable in a public print. From the Moslems themselves nothing can be expected but utter indifference to such conditions.

Since Egypt is nearest, plague first appears there in the seaport towns, particularly Alexandria. Sanitary conditions have improved vastly, like economics, under British control; and, last year, what in other times might have been a devastating epidemic was limited to relatively a few scattered cases. Recognizing the danger to themselves, the European powers have been led to take steps, under the Venice Convention, for their own protection. An international quarantine, under the control of the Egyptian Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Council, in which the powers have one vote each and Egypt three, has established stations at two points on the Red Sea. Tor, on the Sinaitic Peninsula, is the southern quarantine post; and Ras Abou Zuneima, half-way between Suez and Tor, is the northern. Foreign pilgrims are not permitted to land in Egypt, but are compelled to go through to home ports. Egyptian pilgrims are permitted to land at Suez, after detention at both stations for a period varying from three to fifteen days. The length of stay depends on whether the pilgrimage is "clean," that is, whether the Hedjaz (Arabian coast) is free from plague and cholera. Since decisions as to the presence of disease is a matter of discretion with Turkish officials, and since they seldom make an announcement of it until its existence is common knowledge everywhere, the three or four day quarantine at Tor is liable to be inadequate, and infected pilgrims, especially in the case of cholera, are allowed to slip through. In this case the home countries must take their own precautions. When the Hedjaz is announced infected, travelers are detained fifteen days after disinfection. This detention is long enough for plague, but not for cholera, since a person who has had the disease may carry the germs about with him for two months. In the process of disinfection all goods are steamed for twenty minutes at 250° , and shoes are soaked in a solution of bichloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate). The pilgrim is given a bath and clean shirt, and in case he shows no sign of fever is sent on to the detention camp to await his discharge. Vessels not carrying pilgrims are quarantined at Moses' Wells, near Suez, where they are disinfected by the inadequate method of squirting a sublimate solution.

Marseilles has its detention port at Frioul, where very thorough disinfection is carried out; but the same cannot be said of Turkish and Syrian ports, whose epidemics are a menace to all Europe and America. We are prepared to adopt stringent quarantine measures at any time of emergency, as was shown in the cholera scare of

1892, when extra detention was carried out, under President Harrison's proclamation, against a vessel from Hamburg, and recently in preventing the landing of a cargo of coffee from Santos, plague-stricken as well as an endemic focus of yellow fever. Once the plague has secured a foothold in a crowded quarter, there is a different state of things to deal with; and the community is justified in taking any measures to protect itself, as in Honolulu, where the whole Chinese quarter was burned and its population beaten back into quarantine limits by armed citizens. The difficulties which the Indian Government has had to face have been enormous, the ignorant and fanatical populace hiding every case; scattering, if possible, with household gods, and resenting to the verge of rebellion precautions taken in their own behalf.

The period of incubation, the time elapsing between exposure and the first outbreak, is from three to six days—rarely longer—so that a quarantine of one week is sufficient after the last case of plague has been disposed of. This disposition is commonly of a dead body, since 70 to 80 per cent of cases die, mortality being even higher in the beginning of an epidemic. The germs preserve their powers for great lengths of time in their dried state, like the bacilli of tuberculosis, and are correspondingly dangerous. In case of houses where such conditions may exist, it would seem that the only method of dealing with their danger to a community is by total destruction, the purification of fire. Portable articles may be steamed; but this is manifestly an impossibility as regards habitations. Not even a thorough washing down with formaldehyde, one of the most powerful germicides known, will reach all the cracks and crevices.

Plague is the filth disease, *par excellence*; but those who fancy themselves secure for that reason in hygienic surroundings are liable to a rude awakening. The Vienna catastrophe is still fresh in all minds, by which a young physician in laboratory experimentation acquired the disease and died, with one of his nurses who caught the contagion in tending him. Squalor and constitutional depravity are, however, prerequisites to a wide epidemic; in the low quarters of towns, the plague exhibits itself in its most malignant forms. There is as yet no protection against the disease, like that of vaccination in smallpox; but efforts are being made to that end, and with more than a little prospect of success. Haffkine, Yersin, and others have prepared antitoxins which have apparently lessened the death-rate in Bombay hospitals. Haffkine is working as well on a preventive serum, with fair promise of success.

THE MILITARY LEADERS OF THE BOERS.

I.—A SKETCH OF GENERAL JOUBERT.

WHEN General Joubert died, Queen Victoria cabled to Lord Roberts asking him to convey to Mrs. Joubert her sympathy at the loss of her husband, and to tell her that the British people always regarded the dead general as a gallant soldier and an honorable foeman. This summed up the tributes paid to Joubert all over the world; for he was regarded everywhere as a soldier of knightly qualities. Friend and foe alike, those who knew him in peace and those

had nothing to say against General Joubert, except that he was severe in his dealings with the enemies of his country; and even in this he was without the rancor of other Boer leaders.

For this fine soldier loved peace and labored always to maintain it, so that in his later years some of the Boers thought him less aggressive and more conciliatory than he should have been. When he came to this country, where he made a most favorable impression, he repeatedly expressed his hatred of war. When he was asked about his victory in 1881 at Majuba Hill, where he surprised Sir George Colley's force and lost but five men, while 280 British were killed, he said, "Don't talk to me about Majuba Hill. I hate the very name. I am positively disgusted with it. We fought against the English for our rights, and will do so again, if necessary. But it will not be necessary, and we are a peace-loving people."

Mr. Webster Davis, perhaps the last American who saw him before his death, was impressed with his gentleness quite as much as with his strength. That was a characteristic piece of chivalry when, after capturing the wounded General Symons at Glencoe, Joubert telegraphed through the lines to General White: "Regret to inform you that General Symons died this morning. His condition improved during the night, but he became worse in the morning. Please convey my sincerest regrets to Lady Symons." Yet he could be as stern as Cromwell. He wanted the Jameson raiders executed. Krüger only saved them by telling the Volksraad that they "ought not to strike at the little dogs, but at the man that sicked them on." "I do not hate the English," said Joubert; "I hate no man. But let any man come and try to trample on my neck, and I will fight until I am free or dead."

The resemblance which has been traced between General Joubert and Stonewall Jackson as military leaders might be traced between them as men. In both, character was dominant, and the character was that of a sincere and spiritual Christian. "Krüger is an Old Testament Christian; Joubert was a New Testament Christian," said one who knew them both well. Joubert's religion was as practical as was Stonewall Jackson's. The religious services in his camps were thoroughly characteristic. Mr. Davis says he will never forget the deep impression of reality



GENERAL JOUBERT.

(From a portrait by Miss Theresa Schwartz, of Amsterdam, now on exhibition at the Society of Portrait Painters, Grafton Galleries, London.)

who knew him in war, those who met him in Pretoria or London or New York, thought of him as a true, Christian gentleman before they thought of his abilities and attainments as a statesman and as a military leader. The men who were most bitter in their attacks on President Krüger, and the other prominent Boers,

which they made upon him. He sang "Old Hundred" with his men before they went into battle with all sincerity, just as he showed mercy to the enemy, and respected their dead after the battle was over. His honesty was as aggressive as his courage. He had a keen sense of honor.

When Sir Theophilus Shepstone, in 1877, annexed the Transvaal by proclamation, Krüger and other Boer statesmen, after formally protesting, consented to take office under the new authority, but Joubert refused, because he would not recognize the sovereignty of Great Britain and swear allegiance to the Queen. Seven years later, after the Boers had agreed by treaty with Great Britain that they would not extend the borders of the republic when Krüger and other leaders planned to annex Bechuanaland, Joubert said : "I positively refuse to hold office under a government that deliberately breaks its covenants, and we have made covenants with England ;" and, as he had been selected to lead the Boer army, this stand defeated the plan. He was not always able, however, to withstand Krüger, who had the rougher and more stubborn nature. Joubert's friends say that if Krüger had taken his advice he would have had much less trouble with the Uitlanders, and might have prevented this war by diplomacy.

But although General Joubert loved peace and tried to keep it, he believed fully in being prepared for war, and it was his effective organization of the fighting men of the republics that gave the Boers success in 1881 and successes in the present war. General Joubert might have well been called, like Carnot, "the organizer of victory." On a small scale he had a more complete and efficient organization of the Dutch forces in the South African republics than Von Moltke had ready for the attack of Germany on France. General Joubert had divided the Transvaal into seventeen military districts, and then subdivided them repeatedly, placing each in the command of an appropriate officer, who saw to it that every competent man was ready to appear completely equipped at an appointed place upon a short summons. When the war came on, Joubert had only to send seventeen telegrams to set the whole machinery of mobilization in motion, and to bring all the forces to the field in forty-eight hours. He had prepared likewise the artillery, ammunition, and war supplies of every kind which enabled the Boers to make such a splendid defense. And then, when the fighting began, General Joubert did his full share of it, with a skill and courage that provoked the praise of his opponents. He was sixty-eight years old, and some of the younger Boer generals thought that

he had lost his old-time dash and spirit ; but the British officers considered his remarkable raid south of the Tugela the most enterprising and adventurous undertaking attempted by the Boers in this war. With only 3,000 riflemen and six guns he moved so boldly and rapidly as to make the British generals believe that 10,000 Boers were in his force ; and, although largely out-



MRS. JOUBERT.
(Wife of the General.)

numbered by the enemy, he isolated one British brigade at Estcourt and another at Mooi River, and then when the British reinforcements came up he recrossed the Tugela without losing a gun, a prisoner, or a wagon. It was Joubert who held the British forces at bay all along the line of the war, while he directed the operations of all his subordinate generals.

His full name was Pietrus Jacobus Joubert, and as a young man he had the nickname of "Sliem Piet," or "Clever Peter." He was not born in this country, and he did not serve in the Confederate army, as has been reported. He was born in Cape Colony, and came of a French Huguenot family, long resident there, which had intermarried with the Cape Dutch. His father

was a farmer, who hated the British and removed, when the boy was seven years old, to the Orange Free State, to get away from them. The boy grew up on the farm, and had no other business but that of a farmer, except when he was fighting or holding an administrative position. He had very slight school opportunities, but he loved books and got a fairly good education through his own efforts. He never saw a newspaper, he said, until he was nineteen years old.

Moving, like his father, before the fateful British advance, Joubert went from point to point until he came into the Transvaal. There, while a young man, he made his reputation as the best military leader in the fighting that went on with the natives; it was this that drew Krüger into friendship with him—a friendship that lasted until his death, although they were rivals for the presidency and differed widely at times, especially during the later years. Joubert went into politics and was vice-president when Burger was president, and acting-president while Burger was in Europe. Later in the seventies, Joubert went with Krüger to London to ask independence for the Transvaal, and got his first glimpse of the outside world. They failed to get the assurances they asked of Great Britain; but they got invaluable information about British resources, and they made friends on the Continent. Joubert realized then at once the strength and the weakness of the British military power; and what he learned served him well in his after-work, both in preparing for war and carrying it on.

Joubert, with his passion for independence, led in the movement for the war of 1880–81, as he led in the war itself. It ended, after Joubert had repeatedly defeated Sir George Colley, commander-in-chief of the British forces, with the dramatic capture of Majuba Hill. Then the Boer general, with less than a hundred men, clambered 1,000 feet up the almost perpendicular hill, routed Colley and his 487 men out of their intrenchments, and in a few hours had their surrender. Colley lay dying from a bullet in his brain, said to have been fired by himself. Joubert went at once to his side and spoke to him tenderly and sympathetically. Colley insisted upon giving Joubert his sword, and his last words were: "You are a brave man; God bless you!"

After this war was over, Joubert devoted himself to his family and his business interests. "My wife first, my home next, and then the Transvaal," he said at that time. But Jameson's raid broke his quiet, happy life like an alarm-bell. He saw at once that another and a very different war with Great Britain was inevitable; and as a member of the executive council and commander-in-chief of the armies of the republic, he began to prepare for it.

Joubert was a fine-looking man, taller than most of the Boer leaders—over five feet ten in height, and all bone and muscle, with the strength of a seasoned wrestler. Small but keen and honest eyes lit up his sunburned face above the long, grizzled beard. He made many friends on his visit to the United States.

II.—GENERAL CRONJE AND HIS CAPTURE.

"The Lion of South Africa," "The Leonidas of Africa," these are the names his countrymen gave General Piet Cronje, now imprisoned, like Napoleon, on St. Helena. None of the Boer generals, none of their sturdy deeds, has touched the deepest feeling in the heart of the world more than this veteran soldier and his marvelous defense against overwhelming odds in the bed of the Klip River, near Paardeberg, in the Orange Free State.

Cronje had 4,000 men, incumbered with women and children; and they were, like himself, farmers and amateur soldiers. Field Marshal Lord Roberts had 40,000 professional soldiers surrounding Cronje's little band, and brought fifty guns to bear upon his camp at short range, the howitzers dropping the noxious lyddite shells constantly into the midst of it. Ammunition and food alike gave out in the Boer camp, while the British had superabundant supplies. Yet

for twelve days Cronje held Paardeberg as Leonidas held Thermopylae. This is the most dramatic story of a most dramatic war, and General Cronje is the hero of it.

General Cronje began his activities at the very beginning of the war in his command on the western frontier by seizing the armored train, breaking up the railway and telegraph communication between Cape Town and Rhodesia, and investing Mafeking and Kimberley. He made his first great success at the battle of Modder River, where he beat back Lord Methuen's strange frontal attack with such severe punishment. Methuen followed after him clumsily to Magersfontein, to meet disastrous defeat. The Highland Brigade walked right into the trap that Cronje had set, and was cut to pieces, so that even Methuen was willing to wait. General Cronje left him there, made a visit of encouragement to the Boer forces around Lady-

smith, then returned to find that the main body of the British army was coming up under Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener.

When Lord Roberts had brought his forces forward he sent General French with the cavalry to raise the siege of Kimberley, which he did in a brilliant forced march. General Cronje, who had been occupying his position with a view to prevent the relief of Kimberley, instantly left his intrenchments and daringly tried to pass his little army of five thousand men and women into the Orange Free State between the cavalry of General French and the British infantry division following more slowly northward. All that a general could do, all that his soldiers could do to expedite this march into the Free State to safety, was done. But the wagons were hauled by oxen, much of the way was across deep sands, and there was a river across the route,—so the British came up before Cronje could escape. For a time he kept up the retreat, fighting in the rear with the advancing enemy cleverly and courageously; but the British pressed him more and more closely, the oxen and the mules were tired out, and Cronje soon saw that he could not get away, and must stand at bay and fight.

He had reached the river Klip, and in two miles of its sunken channel, then so dry that only a shallow stream ran at the bottom of a forty-foot ravine, he made his camp behind his wagons, and told his men to dig shelters for themselves in the dry banks of the river. These farmers are great men with the spade, as they have shown over and over again in their intrenching work. In this case they built themselves and their wives and a few British prisoners underground dwellings which made the river banks on both sides look honeycombed. With such protection they were comparatively safe, even under a shower of lyddite shells such as was soon pouring upon the

camp. But the artillery ammunition of the Boers gave out; they had nothing to eat but the cattle killed by the enemy's shells; the number of these made the camp uninhabitable; they were drenched by tremendous rains; and, against his will, General Cronje had to surrender.



GENERAL CRONJE.

"I am glad to see you," said Lord Roberts, when General Prettymen conducted General Cronje to his headquarters; "I am glad to get so brave a man." Cronje had done all that a general could do, as Roberts himself admits. The contrast between the two men, as they stood together before the tent of Lord Roberts, was striking. Lord Roberts was in a new uniform, with a handsome sword by his side,—a fine picture of a fine general. Cronje looked like a poor old farmer,—a short, thick-set man, with strong eyes, a dark beard streaked with gray, and a remarkable expression of determination. He had on a worn felt hat, a shabby green overcoat, and old trousers, wore cowhide boots, and absolutely no sign of being a soldier—not even the sword or a sword-belt.

Cronje was sixty-five years old when he surrendered. He has been prominent in all the history of the South African Republic as statesman and soldier. He refused, like Joubert, to take office under the British annexation of 1877. He



THE HARBOR OF ST. HELENA, WHERE CRONJE IS CONFINED.



THE SURRENDER OF GENERAL CRONJE TO LORD ROBERTS.

was prominent in the war of 1880-81. Since then he had become a farmer on a large scale, owning over twelve thousand acres near Pretoria, which he ruled with military simplicity, and with marked success. He kept a hospitable house, and with his quiet little wife entertained his friends. He was a member of the Transvaal executive government, and when the war broke out was second only to Joubert in military position. All the foreigners who saw him speak of his pleasant manners, his courage, and his independence. The English writers have given numerous descriptions of him since the war began. Mr. J. B. Robinson said of him that he "has in him the best blood of Europe. When the edict of Nantes drove the finest subjects of France into exile, many of them went to Holland and from there on to Africa. Picture to yourself a little man, quiet-looking, at first glance almost insignificant. When you first come in contact with him you might, for a moment or two, be inclined to dismiss him as a very ordinary man ; but a few words from him show you, by their grasp, their decisiveness, that first impressions are wrong. As you look longer at him the type of face seems familiar, and in a flash it comes to you that this is the kind of head that is seen in the paintings of the old Dutch masters."

This resemblance to the heads painted by the old Dutch masters, and especially to the head of Christ, appears in other descriptions of him. One of the writers who knew him in Pretoria said : "In person he is short in stature, very active, but reserved in speech. His face, with a heavy black beard, reminds one of the type that Rubens and other old masters loved to paint. He is a member of the executive, but I know that he rarely speaks, though when he does his words carry great weight. He is, in fact, one of those strong, silent natures, of a masterful disposition and the greatest determination."

General Cronje had a fine military reputation among the Boers as a fighter in the desultory warfare with the natives, and also in the war of 1880-81, when he narrowly escaped with his life in an ambush set for him by Major Montagu, of the British army.

It was Cronje who captured Sir John Willoughby and the rest of the Jameson raiders at the opening of 1896, leading them into a trap where they could do nothing but surrender, much as they were blamed for it afterward. Cronje's character can only be understood by those who appreciate the fact that, like most of the Boer leaders, he is a sincere Christian man, whose religion is an essential part of his daily life.

III.—LOUIS BOTHA, THE NEW BOER COMMANDER.

Although he was the youngest of the noted Boer leaders, Louis Botha, the victor of Spion Kop and Colenso, succeeded General Joubert in command of the republican armies. His stoical countrymen are slow to set up heroes, but his dramatic achievements commanded universal admiration and made him distinctively the popular leader of the war. He was the popular as well as the official choice for commanding general upon the death of Joubert, and was also mentioned as a possible candidate for the presidency of the Transvaal Republic.

Botha is only thirty-six, little more than half the age of Joubert, and, like most of the Boer leaders, is not a professional soldier, but a raiser of sheep and cattle, or, as he says, "a plain farmer," in the Vryheid District of the Transvaal. He says he is not a military strategist, although he has shown that he is a tactician of the first class. He comes of the best Boer stock, was born in Greytown, Natal; as a young man had a share in the establishment of the Transvaal Republic, and fought under Lucas Meyer in the Kaffir campaign with a success which gave him high standing as an officer and pointed to an important command for him in the present war. He has not remained on his prosperous farms all the time between his fighting expeditions, but made a civic reputation as a prominent member of the Volksraad at Pretoria. He is not only a very able man, a statesman as well as a soldier, but he has more cultivation than many of his associates. His home is distinguished from the homes of most of the prominent Boers by his fine library and his wife's grand piano. As is usual with the Boers of the better class, he has delightful home relations, and a real helpmeet in his wife, who is a superior woman. Personally, he is, like Joubert, a gentleman in every sense of the word. One who has seen him in the present war describes him as a man of attractive manners and as very modest. "Like all Boers, he is a democrat of democrats," says another observer, who saw him at the same time; "and when he told the story of the battle he was clothed in a suit of clothing that might have been dear at ten dollars when he bought it. He wore no collar or scarf; an old, stained, broad-brimmed hat surmounted his head, and the elbows of his coat were worn through. Apparently, he left his flocks of sheep, and without changing his clothing went to the battle-field to assume command of his burghers. He did not seem to be proud of his victory, and spoke only of the bravery of the British soldiers and the injustice of the war which made such

slaughter necessary. From one of the men who went up the hill at Spion Kop, I learned that General Botha was one of the first to reach the summit, and that he himself took two rifles from the hands of British soldiers, one of whom he knocked to the ground with the butt end of his revolver." Although, like all Boer soldiers, General Botha cares nothing for uniform, he dresses very well ordinarily when he is in Pretoria. But the climb up Spion Kop and the fight on top had spoiled his clothes.

General Botha's victory at Colenso was won by clever tactics on the defensive, and showed his genius for that kind of warfare. He anticipated the very details of the method of attack the enemy used, and met the repeated onset with concealed forces, which could not be dislodged, and which forced the enemy to retire after fighting from daybreak until four in the afternoon. When General Joubert heard that Spion Kop had been taken he sent word to General Burger, his second in command, "It must be retaken," and General Burger telling General Botha, they at once stormed the hill with a handful of men. General Botha, who led on one side of the hill, went up in front of his men, and bore the brunt of the battle as he went. A witness of the scene shortly after the



THREE GENERATIONS OF BOER SOLDIERS, 15 TO 65 YEARS OF AGE.

fight said, in speaking of the Boer attack, "Forty or fifty of them started up the steep side of that hill. The British, to the number of three thousand, were intrenched upon its summit, yet this small band made the start ; they leaped like wild beasts from boulder to boulder, sheltering themselves with the rocks as best they could and firing carefully with their Mausers as they advanced. Not clad in dazzling uniform,—simply the farmer's garb, without bayonets or swords ; simply with trusty Mauser rifles and two bandoliers of cartridges around their bodies, each containing one hundred and fifty cartridges. Thus they advanced, followed closely by others, as they arrived in small bands from neighboring laagers located amid the surrounding hills. Up they went, slowly but surely. Not over five hundred Boers engaged in the battle at any one time. British cannon and Maxims roared. Great lyddite shells, to the number of two thousand, flew through the air and burst over and among the Boers in great numbers, so that the air was filled with dust, broken stones, and poisonous acid fumes. Step by step, however, that brave band advanced. The British once endeavored to make a charge with bayonets, but the sure fire of the Boer Mausers held them back. The fight continued from early morning until two o'clock in the afternoon. During all this time the Boers were continually advancing, but carefully picking their way. When the fight began a giant Boer, in the prime of strength and manhood, was seen carrying a small Boer flag ; in a short time he fell to rise no more ; then an old, white-haired veteran picked up the fallen banner and, waving it, urged his comrades on. With flowing hair and flashing eyes the old man rushed on, but suddenly a shell laid him low. Before the flag touched the ground, however, his grandson, a bare-footed, thirteen-year-old lad, fighting in his shirt-sleeves, leaped to the old man's side and snatching the flag from his nerveless hand raised it aloft and pushed on. A mighty



COMMANDANT-GENERAL LOUIS BOTHA, GENERAL JOUBERT'S SUCCESSOR.

shout arose from the Boers as they saw that gallant deed, and with renewed courage following the flag they rushed like a flood over the British trenches, and Spion Kop was won." General Burger led the attack on the other side of the hill, but Botha's party arrived at the summit first, and did most of the fighting. The Boers considered the feat second only to Majuba Hill ; indeed, the larger numbers engaged made it an even more important victory in some respects. Botha's generalship appeared as conspicuously in this attack as in the Colenso defense ; for it was not simply a wild and overwhelming rush of individual fighters, but a battle in which by Botha's tactics the enemy's trenches were flanked and an enfilading fire mowed the British down like grass. After this victory and the death of General Joubert, General Botha became the foremost man in the Boer army and was recognized as the coming man in the Boer state, and there was no dissenting voice in his choice as commander-in-chief.

IV.—SOME OTHER NATIVE AND FOREIGN CAPTAINS.

Besides the Boer generals who have made great fame in the South African war,—Joubert, Cronje, and Botha,—several others have done remarkable work.

General Schalk-Burger's proper command is on the eastern or Portuguese and Swaziland frontier of the republic. He was President Krüger's political opponent in the last presidential election in the Transvaal, and made a stiff fight against the redoubtable "Oom Paul." He was born in Lydenburg in 1852, and was the grandson of a *Voortrekker* on whose head the British Government once placed a price of £300. Although a self-taught man, he has the reputation of being a deep thinker, and his oratory has often swayed the Raad. He was a field-cornet in the Boer War of Independence, and is at present a member of the Executive Council.

General Burger, belonging like Joubert and Cronje to the older generation, has held important commands and administered them well, and Commandant Dewet, belonging like Botha to the younger generation, has distinguished himself by daring and successful enterprises. General Burger is described by those who know him as a sensible and sturdy officer of a fine Boer type. Commandant Dewet is regarded as second only to Botha among the younger men, and as destined to greater achievements if he lives and has fair opportunity. Some Boers think that the new men who have come to the front among the officers of the republican armies are better fitted for carrying on the war than were the older men. Certainly, with Joubert dead and Cronje a prisoner at St. Helena, Botha and Dewet and their young associates will have full opportunity to show what they can do. Dewet, like Botha, is of a good old Dutch family, and is said to have a genius for war and all the Boer cleverness in the peculiar tactics of their mountain warfare.

General Lucas Meyer was born in 1846 in the Free State, and is the chairman of the first Volksraad. He was in the War of Independence, and received a bullet through the shoulder in action.

He has been looked on as the leader of the progressive party among the Boers.

There has been a good deal of controversy as to the comparative credit which should be given the Boer officers and those foreigners who held commissions in their armies for successes jointly achieved. The friends of the foreign officers have claimed a good deal more for them than the friends of the Boers have been willing to concede. English war correspondents and English military critics have in some cases leaned strongly in the same direction, claiming that the Boers owed much of their early success to the work of the foreign officers, and especially to those who were engineers and artillerists. It is certain, as General Joubert himself admitted, that these foreign officers were of great value. Some of them were mere soldiers of fortune, but others were men of fine character as well as courage and skill.

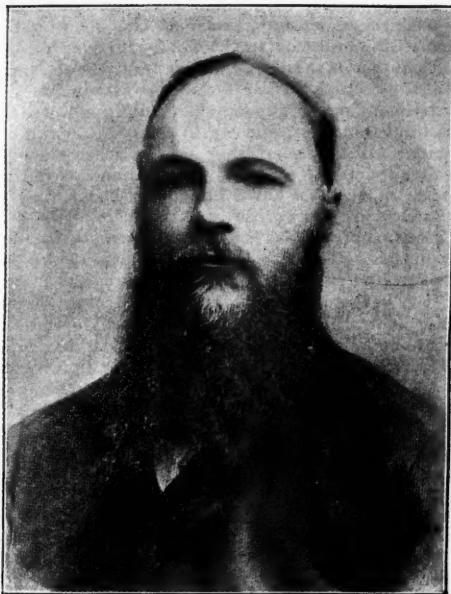
The most distinguished soldier among the foreigners was General Count Georges de Villebois-Mareuil, chief of staff of the Boer army, with the rank of lieutenant-general and commandant of the foreign legion, who died in battle near Boshof, Orange Free State, early in April. He was the most scientific military man on the Boer side, a strategist and tactician of authority in the French army, from which he retired in 1896 with the rank of colonel—out of pique, it was said, because he had been refused the command of the expedition to Madagascar, and was tired of what he regarded as unjust treatment from his superiors. He was only forty-eight when he retired, and his prospects were regarded as brilliant. He came of a noble family in Brittany, was graduated at the French military academy of Saint Cyr in 1868, and as a young lieutenant in the Franco-Prussian war won the Legion of Honor Cross and promotion to a captaincy by splendid bravery and a severe wound at the recapture of Blois. He was an active and ambitious young officer, who was fond of suggesting new plans and new ideas to the ministry of war, and who in the war office did valuable service in Algeria and Madagascar. He wrote extensively and admirably on military subjects, and had a wide reputation among military men.

His two chief ideas as a French officer were to make the French army strong enough to avenge France for her defeat by Germany, and to extend her colonial empire. He had no feeling against the English, but was rather fond of them; he went into the Transvaal service apparently simply for the sake of practicing his profession in an honorable cause, and for large rewards in honors and emoluments. However, it is certain, from



GENERAL SCHALK-BURGER.

his last appeal to the French legion, that his sentiments were strongly with the Boers. He said: "There is here in front of the Vaal a people



GENERAL LUCAS MEYER.

whom it is desired to rob of its rights, its properties and its liberty in order to satisfy some capitalists by its downfall. The blood that runs in the veins of this people is in part French blood. France, therefore, owes to it some striking manifestation of help. You are the men whom a soldier's temperament, apart from all the great obligations of nationality, has gathered under this people's flag; and may that flag bring with it the best of fortune to us! You are the finished type of a troop that attacks and knows not retreat."

General de Villebois-Mareuil went secretly to the Transvaal, and it was not until after the first successes of the Boer forces that his presence there became known in Europe. Then the French newspapers, and afterwards military critics in both France and England, began to give him credit for all the Boers achieved. They called him "the brains of the Boer army," and said that he furnished General Joubert with both his strategy and his tactics. The whole plan of campaign for the beginning of the war was said to be his. He certainly had a great deal to do with it, and especially with the scientific lines of defensive fortifications which made so much of the Boer success possible. He described this system of defense in a series of communications to French military periodicals, in which he showed how

easily the mountains and hills could be made almost impregnable. The Boer Government thanked him officially for his share in the success of the victory at Colenso, which was due largely to his fortifications.

It is a curious fact that the foreign legion has suffered much more proportionately than the Boers themselves. Besides losing General Villebois-Mareuil by death, two of the most brilliant and successful of the foreign officers, Major Albrecht and the German colonel Schiel, were lost by capture, and the percentage of losses among both officers and men has been very much higher among the foreigners than among the natives. Major Albrecht is a remarkably efficient artillery officer, and deserves credit for much of the good



THE COUNT GEORGES DE VILLEBOIS-MAREUIL.

work done by the artillery. He organized and trained the artillery forces of the Orange Free State. He, too, is credited by the foreign military critics with successes which the Boers attributed to their generals.

Colonel Blake, the most prominent American in the foreign legion, is John Y. Filmore Blake, who was graduated from West Point in the class of 1880, and served as a lieutenant of cavalry in our army until 1889, when he married an heiress of Grand Rapids, Mich., whom he met at Fort Leavenworth, and resigned to engage in the railroad business in Grand Rapids until he went to South Africa to live. He commands a corps of Irish and American rough riders, some five hundred in number, most of whom have had military experience. Colonel Blake is a fine cavalry soldier. One of his classmates said of him : "I never knew a better specimen of physical culture and grace. He was one inch more than six feet tall, magnificently proportioned, not carrying an ounce of superfluous flesh, and a natural-born athlete. His striking appearance, genial manners, and ready wit made him most companionable among men." General Joubert placed a high value on this Irish-American brigade, and remarked to an American gentleman who has seen him since the war began, that there were no braver soldiers in the Boer army than Colonel Blake's men.

The professional soldiers of the United States Army on duty in Washington have followed with the keenest interest the events of the war in South Africa. Every officer on duty at the War Department has utilized the War Department map of the seat of war prepared in the military information division of the Adjutant General's Office in studying the strategy and tactics of the two sides. General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army, has watched the war with as much attention as any of his subordinates. He predicted before it began that it would be hard fought, and that the Boers would succeed at first, and would give a good account of themselves at all times. He admires the work of the Boer generals—strictly, of course, from a military point of view, and in common with most army officers, even some of those in hearty sympathy with the British cause, is inclined to credit the burgher leaders with the possession of real talent for military tactics of no

small degree. In speaking of what they had done, General Miles said :

A parade performance by these rough-riding burghers would no doubt send a West Pointer into roars of laughter; but later on, when they had gotten into the real business of warfare, I suspect that he would be struck with admiration at the wonderful adaptation of their field tactics to their armament and the configuration of the ground. Their tactics have been described as intelligent opportunism, which, after all, was the keynote of Napoleon's success in war. In default of a scholastic military plan, they have a shrewd eye for the advantages of ground, position, and cover. Of strategy, as it is laid down in the text-books, they are supposed by military critics to know very little, since their method of warfare is the guerrilla, and they do not concern themselves with lines and squares; but a good deal of strategy is deception, and if the reports are true that the veteran Indian-fighter, Sir George Stewart White, commanding at Ladysmith, was induced by the Boers to make a frontal attack against an unoccupied position, discovering his mistake too late to prevent the capture on his flank of two battalions and a mountain battery of his force, then "Oom Paul's" generals must know a good substitute for strategy. It is true that the marksmanship of the Boers is said not to be so good as it was at Bronkhorst Spruit, Laing's Nek, Ingogo, and Majuba Hill, owing to the fact that big game has disappeared from their farms, and consequently fewer opportunities of practice with the rifle are afforded, and the statistics of the Krugersdorp Jameson raid fight rather confirm this contention; while, on the other hand, the marksmanship of the British soldier ought to be very much better than it was at Majuba; the Northampton regiment, which shot so poorly on that occasion, being now the champion riflemen of the army—a proof that straight shooting, like wisdom, is only to be learned in the bitter school of experience and misfortune.

This opinion of General Miles sums up what is said by other army officers of less rank and less experience. General Miles, in his Indian campaigns and again in Puerto Rico, saw service in hills and mountains like those in which the English and the Boers have been fighting, and therefore knows personally what the conditions of their warfare are. All army officers dwell upon the remarkable way in which the Boer generals and their foreign assistants have utilized the natural opportunities for defensive fortifications and for so shifting their forces on interior lines as to match the much larger forces of the enemy.

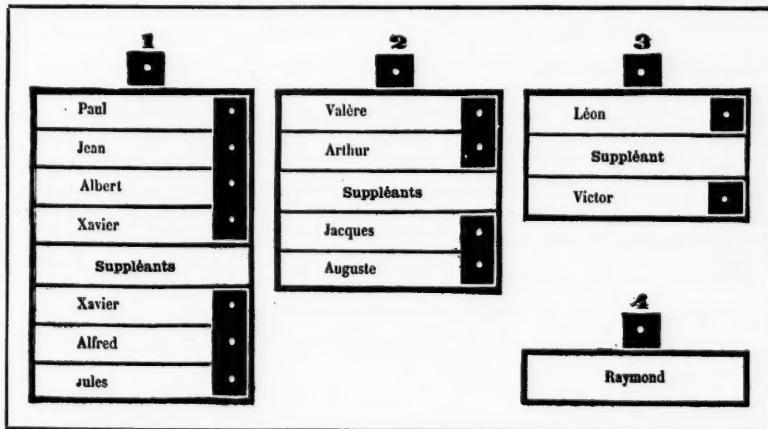


PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION IN BELGIUM.

BY JOHN R. COMMONS.

ELCTORAL reform in Belgium has passed through three stages. First, the secret ballot, 1877. This is the "Australian" ballot arranged in party columns. Second, plural voting, 1893. University graduates and propertied persons are given three votes each. Others have but one vote. The plural voter when he enters the booth receives his three ballots, and these he marks and votes separately. Third, proportional representation, 1899. No change whatever is made in the secret ballot or the plural voting. Consequently the new law is not *ideally proportional*; it is proportional to the *votes*, not to the *voters*. The fourth and final stage—one man, one vote—is in the future.

The proportional-representation law just passed contains three novel features, different from the Swiss laws which, up to the present time, have marked the highest point of the reform. These are the One-Vote, Substitute Candidates, and the Rule for Distributing the Seats. The first and third are improvements; the second is questionable. They will be noted below:



ILLUSTRATIVE BALLOT FOR A DISTRICT ELECTING FIVE REPRESENTATIVES.

Four parties in the field.

The new law applies both to the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives, both elected by popular vote like an American State legislature. Instead, however, of one senator and one representative elected for single-membered districts as hitherto, the districts are to be enlarged, and

three to eighteen representatives are to be elected on general tickets for corresponding districts. Thus, the City of Brussels is one district, and elects eighteen representatives at large. There are in all 152 representatives elected for 29 districts. In the same way there are 76 senators elected for 21 districts.

METHODS OF ELECTION.

1. Nominations are made by petition. At least one hundred signatures are required. Each group of petitioners may nominate as many candidates as the whole number to be elected—in this case five. It is expected that they will nominate only one or two more than they hope to elect. Substitute candidates are also nominated, if desired, to fill vacancies which may occur in the party representation through death, resignation, or dismissal of elected members.

2. Each vote counts one for the party. This differs from the Swiss method, where each voter has as many votes as there are candidates to be elected, and where he can distribute them as he

pleases among different tickets, and may even, in one canton, cumulate them on individual candidates. The Belgian law restricts the voter to a single party. This greatly simplifies the election, and, as will appear below, does not restrict the liberty of the voter.

3. The voter indicates his one vote in either of two ways. He may stamp the white spot at the head of the ticket, or he may stamp the spot against the name of the candidate of his first choice. In either case the vote

counts one for the party as a whole. So far the voter's task is exactly the same as under the old system. But he may also vote for a substitute. This substitute vote, however, has no effect except when a vacancy occurs. This is a new feature, and is unnecessary, because vacancies could

just as well be filled by the candidates next in order on the main ticket.

4. The election board ascertains, first, the number of representatives to which each party is entitled, and, second, the individual candidates elected on each ticket. This is the exact opposite of the ordinary election, where the elector's vote is counted only for the candidates, and parties are not recognized. The theory of proportional voting is based on the actual fact that the voter selects, first, the party that stands for his principles, and, second, the candidate who stands for that party.

5. The party vote is ascertained as follows, taking for example only party No. 1, above :

TICKET NO. 1.

Ballots marked at head of ticket..... 18,500
Ballots marked for particular candidates:

Paul.....	300
Jean	700
Albert	4,000
Xavier.....	500
	5,500
Total party vote.....	24,000

The vote for all parties, ascertained in the same way, is as follows :

Party.	Vote.	Representatives elected.
No. 1.....	24,000	3
No. 2.....	11,000	1
No. 3.....	9,000	1
No. 4.....	3,000	0
	47,000	5

6. The above apportionment of representatives among the four parties is calculated in a way peculiar to the Belgian law. The theory is mathematically sound, but was considered in Switzerland as too complicated. However, it should be remembered that its complexity does not apply to the voters. The voters have nothing to do with the apportionment when they are casting their ballots. The computation is made solely by the returning board.

The first party gets one representative for each 8,000 votes, the second party gets one representative for 11,000 votes, the third party gets one for 9,000 votes, and the fourth gets none for 3,000 votes. This is as nearly proportional as five whole representatives can be distributed. If a larger number, say ten, or twenty, were elected, the proportion would be more exact, since the fractions would be smaller.

7. Having determined the party representation, the next step is to designate the successful candidates within the parties. Had Party No. 1 nominated only three, then all would have been elected. But the party nominated four, and therefore one must be excluded. The Belgian

law selects the three whose individual votes stand highest, it being assumed that a voter who marks his ballot at the top votes for the candidates in the order of their inscription. Although the voter has the right to change their order by marking another name as his first choice, the practical result will usually be to elect the candidates in the order in which their names appear. This, by the way, was the plan outlined by the man who was really the father of proportional representation, the American, Thomas Gilpin, whose brochure, the first publication on the subject in any language, was printed in Philadelphia in 1844. This document has been reproduced in the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* for March, 1896. The Belgians, after various experiments in other parts of the world, have returned to this pioneer American essay on the subject.

It will be seen that throughout the election, the Belgian law, following Gilpin's plan, gives a frank recognition to political parties. Parties are considered essential to representative government. The voter is restricted to one party. He practically votes for candidates in the order laid down by the party management. But with proportional representation this is not an objection. If his own party has not nominated the candidate whom he wants, he can join with one hundred others of like mind and place that candidate in nomination. Furthermore, this independent candidate is not compelled to get a majority or plurality, as is the case where but one is to be elected and the choice is narrowed down to the two leading parties, nor does he run the risk of defeating his own party and turning the election over to the other leading party, but he is elected if he gets only one-fifth of the votes. The party from which he bolted loses only one of its representatives, instead of the entire ticket, and he takes the place of that one. With such facility for independent movements, it is expected that the party managers will closely consult the wishes of all their followers, and will name such candidates as will of their own weight bring strength to the ticket.

The effect of the new law upon the representation of parties in the Belgian Parliament will be definitely known only after the first election, which occurs in the current month. In the present parliament, elected in 1898, the Catholics have 112 representatives (in the lower house), the Socialists 28, and the Liberals 12. The Catholic representation is far in excess of the proportion of the Catholic vote in the country, while the Liberals have much less than their true proportion. This disproportion is the result of the majority or plurality system. With three

tickets in the field in each Parliamentary district, the Catholics are able to win in the country and the Socialists in certain cities, so that the Liberal party, which in 1893 had 60 votes, has been almost entirely shut out from representation. The new law was brought about by a coalition of Liberals and Socialists, joined by a number of Catholics. The Liberals and Socialists plainly could not of themselves have carried the law, because the Catholics have a clear majority, but the shrewder Catholics reasoned that the present method of majority election was forcing the two opposite parties to combine, but that proportional representation would encourage them to keep their organizations separate. A striking object lesson of this kind occurred at the spring municipal elections in 1899. The Liberals and Socialists for the first time joined forces, and carried by large majorities the municipal councils of Brussels, Anvers, Nivelles, and Gand, although hitherto the Catholics had been successful by clear majorities over all. The issue on which the opposition joined was that of the public schools, which were being attacked by the Catholics. With this object lesson the Catholics were strongly impressed, and it inclined them favorably to proportional representation. They still hope to have a majority of both houses, since they have a majority of the voters in the country at large, and they will certainly retain that majority, although diminished in number, unless the voters themselves change to other parties.

The Belgian reform, if introduced in New York City, would make some interesting changes. In 1897 Tammany Hall, with less than half of the votes, elected 90 per cent. of the councilmen. Tammany's representation is 26 out of a total of 29 members—a majority of 23. By the proportional method it would be 13—a minority of 3.

ELECTION OF COUNCILMEN—NEW YORK, 1897.

	Votes cast for Mayor.		Actual Representation.	Proportional Representation.
	Number.	Per Cent.		
Democrat.....	233,997	44	36	13
Citizens' Union	151,540	29	..	9
Republican.....	101,863	19	..	6
Citizens' Union and Republican.....	.....	..	3	..
Jeffersonian Democracy.....	21,693	4	..	1
Socialist.....	14,467	3	..	..
Scattering.....	2,999	1	..	..
Total.....	526,599	100	29	29

The preceding table shows the comparison in detail. The vote for mayor is taken as showing better than the vote for councilmen the relative strength of different parties.

The election of aldermen for Greater New York by the same methods of computation is equally interesting. Tammany elected 47 out of 60—a majority of 34. Proportionally, Tammany would have elected only 28—a minority of 4. The Citizens' Union would have elected 18 instead of 2; the Republicans 12 instead of 9; the Jeffersonian Democracy 2 instead of none.

The Borough Council of Manhattan and Bronx has 36 members. Tammany elected 31—a majority of 26. By proportional representation it would have been 17—a minority of 2. The showing is as follows :

ELECTION OF ALDERMEN FOR THE BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

	Vote for Mayor.		Elected.	Proportional.
	Number.	Per Cent.		
Tammany.....	143,668	48	31	17
Citizens' Union	77,210	26	4	10
Republican.....	55,884	19	1	7
Jeffersonian Democ- rat.....	13,076	4	..	1
Socialist.....	9,796	3	..	1
Scattering.....	1,357	..	..	..
Total.....	300,939	100	36	36

In 1899 Manhattan Borough elected to the State Assembly 31 Democrats and 4 Republicans. Had the election been conducted according to the new method in Brussels, the representation would be 21 Democrats, 13 Republicans, and 1 Socialist, as follows :

STATE ASSEMBLYMEN, MANHATTAN BOROUGH, 1899.

	Total Assembly Vote.	Elected.	Proportional.
Democrat.....	146,087	31	21
Republican.....	88,283	4	13
Socialist.....	9,568	..	1
Labor.....	2,983	..	..
Prohibitionist.....	774	..	..
Total.....	247,695	35	35

Greater New York, in 1898, elected a solid delegation of Democrats to Congress. By the proportional method, according to the vote for governor, the Democrats would have elected 9, and the Republicans 7.

THE AUTHOR OF "LORNA DOONE."

RICHARD DODDRIDGE BLACKMORE IN HIS HOME.

BY R. W. SAWTELL.



THE LATE R. D. BLACKMORE.

I SPENT the year 1894 in Europe, chiefly in London and vicinity. Accepting the invitation of a merchant to visit him at his home, at Teddington, I chose the month of May, when the great variety of shrubs and trees, so beautiful everywhere in the south of England at that time, was delightful to the eye.

My friend lived near the railway station, and I was preparing for my return trip to London when he asked, "Did you ever read 'Lorna Doone'?"

"Yes," I replied; "who has not? That is an easier question."

"Well, then," he continued, "seeing that you are interested, come and see where the author lives," and pointed to a white-brick two-story dwelling, with slate roof, standing inside high brick garden-walls, hiding all but the upper story and roof.

"Indeed! Do you suppose he would give me an interview?" I asked.

"Not he. He has dealt with me for thirty-four years, and I have been on speaking terms with him all those years, but I have never been

inside his garden-walls, and I know no one who has except his working-men and others on business. He is not a social man, and seems wedded to his garden in summer and his book-writing in winter. That is all I know about him; except that he keeps the most vicious dogs to protect his fruit, and I would advise you to avoid the risk."

"I have never been afraid of dogs," I replied; "and if you will give me a letter of introduction, I will risk the consequences of one rash act."

"I will do that, of course," he said; "but you must dictate the message." And, opening his desk, he seated himself, saying: "I am ready; proceed."

It read as follows:

R. D. BLACKMORE, Esq.
Teddington, May 10, 1894.

Dear Sir: I have an American friend visiting me (a Canadian crank he calls himself), who has received so much pleasure from the reading of your books, especially "Lorna Doone," that he wants to thank you personally, if you will give him the opportunity. Kindly grant him the favor, and oblige

Yours truly,
CHARLES DEYTON.

To introduce
MR. R. W. SAWTELL.

"Now let me inclose your card," he said.

"That would never do," I replied, "if he dislikes to be interviewed."

"You are right," he said, rising, and continued, "Now I will go and show you the right entrance; then say good-by."

We crossed the railway bridge, and entered a lane bricked up on each side with a wall ten or twelve feet high. Half-way through we stopped at an iron gate, where my friend pointed to the front door, saying:

"Ring the door-bell, but be watchful of the dogs. Don't open the gate till I am away. If you survive, write to me on your return, and come to us again soon. Good-by."

As soon as I opened the gate, a pack of noisy dogs surrounded me; but before I reached the door, they were licking my hands and jumping against me, to the detriment of my "Prince Albert" London-made coat. I heard other deep-tongued bloodhounds, which I was glad were chained securely.

In answer to my inquiry if Mr. Blackmore was in, the maid, dressed in the usual uniform of English housemaids, led me to the drawing-room, saying :

"I will give him your letter. Please be seated. I think he is in."

Instead of taking the seat she placed for me, I began the study of some beautiful water-color illustrations of his greatest work, hanging around the room. In less than two minutes I heard the door open, and on turning saw a tall, broad-shouldered, full-faced, farmer-like man standing holding the door, without coat or vest, necktie or collar, wristbands and collar unbuttoned.

He had my letter in his hand, and with a broad smile on his honest-looking countenance he moved toward me, and I met him in the center of the room, where we grasped each other's hands and looked straight into each other's eyes, while I thanked him as best I could for the pleasure derived from his books and the honor of the interview. I felt that I was in the house of a friend, who was neither a "recluse" nor a "misanthrope." He acknowledged his own gratification for a visit from an American, where some of his best friends lived.

"And now," he asked, "what more can I say?"

"Tell me something of your history," I replied.

"Well, sit down and I will. It will not take long, for there is not much to tell."

He drew up an easy-chair for me and another for himself, so close that he laid his hand on my knee to begin his story. When he discovered the unbuttoned wristband, he blushed like a girl, and said :

"You notice I was making my mid-week change of linen when I received your unique letter, and did not stop to finish my dress. Excuse me for a minute, please."

He soon returned with a thin alpaca coat on, but neither vest nor collar, and, resuming his seat, said :

"I was born at Longworth Rectory, Berkshire. The seventh day of June, 1825, launched this old dugout upon the world. My father was curate in charge, and he lost his young wife, my mother, before I was four months old; hence, I never knew the privilege of a mother's care and training. She was the daughter of the then vicar of Tewksbury, Rev. Robert Knight, and her mother was a granddaughter of that noted divine and author, Dr. Doddridge—whence my second name. I have the ivory-and-silver tobacco stopper given to that good man by his friend, Colonel Gardiner.

"A great part of my youth was spent near the boundary between Somerset and Devon. I

enjoyed country life to the full, investigating the works of Nature and prying into hidden secrets, as well as the more visible and common.

"After obtaining the best education the neighborhood afforded, ending at Blundel's Academy at Tiverton, I was admitted at Exeter College, Oxford, where my father had once been a fellow. I completed my course there with honors, then entered the Middle Temple, London, and studied law, passing creditably, and practiced some time at the bar in London. But my once excellent health became impaired. My medical adviser said I would have to give up my profession, seek an outdoor employment, or die young. As I was unwilling to depart just then, I took his advice.

"Considering for some time what occupation to follow, I decided to become a gardener and horticulturist. Having studied botany and agricultural chemistry also, I felt that I was well equipped for this calling, which I was always fond of in youth, and the most likely to effect my cure.

"In pursuit of this object I wandered up the valley of the Thames in search of a suitable soil for pear-culture—for Covent Garden Market, which was not then well-supplied. Coming upon a vacant lot near the lion-entrance to Bushy Park, only twelve miles from my market, I found a sixteen-acre plot, which I learned could be purchased in fee-simple. I secured samples of the soil, and the analysis proved it to possess the requisite qualities in iron, etc. I decided to purchase it. And now," he continued, "I find you interested in my occupation. Come out and see what I have, and we can talk as we go along."

It was raining, as it usually did all that year, and I raised my umbrella over his head; but he said, "Keep yourself dry; never mind me. I am used to it; besides, I can change my garments, and you cannot."

Passing into the first green-house, filled with young grape-vines, just beginning to bear, he said: "I call this my American house, because I received fifty pounds from each of two American authors for writing an introduction to their books."

"That paid better than gardening, did it not?" I remarked.

"Yes, indeed," he replied. "For many years I raised large crops of fruit, and at profitable prices, at the Covent Garden Market; but the competition from all countries, even from California, and often the blight of insects, leave a deficit of £400 between receipts and expenditures. It costs me annually £500, and I often receive less than £100."

The next green-house we entered was 100 feet long, and 80 feet of it was fully occupied by one vine of the Black Hamburg variety, with a few remaining bunches of very large and well-ripened fruit. He cut a bunch for me, remarking :

"I call this vine 'John Ridd,' because of its great strength and large proportions. In a few years it will surpass the noted royal vine at Hampton Court, which is 110 feet long and 120 years old, while this is but 40; but it has never been so overworked as the Queen's, which, some years, has to sustain 2,500 bunches."

Speaking of John Ridd, I asked him if, in describing John and Lorna, he had living examples in his mind to help his imagination.

"Yes," he replied, "I had; but I think I trimmed John up a bit."

We went over his large garden, ending where he had planted nearly an acre of standard peach-trees, then well-laden for the first time. He said : "This is the only orchard I know of in England. I got the trees from Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, New York, and I want you to come again in August to tell me how the quality compares with those grown in America."

I promised to do so if possible, and we parted like old friends of long standing, with a hearty hand-shake.

After returning from a trip through Normandy, the Seine Valley, and Paris, I spent three months in Wales, Devonshire, and my native county, Somersetshire. Having kept up a correspondence with Blackmore during this time, I visited him in September. On this occasion I entered his garden so quietly that the dogs were not disturbed. Hearing some hammering against a wall, I crept up silently and found Mr. Blackmore on a step-ladder, fastening up some loose branches of pear-trees spread along the wall. I spoke, and, recognizing my voice, he turned suddenly, dropped his hammer and nails, and sprang to the ground, taking my hand in both his, saying :

"I am glad to see you, and just in time for dinner, if you will take pot-luck with us;—there goes the bell;" and he put his strong arm around my shoulders to direct me.

I said, "I have this minute left my friend's dining-table, and have a dread of dyspepsia."

"You must come, however," he said, because I want to introduce you to my nieces, two of whom are my housekeepers, and the other is on a visit. And all are going to a band tournament this afternoon, and this is your only chance."

"And a chance I cannot afford to lose," I said; and in we went.

After an introduction, the head-houskeeper began to apologize; but I assured her that, while

they ate, I would try and entertain them; I had already dined, but such "pot-luck" was a good average.

When an old-fashioned, deep apple pie, in which a coffee-cup was placed to keep up the crown, was brought on, Mr. Blackmore said :

"Now you must risk the dyspepsia, and try a taste of this, because it is made from a seedling of my own, and I want your opinion of its merits."

It was well worthy the praise I gave it. I told him that it resembled a noted apple in America, called the Eusopus Spitzenburg, one of our "best cookers" for pies and sauce. He seemed pleased, and when the great variety of fruits were brought on, I had to taste nearly all to tell him how they compared with our own. The continued rain had made it all watery and flavorless, and I told him so, saying that they lacked our Canadian sunny weather in the ripening process. This he readily admitted, saying that all his fine crop of standard peaches were lost on account of cracking open.

Before I left him on this occasion he exacted a promise from me to visit him later, and remarked that if I would send him a card, his housekeeper would have something better than "pot-luck" to offer me.

In October I sent a card, as prearranged, and found him waiting, having given up both pen and pruning-knife for the day. We went over the garden together, and he told me what would make delightful reading if I had dared to make notes or were blessed with a more retentive memory.

In reply to my suggestion that he got his literary abilities from his father, he said :

"That could never be, for I never heard that he had any to transmit; but," he continued, "if I have any myself, which I very much doubt, it must have been inherited from my dear mother."

Speaking of the high garden-walls, he said that they were for the double purpose of keeping thieves out and ripening tender fruit. The lane across the whole sixteen acres was made because there had been a public path across it so long he could not close it. He planted ten acres of pear-trees at the beginning; but on that occasion there must have been eighty bushels or more lying on the ground, unsalable on account of insects and a gale blowing them off the trees.

He had a fine collection of flowers, shrubs, and vines; and the house was mantled in choice vines and climbing roses.

The dinner for that day consisted of eight or ten courses in eatables, and almost as many in drinkables. We lingered two hours around the

table, and he was bright and talkative. His nieces seemed as overjoyed to hear him as I was.

I mentioned the fact that I had read "Lorna Doone" a second time, and enjoyed it better than the first, and he would probably think me an old fool.

"Yes," he replied; "but I know a bigger one, who told me he had read it sixteen times, and meant to read it again. I often wonder whatever people see in that old-fashioned stuff to take such an interest in. They seem never to care for any other of my books, some of which are much better and more interesting. 'Lorna Doone's' popularity was purely accidental. The first edition of 500 copies, in three-volume form, received but scant notice. Only 200 copies could be sold in England, the price being thirteen shillings and sixpence per copy. The other 300 were sent to Australia, and got rid of at one-third the price named. I gave my wife a full set, and have been offered ten guineas for it, but would not sell it at any price.

"The great run for it afterwards was due to accident. The junior member of my publishing firm read it a second time, and was so impressed with its peculiarities that he got the consent of the firm to issue a cheap edition in one volume.

"The Marquis of Lorne had recently married the Princess Louise, when a book reviewer unauthoritatively stated that the book was written about the forefathers of Lord Lorne; and then everybody read it, out of curiosity, and exhausted nearly a score of editions, and the demand has continued ever since, and it is now the only book I get anything for."

One of the nieces asked me if I had read any other of her uncle's books. I said: "Several, but none of them came up to 'Lorna.' He must have been inspired when he wrote it. I have read one this last week which has interested me almost as much, because I see around me the environments in which the plot was laid, and I think I know the hero and who was represented as the heroine."

Then, turning toward the author, I said:

"Now, my dear sir, I want you to be candid with me, and tell me if you still feel the influence of that first kiss upon your lips, given by the young lady known as 'Kitty,' whom you rescued from drowning in the overflow of the Thames River, nearly forty years ago?"

There was immediate silence around the table. The author lowered his head, and the nieces looked much frightened at the boldness of the question addressed to their usually austere uncle. But in a few seconds he comprehended my meaning, and, blushing like a girl in her teens, he raised his head and burst into a hearty laugh, in

which we all joined, and I was satisfied that my conjecture was right; he was "Kit," and his dear wife "Kitty," represented in that fine story of courtship.

His wife had been dead three or four years, and he seemed to worship her memory. There were no children, and apparently he had only the nieces as near relatives.

He stated that, after the first burst of popularity of "Lorna Doone," he was invited to every public function among the great and learned, but declined them all, preferring the company of his wife and books to the applause of the public. In one of his letters to me, he acknowledged that he was an unsocial man, and neither visited nor encouraged visitors.

The only way I could account for his being drawn toward me was by recalling the admission in my letter that I was a "crank," which made him forget to finish dressing, coupled with the fact that I always afterward maintained a frank and outspoken manner. Then there were several things which strengthened our friendship. He was just seven weeks older than I. Both of us were fond of books and horticulture.

My last and farewell visit was made in January, 1895. Blackmore was then engaged on a poetical work (of which he sent me a copy in May). Some of the verses had been made twenty, thirty, or forty years, and were now revised and published for the first time.

In a letter to me he complains of the lack of taste in the illustrations of *Adam and Eve*, saying: "A poet-artist would have given his conceptions a more refined and delicate style."

I was informed that the book never became popular or sold readily.

Referring to the illustrations of an artistic edition of "Lorna Doone," which sold at a guinea a copy, he said:

"The water-colors you admired in my drawing room were the originals, presented to me by the artist. They are beautifully conceived. I would not sell them for one hundred guineas."

We spent the last two hours alone in his sitting-room; and when we finally separated, at his private entrance through a door in the high brick wall, near the railway station, we embraced, and, like two women, shed tears of sorrow.

Such was the "recluse," as I found him; but it was hard to make his neighbors believe that Blackmore had a heart for anything but himself, his fruit, and his books; and I never talked with one who knew him socially, or anything of his home-life and habits.

In our continued correspondence, we each expressed the hope of meeting again, but always

with the understanding that I would have to do the traveling.

In a letter dated January, 18, 1897, he said :

My pear-crop was ruined in the last half of September last year by gales, and I have therefore to keep my pen on the march. There is a long tale of mine appearing in *Blackwood* now. The power of walking is leaving me, and I can only walk a hundred yards a day, and have to suffer the penalty of that much.

In a letter dated August 20, 1897, he said :

Probably it will always be out of my power to understand why so many people have formed almost an attachment for one of my books,—“Lorna Doone,”—while they care not to look at any of the others. However, so it is ; and it seems vain to hope for any other verdict. That book is to come out here in sixpenny form, and the publishers expect to sell 100,000 copies. [All were taken up in one week, I afterward learned.]

I have finished my last novel, and it is high time to stop. This one is to come out from the press of Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, when it has finished the course in *Blackwood*. . . . You seem to be enjoying a rambling life, but I live a lonely life—seldom going beyond my own gate now. . . . Half of my stingy crop lies on the ground. There is with us, this year, a wonderful plague of maggots ; they are so plentiful that they cannot find a pear apiece to live in, and are obliged to chum together.

There is much excitement here about Hall Caine's new story, “The Christian,” and I dare say it will make a stir with you. I have not read it ; in fact, I seldom read a novel now.

In a letter received from him, in 1898, he told me much of his school-life and college-days.

He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1852, and practiced there till his health failed.

In the same letter, he said :

My father was the best-living man I ever became acquainted with, and was as popular with the Dissenters as with the Churchmen ; and I esteem his memory all the more for his Christian liberality. I have no faith in the Christianity of any man so narrow-minded that he will not appear on the same platform with those who differ from him in the matter of interpretation of the Scriptures. I refer you to a chapter in my last book for my views and belief on this subject. I believe, also, that my father's large-hearted liberality prevented his advancement in the Church, however much he merited it.

Not having received a reply to my letter in the spring of 1898, I felt that there must be

something wrong, and wrote him again in the fall, receiving the following reply :

TEDD., Dec. 21, 1898.

MY DEAR FRIEND : Not you alone have failed to receive reply to kind and friendly letters, but almost every one who has ever written to me during the last twelve months—simply because I have not been able, through perpetual pain and sleepless nights, to attend to things as I could. And the drought has taken all hope of welfare out of those things which encourage me to move. I have lost two and a half stone in weight, and have been obliged to have all my clothes taken in ; being nine inches less in girth, and five inches around the chest. However, I am tired talking about myself—which I abhor above all things. It is a most odious habit, and one that grows very rapidly.

The general impression of those I talked to in England about Blackmore was that he was immensely rich in having two such prolific sources of income—literature and fruit ; but, from my conversation and correspondence with him, I do not think so.

He always complained of the expenses, with six men all the year round, and in busy seasons double the number, exceeding the proceeds of sales ; and largely so, late years, on account of competition, insects, and blight. He said to me, more than once, that but for his pen he would be a very poor man ; and even from that source his royalties had dwindled down to a small sum, and that chiefly from the sale of “Lorna Doone,” and he could not hope to write anything more that would meet the demand of this materialistic and capricious age.

The other point I wish to mention is the frequent assertion that he was a “recluse,” “almost a misanthrope.” To this I can only say, that was not my experience ; for in all my long life, no stranger ever treated me with greater confidence and cordiality. The few passages I have quoted from his letters ought to prove that. He certainly shrank from publicity and what he called “hollow applause” ; but I cannot believe that he was naturally selfish.

Blackmore had the countenance of an honest, happy farmer, free from cunning or guile, and far removed from what is generally conceived of an imaginative writer of such a love-story as “Lorna Doone,” which will ever hold a first rank in literature.



LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE BIGGEST STEAMSHIP IN THE WORLD.

IN the May *McClure's*, Mr. Earl Mayo gives some readable facts about the great steamship *Oceanic*, of the White Star Line, which is in service between England and New York, and which exceeds in length any other ship in the world.

"Ten thousand tons of steel beams and braces and plates, forming a framework one-seventh of a mile in length and carrying a mass of ponderous machinery of almost equal weight—that is the biggest of ocean steamships in rough analysis. It is easy to forget that she is a ship. When she is lying at a pier her vast form towers up like a great building, and her construction is more akin to that of a modern 'sky-scraper' than to that of any of the craft of earlier days. A skeleton of steel girders, rising tier above tier to the height of five stories, is the frame of the *Oceanic's* great body; and over this is a skin of steel plates. These plates vary from an inch to an inch and three-eighths in thickness; they weigh above two tons apiece; they were fastened together by the largest riveting-machine ever built; and they make the *Oceanic* the strongest as well as the largest ship of her kind.

A CITY AFLOAT.

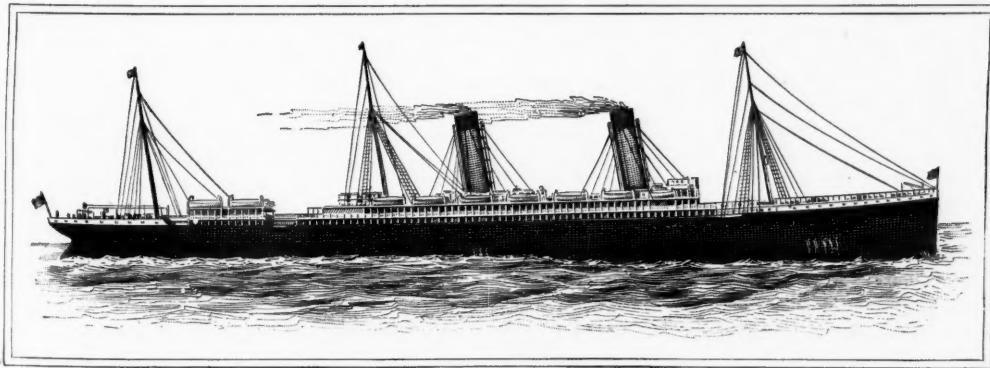
"She is an ocean city—nothing less—a modern, driving, twentieth-century city, teeming with all the occupations that man has devised for himself; an epitome of the two continents that she helps to unite. Her ordinary population is upward of two thousand persons. Set up on land, her steel timbers would provide the framework of dwellings for all of them. Her plates would surround

the town with a solid wall five feet high and eight miles in length. Her bunkers would supply all the coal required by the community for two years. Her stores would stock all its shops. Her electric plant would light all its streets. Her engines would drive machinery sufficient to employ all the inhabitants. What she could do on land she does in more wonderful ways at sea, for there this city must be not only self-contained and self-supporting, but must, in addition, propel itself across 500 miles of ocean-waste every day, in storm or calm. To do this—to rise superior to all stress of wind or weather or ordinary misfortune—requires not only vast power, but a vast reserve power.

THE SHIP'S HEART AND LUNGS.

"In length the *Oceanic* surpasses any other vessel by more than fifty feet. A mere look at her, especially a walk along her decks, reveals in some measure her immensity. But to get a really adequate impression of her greatness you must descend to that region, unknown of passengers, which lies below decks, and see the ship's heart and lungs and muscles stirring her great body to life and action—watch the nice interplay of forces beside which human strength is too insignificant for comparison.

"To move a body so vast—with cargo aboard the total weight is upward of 25,000 tons—and to keep steel muscles as thick as a man's body up to their work, requires a deal of nutriment. One mouth is not enough to admit the 500 tons of coal which are the *Oceanic's* daily consumption. She has 96; and into these 96 mouths, or furnaces, a solid ton of the Welsh or Penn-



THE "OCEANIC."

sylvania hills disappears every three minutes. A ton and a half an hour must be burned beneath each of the large boilers to keep it up to its full energy—an energy that will suffice to turn 17 tons of water every hour. There are 15 boilers. The larger ones develop 2,000 horse-power each, and are of such huge dimensions that three men standing one on top of another could scarcely span the diameter of any one.

POWER OF THE ENGINES.

"Of like proportions are the giant's nostrils—the funnels through which are breathed out the smoke and gas that cannot be consumed. They rise straight away from the fire-bars a distance of 128 feet; and if they were laid on the ground, a double line of trolley-cars could be run through each, with room to spare. Then the two great engines (the ship's heart) beat with a steam-pressure of 192 pounds to the square inch—seven and a half tons bearing upon the space covered by a man's hand. Gleaming pistons of solid steel, a foot and a half thick, convey this power to giant crank-shafts more than two feet in diameter. As a pure display of power there is nothing in any other mechanism to compare with the operation of these engines. One does not comment upon it; he holds his tongue and looks. The motion is not rapid. The stroke is six feet, and the revolutions of the crank-shaft are 72 to the minute. It is the deliberation of a giant, who knows full well that nothing can stand against him. The impressiveness of the movement is heightened by the fact that we do not see it in its final application to the propulsion of the ship. We see it travel from the engines down the driving-bars. We see it take hold of the giant shafts and set them in motion. Then the shafts, thicker than a man's body, hollow, of the finest steel, disappear toward the stern of the ship. We know that they terminate in the propellers, that each revolution drives our 25,000 tons' weight over a distance of about thirty feet. But we know this because the chief engineer tells us so. All that we see are the great tubes of steel stretching away interminably, revolving ceaselessly."

The *Oceanic* is steered by means of two machines, as no wheel would be able to move her rudder; or, at any rate, all the seamen on board could not control it. The rudder weighs 53 tons. The two screws, of manganese bronze, weigh 30 tons each, and cost \$36,000. The great shaft that moves each screw is constructed in nine sections, and each section weighs 24 tons. Great buckles of steel bent to fit over the shaft, with bolt-holes and bolts all at hand, are ready to repair a break.

RUNNING EXPENSES.

The *Oceanic* carries a crew of about 500 men, but only about 60 of these are sailors, most of the crew being occupied in attending to the wants of one sort or another of the 1,500 passengers. The engineer's department alone requires 200 men, chiefly to fire the furnaces. Mr. Mayo calculates the earning capacity of the *Oceanic* at \$90,000 a round trip; but the expenses of running the great liner are so enormous that he thinks the net income is no more than an ordinary return on the investment of \$4,500,000 which she represents.

THE PAPAL ELECTIONS.

IN Frank Leslie's for April, the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Seton describes the methods by which the successor to Pope Leo XIII. will be chosen. These methods were virtually established by a council called by Pope Gregory X. in 1274. The decree or "constitution" promulgated by this council contains fifteen paragraphs, called the "Fifteen Laws of the Conclave." They are summarized by Monsignor Seton as follows:

"On the death of the Pope the cardinals, having celebrated for nine days his obsequies in the city where he died, shall enter the conclave on the tenth day, whether absent colleagues have arrived or not, and be accompanied by a single attendant, whether lay or clerical, or at most, in case of evident necessity, by two attendants.

"The conclave shall be held in the palace last occupied by the Pope, and there the cardinals must live in common, occupying a single spacious hall not cut off by curtains or partitions, and so carefully closed on every side that no one can secretly pass in or out. One room, however, may be cut off for private purposes—*reservato libero ad secretum cameram aditu*; but no access shall be allowed to any cardinal, nor private conversation with nor visits to him, except from those who, by consent of all the other cardinals, may be summoned to consult on matters germane to the affair in hand; nor shall any one send letters or messages to their lordships or to any of their familiars, on pain of excommunication. A window or other opening shall be left in the hall of conclave, through which their meals are introduced; but it must be of such a size and shape that no human being can penetrate thereby. If, after three days from the opening of the conclave, no election has been made, the prelates appointed to attend to this shall allow each cardinal no more than one dish at dinner and supper during the next five days, after which only bread and water until they come to an agreement. The cardinals shall take nothing

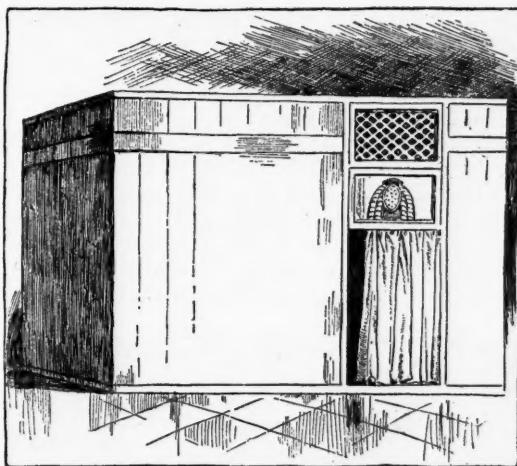
from the papal treasury during the vacancy of the See ; but all its revenues are to be carefully collected and watched over by the proper officers. They shall treat of nothing but the election, unless some imminent danger to the temporalities of the Holy See may demand their attention ; and, laying aside all private interests, let them devote themselves entirely to the common weal ; but if any cardinal shall presume to attempt by bribes, compacts, or other arts to entice his brethren to his own side, he shall suffer excommunication : nor shall any manner of engagement, even if sworn to, be valid. If a cardinal draw off from the conclave, or should he retire from motives of health, the election must still proceed ; yet if he recover he shall be readmitted. Cardinals arriving late or at any stage of the proceedings, as also those who may be under censures, shall be received. No one can give his vote outside of the conclave. Two-thirds of the votes of all the electors present are requisite to elect ; and any one not radically disqualified is eligible to the Papacy."

Monsignor Seton explains that a woman, a manifest heretic, or an infidel—one who is not baptized—would be "radically disqualified."

THE MODIFIED RULES.

In a few points the severity of the constitution of Gregory X. has been relaxed and some slight modifications have been introduced, in accordance, as Monsignor Seton says, with the manners and customs of a more refined age.

"Thus Clement VI. (De Beaufort, 1342-1352), while recommending the greatest frugality at table during the seclusion of the conclave, removed the alimentary restrictions and left it to the cardinals themselves to select the kind, quality, and amount of their food, but forbade the prandial civilities of sending tidbits from one table to another. The same Pope allowed each cardinal to have his bed inclosed by curtains, and to have two attendants, or conclavists, in every case. The monastic simplicity of a common sleeping-room was done away with in the sixteenth century, when each cardinal was allowed the use of a separate cell, which Pius IV. commanded should be assigned by lot. When a cardinal's name and number have been drawn, his domestics upholster the cell with purple serge or cloth, if their master was created by the late Pope ; but if by a former one, with green—a difference in color that was first observed in the conclave for the election of Leo X. A few articles of necessary furniture, such as a bed, table, kneeling-bench, and a couple of chairs, complete the interior arrangements. On the outside of his cell each cardinal affixes a small escutcheon



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CARDINAL'S CELL, WITH ESCUTCHEON OVER THE DOOR.

emblazoned with his arms, which serves as a substitute for that vulgar modern thing called a door-plate. While great care is still taken to hinder suspicious communications between the conclave and the outer world, it is no longer prohibited to visit a cardinal or member of his suite, although the colloquy must be held at some one of the entries, and whatever is spoken be heard by the prelates doing duty there."

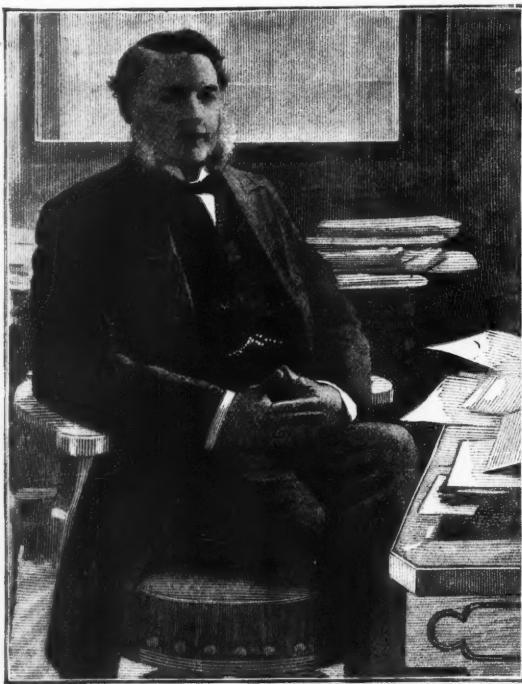
"If a cardinal fall ill and choose to remain in conclave, provision is made to take his vote ; but he may retire, if he wish, losing his vote, however, which cannot be given outside of the conclave or by proxy. If he recover he is obliged in conscience to return, because it is a duty of his office, and not a mere personal privilege, to take part in papal elections. All cardinals, unless specially deprived by the Pope before his death of the right of electing and of being elected, can vote and are eligible, even if under censures."

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN CANADA.

"A POLITICAL ONLOOKER" contributes to the *Canadian Magazine* for April a brief paper on "The Issues of the General Election." The threatened inroads of a people's or farmer's party are no longer dreaded by the managers of the two old parties of Canada, but neither the liberals nor the Conservatives represent just what they did four years ago :

"The Conservatives are not, as before, the champions of protection against a radical onslaught ; nor are they the sole exponents of the imperial idea. The prestige long enjoyed as the only party of experience in affairs of state they must now share with their opponents. On

the other hand, the schism caused by the school question has, in large measure, healed. Sir Charles Tupper, both in vigor and adroitness, has not been found wanting, and has repaired the fallen fortunes of his party with undoubted skill. Suffering as they do, in and out of Parliament, for lack of fresh reinforcements of capable men, the Conservatives have been able to preserve a certain continuity of policy, and to avoid such serious mistakes as would compromise them hopelessly in the country. If a popular movement for a change of government should set in,



SIR CHARLES TUPPER.
(Leader of the Canadian Conservatives.)

the Conservatives have not, by any act of theirs since 1896, rendered themselves ineligible to take advantage of a turn in the tide."

The Liberals, on the other hand, are no longer fighting protection with their old-time energy. For the sake of continuance in power, they will readily promise to let the present duties stand. Still, the "Onlooker" believes that the tariff as an issue has not wholly disappeared. Nothing less than a threat of great tariff reductions, however, would solidify the protectionist interests in support of the Conservatives. The Liberals are not likely to make such a threat. The Liberals will probably not lose many votes from dis-

pointed freetraders, nor will the Conservatives gain many from Liberal protectionists.

The obstacles to imperial commercial union, in the form of a British preferential *Zollverein* having been removed, it has been proposed that the Conservatives champion this cause; but the movement seems to lack essential elements of support.

"In the main, however, we shall find the determining issues of the campaign in imperialism, in racial jealousy, and in the tariff.

MODERN CANADIAN STATESMEN.

"The personal element counts for less than it did. The counterparts of George Brown, Sir John Macdonald, and Joseph Howe, the arbiters rather than the creatures of the political conditions they lived under, are not to be found to-day. There is still popular leadership; but it could not bear the strain which George Brown risked when he entered the Coalition, or Sir John Macdonald when he refused to pardon Riel. Despite the lugubrious reflections of those who attach undue weight to the past, it is questionable if Canadian politics contained abler men than we find now. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is surrounded by several associates of exceptional ability. Sir Charles Tupper could, if summoned, form a ministry at least as strong as those of his predecessors."

IMPERIALISM.

"A more conceivable extension of the imperial movement in Canada is not trade, but defense. The dispatch of forces to join the British army at the Cape is rapidly forcing this issue to the front. Such a policy would be hailed with enthusiasm in England; an effect not to be despised, even for the baser motive of commercial benefit. Both parties here would not ordinarily be slow in seizing such an opportunity. The Conservatives would respond more unitedly, perhaps; but the Liberals possess the advantage of being able to act."

The attitude of the French-Canadian element in the Liberal party toward Great Britain's wars seems to this writer to "call for diplomatic handling." Whether a Liberal government can unreservedly commit itself to any plan of imperial defense, and still retain its hold on its constituency, is problematic.

In the coming campaign the anti-capitalist agitation—"a reflex of the Bryan oratory in the United States"—is likely to have more or less effect. The reciprocity question will also be discussed.

"A name to conjure with, obscuring issues and drawing men by the force of sheer attraction, is not readily discernible on either side."

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

IN *L'Humanité Nouvelle* for March, a well-considered article, "The United States and Cuba," by Albert Ruz, discusses the relations of Cuba and the United States, with a view to throwing light on the probable future status of the island. Mr. Ruz, who writes as a Cuban wholly in sympathy with the patriots who struggled to free their country from Spanish dominion, says :

"The sociologist, the economist, the statesman, cannot remain indifferent to the future of the Pearl of the Antilles, which is at the same time the Key of the Gulf of Mexico. Public opinion in France is fully preoccupied in regard to it. Unfortunately, most French writers who have treated of this subject have drawn their information from Spanish sources; . . . so errors, more or less grave, have been spread abroad—notably this belief, almost general, that the Cubans have gained nothing by American intervention, and have made only a change of masters. And yet just there is a point where doubt is inadmissible. Cuba will or will not be an independent nation, having or not having its own personality; but however that may turn out, one thing is to day absolutely certain—the Cuban people will be a free people. As the idea of an omnipotent central power fits the temperament and political habits of Spain, so this idea is out of the conceptions of Americans, who would sin rather by a contrary excess. . . .

"It is the future of Cuba that interests public opinion. It is asked whether Americans will keep their word, which they have solemnly pledged to give to the island independence. In truth, most people answer this question in the negative, and the imperialist fever which has taken possession of Mr. McKinley's government would seem to justify this opinion if Mr. McKinley himself in his recent message had not made declarations in a sense absolutely opposed. But it is the peculiarity of documents of this sort that they lend themselves to different interpretations; each can find there the confirmation of his personal ideas."

AMERICAN POLICY FROM JEFFERSON DOWN.

Mr. Ruz thinks that more light on the future of Cuba will be got by reviewing the history of American policy as to the island and by noting the economic ties that bind it to the United States than by studying Mr. McKinley's messages. And yet he does not question the sincerity of Mr. McKinley's official declarations.

In a skillful and interesting manner Mr. Ruz traces the American policy from the time of Jefferson in 1802 down to the present occupation. He shows that, with some interruptions, we have

persistently regarded Cuba as a pendant of the American continent. In discussing Cuban affairs with Spain, France, or England, we have been accustomed to assert on our part material interests in Cuba that gave us the right to intervene in its relations with European powers. There seems to be in Mr. Ruz's mind, though not distinctly stated, the inference that it is not likely the United States will abandon her historical policy and give to Cuba complete independence. But he abstains from making a prediction on this point. The tendencies springing from the situation, however, he believes set towards the absorption of Cuba by the United States.

"Without speaking of the instruction which is derived from our recapitulation of the Cuban policy of the United States, we think that powerful causes push Cuba into the latter's arms. These causes are the geographical situation, the political and social conditions of the great Antille, and above all her economic interests.

INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY BEFORE NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE.

"The Cubans misled by the self-love which characterizes the Spanish race, and intoxicated by the joy of being freed from their old oppressors, seem not to make account of this truth [that the Cuban problem does not date from recent years.] They wish to make by themselves the happiness of their own country; a task of which they believe themselves fully capable. An illusion surely respectable, but an illusion all the same. It is vain to strive against the laws of heredity and sociology. Systematically shut out from political life by Spain, how could they to-day or to-morrow have the aptitudes which can be acquired only by the long enjoyment of liberty? . . . Logically it is to be feared that the Cubans, if handed over to themselves, would be more unfortunate than their brothers of South America. . . .

"Nothing is more seducing than certain words—nothing more delusive. The peoples called Latins are especially liable to be caught by them. [National] independence is certainly a respectable ideal, but in comparison with material advantages it is little more than nothing. Especially for Cuba. The Pearl of the Antilles has immense natural wealth almost unexploited, but to develop this wealth there is need—need in all the force of the term—of two factors, which can come only from outside: capital and laborers. Immigration and money are the essential conditions of Cuba's prosperity, and they will flow there only when they find sufficient guaranties of order and security. To the eyes

of strangers whose self-love is not interested in the realization of the dream of independence it is doubtful if independence can produce this result. . . . On the other hand, liberty, indispensable to the well-being of the individual and to the progress of society—liberty is in the habits, in the temperament, in the blood of Americans. They will certainly give it to Cuba, even if they do not give it independence. Already the sons of the country, in possession of all the places, are making their apprenticeship in political life. The United States can be congratulated on their unwillingness to trust the destinies of Cuba to inexperienced hands."

THE CHINESE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

IN the *American Historical Review* for April, Mr. Frederick Wells Williams has an instructive paper on "The Chinese Immigrant in Further Asia." Mr. Williams holds that the Chinaman in the Philippines can only be regarded as an indispensable means to their economic development, while his nearness to the islands and his ability and willingness to work in their tropical climate render us at once unable to exclude him from those possessions and almost helpless without his steady industry to exploit them. Indeed, the fact that Spain failed to make good use of this Chinese-labor supply is set down by Mr. Williams as a chief cause of her failure in the Philippines.

In the record of Spain's dealings with her Chinese subjects, Mr. Williams finds no evidence that Spanish officials or priests made any effort to understand these singular people or to treat them fairly:

"To tax and bully and murder them until it was discovered that the colony was threatened with ruin for lack of traders and artisans, then to neglect the instructions from the home authorities and weakly admit them again into their unholy partnership in robbing the natives—this was all the system they could devise in dealing with one of the most expert and subtle peoples on the globe. The only success the Spanish attained with the Chinese community was got from recognizing captains elected from their own number, whose business it was to collect taxes and arrange all internal dissensions. Thus the Chinese could secure a tolerable degree of liberty at the price of an excessive taxation."

FRENCH AND DUTCH EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Williams has made a study of the experience of other colonizing powers in the far East in relation to this subject of Chinese labor. France, he says, has shown herself to be less

bigoted than Spain touching the religious welfare of her subjects; but in the matter of political toleration she has yet something to learn. It is clear, however, that France cannot get on in Indo China without the Chinaman:

"Such treatment as the Chinese have thus far received from the French has not tended to remove difficulties or supplant ancient prejudices. Nor do the French colonists love them much better than do other Europeans. Nevertheless, the indefatigable Chinaman, who can thrive in a tropical jungle and work like an insect in the sun, is indispensable to French success in Indo-China. There may be some apprehension lest his success there leave no room for his French masters, but without him the Frenchman is as naught; he cannot even exist. The Chinese have already got the whole interior trade of Cochin-China in their hands; more than this, they know as well as Europeans how to charter steamers, load them with manufactured articles in the West, and bring them to Réunion, India, China, and elsewhere. It is said that during the first trying years of occupation, when the French had only very irregular and uncertain means of communication between Cochin-China and the world beyond, the Chinese of Saigon maintained and profited by a regular courier-service direct to Canton, where they learned the latest market quotations, and easily distanced all their European commercial rivals."

The Dutch apply to their Chinese subjects in Java a system of government through intermediaries of their own race. This principle was borrowed from the Javanese sovereigns. The Chinese are kept segregated apart from the natives. This practice, says Mr. Williams, does not relieve the administration from grave and constant fear of racial outbreaks. The problem is not satisfactorily solved.

BRITISH LIBERALITY.

As regards the experience of the British in managing the Chinese in their colonies, Mr. Williams finds that they have been successful precisely in proportion as they have been liberal:

"Alone of all the Europeans they have not recoiled at contemplating a reservoir of hundreds of millions of this persistent and procreating race ready to flood into any country and fertilize the earth under any climate. In establishing their strategic posts in Further Asia the English needed workmen—traders to supply provisions, coolies to dig and carry, compradors to clerk and translate, domestics to render life possible to the exotic colonial officer; if these were not forthcoming their stations were doomed to fail, for these were not localities where Europeans

could settle and undergo physical fatigues. The Chinese, as usual, were eager and willing to be employed, being attracted by the hope of protection and a chance of gain. They flocked into Singapore and Penang early in this century, as they did to Hongkong in its middle decades, and as they are doing in Borneo and Burma at its end. In each colony the success, from a commercial and administrative standpoint, has been astonishing."

Mr. Williams says, in conclusion, that the character of Chinese immigration should be closely watched; that the tendency to overwhelm and efface the European may be checked in time. On the other hand, if severely repressive measures are employed, as in the Philippines under Spain and in Tonking, the economic result may be almost as disastrous.

THE GOVERNMENT OF FRENCH COLONIES.

THE instructive article in the *Revue Politique et Parlementaire* for February 10, by A. Barthélemy, on the financial embarrassments of the British West Indies and the sugar question, was reviewed in our April number, under the title "French and English Sugar." We cited at that time M. Barthélemy's opinion that bad government was one of the main causes of these embarrassments. "The [English] West Indies," said M. Barthélemy, "have been vexatiously governed; they have been subjected to all sorts of administrative and constitutional experiments, of which the clearest result has been to embroil their affairs."

But what is the French system of colonial government? A timely answer by A. Duchêne is given in the *Revue Encyclopédique Larousse* for March 24.

PRINCIPLES OF ORGANIZATION.

"It is only at a geographical point of view," M. Duchêne says, "that the colonial territory is distinguished to-day from the territory of the mother-country. The fundamental principles of our social organization are applied to both; and it is upon their strict union that repose in its widest extent, in its completest integrity, the sovereignty of the French state. There is only one national territory, that which confronts us in Article VIII. of the constitutional law of the 16th of July, 1875. . ." But M. Duchêne's statement, as appears in other parts of his article, is to be taken with qualifications and explanations. After tracing French colonial government from the beginning of the French colonies down to the present time, M. Duchêne

describes the present system, especially its representative element. Even under the old monarchical régime there was representation in a very narrow sense on the part of certain colonies, but the few delegates permitted were merely allowed to solicit for the needs of the colonies and to advise when consulted; they had no powers, and probably but little influence. The national assembly of 1789 recognized the right of colonial representation, and delegates from some of the colonies sat in that assembly. Under the constitution of the year III., colonial delegates were members of the legislative body. The republic of 1848, the government of the national defense of 1870, and the succeeding republic, all recognized colonial parliamentary representation. But these periods of legislative representation are a brief part of French colonial history. During most of their existence the French colonies have been mere dependencies of the marine department of the government, subject to ministerial control.

Only a part of the French colonies now have the right of parliamentary representation. The number of colonial representatives of this class, M. Duchêne says, is fourteen. "Our colonies of recent acquisition or of secondary importance are not represented in parliament, but elect delegates to the Superior Council of the Colonies." There are twelve of these delegates, largely outnumbered by other members. The Superior Council of the Colonies is purely consultive; it meets only when the minister is disposed to convoke it. Since the establishment of a permanent commission in this council, the occasions for bringing it together are probably rare.

THE ADMINISTRATION AT PARIS.

As the importance of the French colonies has grown, the various administrations of the French Government have shown a disposition to convert the bureau of colonial affairs into a department represented in the council of ministers. In 1858, under Louis Napoleon, there was created a "minister of Algeria and the colonies." But the new department lasted only two years, and the colonies were again subjected to the Minister of Marine. Under Gambetta, in 1881, the colonies were transferred from the marine department to the department of commerce, and civil governors began to displace admirals in local administration. An under-secretary of state for the colonies was created and attached to the department of commerce. But the change lasted no longer than Gambetta's ministry. In 1882 the colonies went back to the marine department. But the office of under-secretary of state for the colonies continued, and after 1889 that official sat in the

council of ministers. In 1894, however, a minister for the colonies was created by legislative enactment, and in 1896 the department as it now exists was organized by decree. One sees that the recognition, by the mother-country, of the importance of her colonies came late.

The French Government, whether monarchical or republican, is a centralized government. The threads that regulate colonial administration center at Paris. M. Duchêne says: "The inspectors of the colonies are not the sole functionaries that depend strictly on the central power, and have a direct regard for the execution of its will. It is necessary to mention besides, independently of the military personnel and the commissariat and the sanitary corps of the colonies, whose powers are all special, the governors, paymasters, colonial administrators, the secretaries-general of the colonies, the chiefs and sub-chiefs of the bureau of the secretariats-general, the magistrates, the special personnel of the punitive administration, etc." That, certainly, is long-distance government.

THE COLONIAL PERSONNEL.

But how is this army of officials and their subordinates fitted for their work? Until lately no provision at all seems to have been made for securing fitness. M. Duchêne's admission, that the colonial personnel had fallen into discredit, cannot excite surprise. To meet in some degree the requirements of the situation, the colonial school at Paris was created in 1889. Its organization has been shaped by successive decrees in 1889, 1891, and 1896. The purpose of the school is to supply with instruction, and subject to examinations, pupils who want to fit themselves for employment in the colonial government service, especially in Indo-China and Africa. The places open to the pupils after receiving their certificates seem to be clerkships and positions of that grade. The higher places, there can hardly be any doubt, still remain as prizes for factional service and official pull. The expenses of the school are apportioned among the colonies benefited by its establishment.

M. Duchêne's account of the French colonial system is limited to sketching its history and describing its existing form. He makes no comparisons between the French system and other systems. His own opinion as to its suitableness is not disclosed. The prevalent opinion in this country has been that, while French colonists have usually shown far greater capacity than English colonists for adapting themselves to the native races among whom they have settled, the governmental system of France in dealing with the colonists themselves has been less successful than the English system.

THE NEW PROSPERITY.

IN the May *McClure's*, Mr. Ray Stannard Baker gives, in a very intelligent and ingenious way, a great number of facts and figures concerning the greater amount of business and the greater amount of wealth in the country this year. Between 1897 and 1900, European banks of issue gained \$4,000,000 in gold, going from \$1,591,000,000 to \$1,595,000,000. In the same period the United States showed a gain from \$693,000,000 to \$1,016,000,000. The savings-banks statistics show that whereas the average individual deposit in 1894 was \$369, in 1899 it was \$419. It is interesting to note, from Mr. Baker's figures, how quickly the unusual prosperity of the country is reflected in the charitable gifts of the wealthy people of the land. For instance, in 1898, Americans gave \$23,984,900; in 1899 the total charities amounted to \$79,749,956. As might be expected, the use of luxuries increased among Americans at a tremendously rapid rate along with the advance of the good times. A curious instance of this is seen in Mr. Baker's investigation of the piano trade. He found that in the nine States of the Northwest more pianos were sold in the six months of 1899 than during the entire previous six years. In the diamond trade he shows that 1897 brought \$2,000,000 worth of diamonds into the country; 1898, \$7,000,000; and the year 1899 no less than \$12,175,550. The general prosperity extends to some unexpected phenomena. For instance, owing to the larger business between the small buyers and the retail stores, the American people were using \$11,000,000 more of dimes, quarters, and half-dollars in September, 1899, than they had been using in September, 1897. The postal business is not behind in its rapid extension. For the year ending June 30, 1899, 7,000,000 more money-orders were issued than in the year 1895, the increased amount coming to \$55,000,000, and the average amount per order had been increased from \$7.00 to \$7.40.

"More curious still, reports from various States show that crime everywhere decreased. Take, for instance, the showing in the single State of Illinois. For the year ending September 30, 1895, during the hard times, 927 convicts were sent to the State penitentiary. In the year ending September 30, 1899, the number was only 506, or hardly more than half. The decrease unquestionably is due to lessened idleness. The army of the unemployed is no longer an army and no longer unemployed; and there is, in consequence, less drunkenness and less tendency to crime. Prosperity also brings with it a feeling of hope, and it is now easier to earn a living than steal it."

PROFESSOR ELY'S CLASSIFICATION OF MONOPOLIES.

In an article on "The Nature and Significance of Monopolies and Trusts," appearing in the *International Journal of Ethics* for April, Prof. Richard T. Ely sets forth a scheme of classification of monopolies which he has also developed in his new book on "Monopolies and Trusts" (reviewed by Professor Commons in our April number).

Professor Ely's grouping of classes and subclasses is as follows:

- (a) Social monopolies.
 - I. General-welfare monopolies.
 - 1. Patents.
 - 2. Copyrights.
 - 3. Public-consumption monopolies.
 - 4. Trade-marks.
 - 5. Fiscal monopolies.
 - II. Special-privilege monopolies.
 - 1. Those based on public favoritism.
 - 2. Those based on private favoritism.
- (b) Natural monopolies.
 - I. Those arising from a limited supply of raw material.
 - II. Those arising from properties inherent in the business.
 - III. Those arising from secrecy.

Professor Ely's purpose in this classification is to show, by the analysis which it presents, the wide sweep of monopoly in modern industrial society. His explanation of some of the subclasses is important:

"Public-consumption monopolies are monopolies designed to regulate consumption beneficially; either to promote some desirable consumption or to restrict and confine within limits deleterious and injurious consumption. The alcohol monopoly of Switzerland and the South Carolina dispensary system afford illustrations. Fiscal monopolies are monopolies which are created primarily in the interest of the public treasury. The tobacco monopoly of France affords the best illustration. Monopolies based on public favoritism are monopolies which are due primarily to the action of public authority exerted in the interest of favorites. The old Tudor monopolies, against which protest was made so frequently in our early constitutions, afford abundant illustrations. Hume gives a vivid description of them in the reign of Elizabeth in his *History of England*. Private-favoritism monopolies are businesses not naturally monopolistic which have become monopolies by virtue of an alliance with another monopoly—especially a natural monopoly, whereby they partake of the properties of the latter. Here special reference is made to the favoritism of railways, which has been so potent a cause of monopoly in the United States. This is well known probably to most of you; and, so far as the sce-

tical are concerned, I would in this place simply refer to the reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"Those monopolies arising from properties inherent in the business are those ordinarily designated as natural monopolies, although I make



PROF. RICHARD T. ELY.

them simply one sub-class under the general term. They are railways, telephones, gas-works, etc."

Professor Ely thinks that the value of all monopolized businesses in the United States "more probably exceeds a sixth of the entire valuation of property in the United States than falls short of this proportion."

"THE MAN WITH THE HOE."

DOES the type described in Mr. Markham's poem fairly represent the American farmer? There seems to be a pretty general consensus of opinion that it does not. Mr. Markham himself, writing in *Success* for March, says:

"While my verses have as their basis the old-world toiler in the soil, they are intended to apply, in a larger sense, to all who are forced to the excessive physical labor that quenches the fire in the mind and freezes the sentiment in the heart. There are many thousands of such workers in this country. They may be found in the sweat-shops, the factories, even in the offices, and on the farms, but less on the farms than in the cities. A rich man whom the world calls successful may be, in the broad sense of the term, as I conceive it, a man with the hoe. He may have been, since the beginning of his ca-

reer, so wrapped up and engrossed in money-getting that he has never looked beyond his own narrow horizon into the wide world of thought, of art, and of sympathy with his fellow beings."

It would appear, then, that it was far from Mr. Markham's intention to depict "The Man With the Hoe" as the prototype of the American farmer. On the other hand, the poet's knowledge of life on the farm is deeper, perhaps, than some of his critics have supposed. He commends country life with enthusiasm:

"I know from my own experience that farming is, in some ways, a hard life, for I worked upon a farm for years. But the training and experience of these years has been invaluable to me. The boy on the farm cannot help absorbing some of the qualities of surrounding nature. He unconsciously draws into his own being some of the wide expansiveness of the fields, some of the calm and quiet dignity of the woods, some of the sanity of the rocks and lofty ruggedness of the hills. The young man who has spent his childhood in the city should envy him who has passed these same potent days amid the nourishing and strengthening influences of the farm, and the latter should remain in these surroundings at least until he has reached the maturity of manhood."

THE AMERICAN FARMER'S INDIVIDUALITY.

In the same number of *Success* Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, enumerates several reasons why the American farmer should be the very opposite of "The Man With the Hoe" in mental and moral characteristics. He says:

"Conditions in the United States develop individuality. The farmer knows he is a unit in the body politic. His voice at the polls determines affairs of state. Soil ownership has much to do with the development of this individuality. In foreign countries the soil is to a great extent owned by landlords, who are buttressed and fortified by the laws of entail, primogeniture, etc. The American farmers generally own the acres they cultivate. They have better incomes than the foreign farmers, enabling them to live in better houses, eat better food, wear better clothing, and spend more money for education, newspapers, libraries, and travel.

"The American farmer has more to occupy his mind than the foreign farmer generally has, because he has an interest in his State and in the nation. Under our form of local self-government most of the taxes are levied, collected, and disbursed in the county in which the farmer lives. Taxes for State purposes are but a small percentage of the whole, and the federal Gov-

ernment gets its income from indirect taxes. Consideration of township, county, State, and national affairs keeps the farmer's mind active at all times."

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE BOER WAR.

TO the first March number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* the eminent jurisconsult, M. Arthur Desjardins, contributes an important study of the various questions of international law which have arisen out of the war in South Africa. He begins by assuring us of his complete freedom from prejudice on either side, and he declares that his sole desire is to treat the difficult problems which have arisen as an expert, and in a manner supplementary to the incomplete treatment of them in the public press.

THE BOERS RECOGNIZED AS BELLIGERENTS.

He begins by dealing with the recognition of the Boers as belligerents, and the international consequences of that recognition. He shows that in the first phase of the war the British Government regarded the conflict as a purely domestic affair—a case of two vassal states which had revolted against their legitimate suzerain. But at the end of November there was a change, and the Russian and other governments were officially informed that Great Britain was in a state of war with the republics, thus annulling the previous declaration that she was not engaged in a war, but in suppressing a rising. This change of front was necessitated by the force of circumstances. The position of the Boers was widely different from that of the Cuban insurgents in 1869, or the Hungarians under Kossuth, or the Poles in their rising against Russia. These rebels were under arms, it is true; but they had no towns or provinces, fortified places, courts of justice, or organized government, which Mr. Krüger and Mr. Steyn had. It would have been absurd, in fact, not to have recognized them as belligerents; but M. Desjardins considers that the effects of that recognition were much exaggerated in the public press. It was thought that the recognition amounted to an abandonment of the theory of British suzerainty; but M. Desjardins, from the American precedent of 1863, thinks that this is not so. The application of the laws of war to rebels only implies a desire to fight with them within the limits laid down by those laws; in other words a recognition of belligerency is merely a temporary measure, and it had a great advantage to England, in that it enabled her to insist upon the rigorous observation of neutrality by other powers. This view commended itself to

Europe, and the belligerency of the Boers was universally recognized.

LYDDITE AND DUMDUM BULLETS.

At the Hague Conference England refused to sign declarations forbidding the use of projectiles intended to spread asphyxiating gas and the use of expanding bullets. M. Desjardins recalls, in this connection, General Joubert's protest against the employment of lyddite shells; but he offers some evidence to show that their destructive effects have been much exaggerated. He comes to the conclusion that it is not proved that the belligerents transgressed the extreme limits of their rights. As regards the Dumdum bullets, M. Desjardins thinks that England was bound by the declaration of St. Petersburg of 1868, designed to forbid the employment of unnecessarily cruel munitions of warfare. M. Desjardins produces a certain amount of evidence tending to show that these bullets have been used by the British troops in South Africa, including the assertion of *La Liberté* of November 16, that an important consignment of these projectiles was then being prepared at Woolwich for despatch to South Africa. The counter-charges against the Boers of having employed explosive bullets are dismissed by M. Desjardins as unworthy of consideration.

THE WHITE-FLAG INCIDENTS.

M. Desjardins regards the charges which have been brought against the Boers of abusing the white flag as unsubstantiated—at any rate, to the extent of implying a systematic abuse. He points out that such charges and counter-charges are not new in warfare, and were pretty frequent in the Franco-Prussian war. As regards the abuse of the Red Cross, M. Desjardins appears to believe the charges brought by General Joubert against the British at Elands-Laagte; but he adds General Buller's explanation that, if the English had fired on the ambulance, it was by a pure mistake. M. Desjardins also evidently attaches credit to the Boer charges against the British of having robbed the dead and wounded on the field, as well as worse charges of rapine brought by an ex-German officer; and he contrasts, with this, the evidence of kind treatment of the British prisoners, and the complaint of the British officers at Pretoria that they had no marmalade for breakfast.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

M. Desjardins traces, in detail, the events which have occurred in connection with this difficult problem of international law; and he naturally gives prominence to Count von Bülow's

speech in the Reichstag on January 19, the effect of which has been considerably lessened by the subsequent publication, by Lord Salisbury, of the diplomatic correspondence up to that date. On the general question, M. Desjardins expects great things from the international conference, which seems certain to be held to clear up the whole matter.

OTHER POINTS.

M. Desjardins appears to credit the sensational stories recently published that the British War Office was recruiting mercenaries on the Continent for service in South Africa, but he is very candid about the foreign officers who have passed through Portuguese territory on their way to help the Boers; and the conclusion he comes to is, that it is almost impossible to determine where the abuse of neutral territory begins and ends. With regard to the not less difficult question of the censorship of the cables, M. Desjardins points out that the arbitrary and vexatious acts laid to the charge of England had been done not on the high seas, but on British territory. In conclusion, he urges that the war should be stopped as soon as possible; a course which, for a Titan like Mr. Chamberlain, would be a trifling matter. "At the Colonial Office," he says, "the ambitions of Pitt, Burke, Fox, and Canning have been outdone, and England must, it is thought, conquer the world or fail in her destiny. That is the great policy of Birmingham." But M. Desjardins sets against it the view that a great policy consists of an act of international justice, and he urges that England is strong enough to be just in the opinion of the whole world.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN PARALLELED IN OUR CIVIL WAR.

THE parallel between the recent operations in South Africa and some of the incidents of the American civil war has already been noticed by more than one writer; but it is dealt with in detail for the first time in the *Fortnightly*, to which Maj. E. S. Valentine contributes "An American Parallel to the Present Campaign." Defective guns, want of cavalry, incompetent generals, deception by guides, bad scouting—all were prominent factors in determining the earlier failures of the Federal forces. The physical advantages which the soldiers of the Confederacy enjoyed over those of the Northern States were precisely those enjoyed by the Boers, and in the opinion of Major Valentine, the moral factors were not altogether dissimilar:

"Inured to privations, they were satisfied with rations which the Federal soldier looked

upon as insufficient; hence that rapidity of movement which was one of the principal causes of all their successes. Rarely paid by the government which, unable to solve its financial difficulties, fairly ignored their claims, they never asked for luxuries. Nearly all of them were practiced in the use of firearms; and one might see them entering the recruiting-offices with the rifle on their shoulders and the revolver at the belt—weapons which they never laid aside, and without which they would not have considered themselves safe.

THE SOUTHERN RIFLEMEN.

"The Federals were to them invaders who had always been painted in the blackest colors, and who, on coming to free the negroes, intended to make them the equals of the common whites, and consequently to humble them.

"These soldiers were better practiced in the use of the rifle than those of the North, and better adapted to such service. They proved this during the sieges, in those slow operations where the two armies, after having both fallen back into their respective intrenchments, reconnoitered each other in turn, and drew their lines closer by degrees without daring to charge each other openly. Posted behind breastworks, or in the rifle-pit, they would watch the Federal works with the cool vigilance of the hunter who has passed many days motionless by the side of some deserted lake, watching for the stag who is sure to come to quench his thirst at sunset. It only required for a Federal soldier to raise his hat on the point of a bayonet to have it riddled with numberless balls.

"It was the man in the rough coat with the lock of his rifle tied on with string who won victories, not the neatly uniformed, pampered soldier."

A CRITICISM OF M. DE BLOCH.

M. HUDSON MAXIM, the military inventor, contributes to the *Home Magazine* for April a paper on "The Warfare of the Future," in which he takes issue with M. Jean de Bloch, whose views have recently attracted so much attention in connection with the British-Boer war.

Taking, for example, the reasoning in the first chapter of M. de Bloch's book on "The Future of War," by which the conclusion is reached that every modern bullet will find its victim, Mr. Maxim remarks:

"If this be M. Bloch's estimation of the effectiveness of the modern rifle-bullet, it is no wonder that his humanity is touched when he

contemplates their dire deadliness. I once heard a patent-medicine vender claim for his pills that they would search out and hit any ailment with which a patient might be afflicted. If M. Bloch is correct, then his bullets must be possessed of a similar intelligence.

"In the Crimean war, only one man was killed for every 700 bullets fired by the English, and one in every 500 fired by the French, while the Russians fired more than 900 for every man killed.

"The vital area presented by a man to rifle-fire is only about 20 per cent. of the total area exposed, so that eighty bullets out of every hundred which find a victim hit some non-vital part.

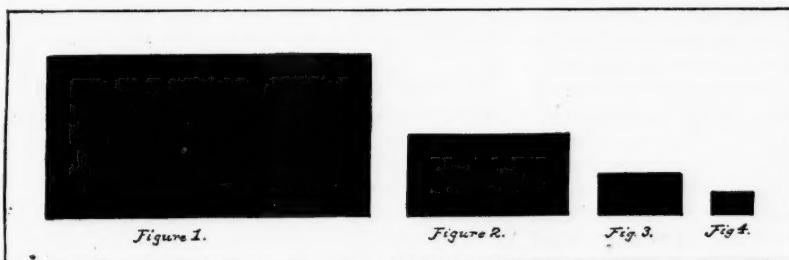
"Official figures show that a very small percentage of the wounded die. According to recent statistics, more than 85 per cent. of soldiers wounded in modern warfare recover, and about a third of the deaths from wounds occur before relief reaches the wounded on the field.

WHY AMMUNITION IS WASTED.

"With due allowance for the greater accuracy and flatness of trajectory of the modern bullet, the increased range at which armies will fight, and the greater number of bullets which will be fired by machine-guns for clearing bush and to worry and discover an enemy, will still make the misses as much in excess of the hits as formerly. It is hard to see how M. Bloch could arrive at the conclusion that on the battle-field of the future there will be as many hits as bullets fired. If armies were to fight in close order, shoulder to shoulder, and on open, level ground, and the range were sufficiently short, then M. Bloch's prediction might hold true; but, unfortunately for his reasoning, the line of battle will be chosen on the brows of hills, among rocky ledges, and under the cover of forests, and rifle-pits and trenches will always be dug when no natural protection is offered. All fighting will be done in skirmishing order, in American Indian fashion—a style made such good use of by the Continentals under Washington. General Braddock had occasion to appreciate the effectiveness of this method of fighting."

Mr. Maxim reasons that "the greater the improvement in the efficiency of weapons the farther apart will armies fight, and the more under cover, and in such positions that tons of ammunition may be wasted without inflicting any considerable loss of life. In ancient times, when armies fought with swords, spears, and battle-axes, the attack was made in the open and usually on level ground. Sometimes half the numbers engaged were killed.

"Why was it that such large numbers were



Courtesy of the *Home Magazine*.

COMPARATIVE AREAS OF ANCIENT AND MODERN BATTLE-FIELDS.

(Showing why, in spite of the improved efficiency in weapons, there are fewer casualties per 1,000 men engaged. The figures represent battle-fields of—(1) to-day; (2) Civil War times; (3) Napoleonic wars; and (4) ancient times before firearms.)

slain, and with such primitive weapons? It was for the very reason that the weapons were primitive, and required the combatants to come to close quarters, and to fight practically hand to hand. To be defeated then was to be annihilated. There were no means for covering retreat. When the battle began to turn, the enemy was already at the heels of the vanquished, and in a position to cut them down without mercy, while yet frenzied in the fury of the fight."

A FRENCH VIEW OF CECIL RHODES.

IN the *Revue de Paris* for March, there is a striking picture of Mr. Cecil Rhodes from the pen of M. Viallate. It is needless to follow the writer in his account of Mr. Rhodes's earlier years—his career at Oxford, and his going out to South Africa in search of health. The romance of poor Barney Barnato, the ex-clown who came to Kimberley in 1872 with fifty pounds in his pocket, is well brought out by the French writer. How Rhodes, with the aid of Rothschild, forced Barnato into an alliance with him is explained; and from that alliance sprang the De Beers Consolidated, the greatest diamond mining company in the world. M. Viallate shows how extremely partial had been the fusion of the old Dutch colonists and the English at the Cape. Like the Boers of the Transvaal, the country Dutchmen of the Cape were, and still are, pastoralists and stock-breeders rather than cultivators of the soil; and they endeavored, as far as possible, to preserve their isolation and their language, which had degenerated into a sort of *patois* called the *taal*. Unfortunately M. Viallate's charge that the English authorities did not know how to conciliate these subjects is too true. Long before Mr. Rhodes entered colonial politics a large portion of these Dutchmen had trekked north. From the moment of his entrance into the Cape Parliament, Mr. Rhodes constituted himself an apostle of ex-

pansion, in striking contrast to what had been the previous policy of the Colonial Office. He perceived that the State which possessed Bechuanaland and Matabeleland would be the master of South Africa; in other words, that the key of the whole situation lay in the interior. And thus, early in his career, the French writer brings out Rhodes's hostility to the Dutch republics, which he sought to surround on every side by British colonies.

MR. RHODES AND SOUTH AFRICAN FEDERATION.

At first Mr. Rhodes desired to gain his object by means of the Cape Colony; but the Bechuanaland expedition of Sir Charles Warren opened his eyes to the fact that the Cape Dutch regarded the northern territories as the legitimate hinterland of the Free State and the Transvaal. Thenceforward Mr. Rhodes had to seek his support from the Colonial Office and its representative in Cape Town, the high commissioner. M. Viallate traces the rise of the Afrikander party at the Cape and Mr. Rhodes's alliance with it, which resulted in what might be called the coalition ministry of 1890, of which he was prime minister, and in which several portfolios were held by Afrikanders. The making of this alliance was a master-stroke on the part of Mr. Rhodes, for then for the first time he could speak in the name of the whole of Cape Colony. In 1891 the Afrikander Bond held its Congress at Kimberley, by way of compliment to the prime minister, who explained in a remarkable speech his noble dream of South African federation—"counsels," says M. Viallate, "which were full of prudence and wisdom; but unfortunately Mr. Rhodes himself too quickly forgot to regulate his conduct by them."

The real struggle with the Transvaal began in 1890. Mr. Krüger, we are told, was necessarily opposed to the idea of South African federation under British protection. He wished to give the Transvaal an outlet to the sea, in order to escape being suffocated by the surrounding English colonies; and M. Viallate frankly declares that he hoped to make the Transvaal the nucleus of a South Africa united under the Afrikander flag. M. Viallate states very impartially the story of the Jameson raid, and the committee of inquiry

which followed; while he regards the recent revelations of the *Indépendance Belge* as confirming the theory of Mr. Chamberlain's complicity in the plot. Whether Mr. Rhodes played any part in negotiations which preceded the outbreak of war, M. Viallate does not know, but he shows clearly that Mr. Rhodes expected a rapid success for the British arms. Generally speaking, M. Viallate exhibits a remarkable knowledge, not only of events in South Africa, but also of the causes of them—so often the stumbling-blocks of the intelligent foreigner. He does justice to Mr. Rhodes's tenacity of purpose, the real nobility of many of his ideas, and the masterful personality of the whole man; but he points out that to carry through the delicate work of creating a nation it is necessary to have other qualities than those of a clever financier, and it is a mistake to underrate the importance of the moral element in human affairs.

THE WAR A BLOW TO GERMANY.

THE moral of the South African war in its effect upon European relations is pointed out by Mr. H. W. Wilson in the *National Review*, in an interesting article, entitled "A Blow to Germany." As its title indicates, the object of Mr. Wilson's paper is to show that the calculations of the German military authorities have been set astray owing to recent developments. The French army, it is generally admitted, is much inferior to that of Germany, and the project of a German attack has for years been regarded with apprehension by instructed Frenchmen. But such an attack, providing the neutrality of Belgium and Switzerland were not violated, could only be accomplished by breaking through the great line of French fortresses, which arose on the frontier as the sequel of the war of 1870. It was on their artillery the Germans relied to effect this. Hence their disappointment.

For the best lesson of the present war is that artillery fire is far less effective than was expected. At Belmont, at Emslin, at Modder River, at Colenso, the British artillery was quite unable to shake the defense, and the successes gained were the result of an infantry advance which found the Boers quite unshaken. And the classical example was Paardeberg, where 5,000 Boers were cooped up in a narrow river-bed, and after being subjected to an unprecedented bombardment for several days, were found to have lost 200 men.

COULD FRANCE BE SUCCESSFULLY INVADED?

For offensive purposes, therefore, the German army has become depreciated in the eyes of its leaders by the artillery factor alone. But the ex-

treme difficulty of frontal attacks, which M. Bloch predicted, and which has been so fully proven, is another blow to Germans who believed in the possibility of an invasion of France. A third factor against aggressive war is the ease with which long lines may be held by small forces. At Magersfontein the Boers held twenty miles of front with some ten thousand men, or five hundred men a mile—about ten times less than the recognized proportion. Since the frontier between France and Germany is no more than one hundred and sixty miles long, the French could man the whole frontier with two thousand men per mile by concentrating three hundred thousand men, which could be done in forty-eight hours; and such a line of defense could hold the Germans in check until they had lost the advantage of their quicker mobilization.

"Still, the net result is to relieve France of that nightmare of invasion from which she has suffered for the last thirty years. Germany's striking power on the west is very much diminished, if, indeed, it does not vanish altogether, and she will have to turn her main efforts against Russia. I am assuming that Italy will not necessarily be found on the German side, as this, in view of the slowly developing hostility between England and Germany, and in view of the fear of German designs in the Mediterranean and Adriatic which the younger Italian statesmen feel, is at least possible. That would free France from all danger in the southeast."

GERMANY AS A NAVAL POWER.

THE *Fortnightly* for April contains an article by Dr. Karl Blind on "Germany as a Naval Power," in which he traces the growth of the German navy for the last fifty years. The enthusiasm recently awakened in Germany by the idea of a great navy is no new phenomenon, but dates back as far as 1843, when Freiligrath foresaw the black-red-gold banner waving from the masts of a German fleet.

THE MAKERS OF THE GERMAN NAVY.

France, Russia, America, and at last England, have been the makers of the German fleet. The outbreak of the Transvaal war, coming upon the heels of the Peace Conference, has frightened all Europe; and "all nations, great and small,—and the small ones not least among them,—have become much alarmed at the increasing uncertainty concerning the peace of the world. 'Whose turn will it be next?' is the general question. Amid this condition of disquiet, the Emperor William's declaration was uttered, that 'there is a bitter need for a strong German fleet.'

A corresponding proposal was introduced in the Reichstag, after having received the virtual assent of the Federal Council, composed of the delegates of the various governments of the princely states and free towns.

"And, as if the more effectively to promote this demand, there followed the seizure, the unnecessarily long detention, and the very harsh treatment, of German mail-steamer, and other vessels, which were afterward proved to have stated their bill of lading quite correctly. No contraband of war whatever was found on board of those ships. These procedures gave rise to feelings easy to understand. Let Englishmen think of what they would have felt in a similar case. Certainly, the high-handed way in which those seizures and detentions were carried out must be pronounced a most unwise action from the point of view of the preservation of that international amity which is so highly desirable between Germany and this country. Surely nothing worse could befall the progress of mankind than a hostile conflict between two kindred nations. All sensible Germans ardently desire the continued maintenance of good relations which have lasted through history, between the original Teutonic stock and the descendants of those who made Britain into an England."

HOW THE PUBLIC THINKS.

Passing from this summary of the causes of the German navy scare, Dr. Blind discusses the state of public opinion on the subject in Germany, and the distribution of support and opposition in the Reichstag. The main development of the last few months has been to bring a great many opponents of German navy expansion, and good friends of England, to look at the matter very much from the Emperor's point of view. At present the navy budget of Germany is the smallest among the great powers.

"In 1899, France had (in marks) a budget of 235,000,000; the United States of America, 198,000,000 (in consequence of the war with Spain); Russia, 186,000,000; the German Empire, 133,000,000 marks. The taxation, per head, for maritime purposes, was correspondingly the smallest in Germany. A statement of Count Bülow, the minister for foreign affairs, is to the effect that, owing to the extension of the building of new vessels over a space of sixteen years, the taxation, per head, would not be increased, so far as can be seen. As to the whole plan, to give it in a few words, it is, according to Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor, to double the number of battleships and of the large cruisers, and to do away altogether with the coasting squadron."

THE NEED FOR A NAVY.

It is reckoned that the German population in twenty years hence will number from seventy to seventy five millions.

"That population, the advocates of the navy bill say, has to be fed, and to be secured against a hostile interruption of its industrial export and its necessary import. During the last forty years its trade has risen, since 1860, from two and a half milliards of marks to eight and a half in 1897. It is now assumed to have reached ten milliards. The tonnage of its ships has, during the last ten years, augmented fifteen times. Though the increase of trade with countries or colonies over sea may certainly be attained without a navy; yet in times of danger that trade would be at the mercy of a strong foreign naval power, if it were not itself correspondingly protected by a force at its back."

Dr. Blind thinks that if a *plébiscite* could be taken, there would probably be a good majority in favor of the navy bill.

A GERMAN VIEW OF INTERNATIONAL POLICIES.

IN the *Deutsche Revue* for March M. von Brandt writes on "World Politics and Peace Policies," discussing especially the attitude of Germany in relation to England.

According to this writer, the speech of Count von Bülow in the German Reichstag in reference to the seizure of German ships by British cruisers may, in its quiet dignity and moderation, be considered as a perfect expression of the German peace politics. That it was not altogether viewed as such in England is due in part to the present war excitement, but more especially to the fact that for centuries the English have regarded themselves as the rulers of the sea, and have resented all continental interference in maritime jurisdiction. The English press was therefore disagreeably surprised to see that a continental power presumed not only to have an opinion of its own in the matter, but even to hint at the necessity of mutual explanations and adjustments. This feeling has called forth the many letters appearing in the English papers, now predicting the downfall of English supremacy, now showing the untenability of the German position.

The nineteenth century has been a century of congresses, each of which has marked a stage in the advance of civilization and has testified to the ever-increasing desire for peace among the nations. Count von Bülow's intimations as to the necessity for a mutual readjustment of maritime laws are another witness to the tendency toward

peaceful arbitration in settling questions of international policy.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AS PEACEMAKER.

When Emperor William II. ascended the throne, about twelve years ago, grave apprehensions were felt as to the uses to which he would put his power. The history of these years has proved, says Herr von Brandt, that the foremost army in the world has only served to maintain peace and to encourage an unprecedented industrial and commercial development. Temptations to show the mailed hand have not been lacking, as witness the Turco-Grecian War and the Cretan question; the persistent efforts to drag not only the German Government and policy, but also its crowned head personally, down into the mire of the Dreyfus case; the slanders of the yellow press in England and in the United States; the affairs in Samoa; and even the sputterings of a part of the German press. Not only skill and tact, but especially a true love of peace, were required to steer around these cliffs that threatened the German policy. In every case the leader has withstood the temptation to appeal to "the last resort of kings," and the results—be they the concessions for the Bagdad railroad, or the acquisition of the two chief islands of the Samoan Archipelago, or the renewed friendly relations with the United States, or the question at issue with England—have been such that prince and people can look back to them with satisfaction.

VALUE OF THE GERMAN ARMY

But in addition to the peace policy of the government, Herr von Brandt shows that another circumstance has materially helped to preserve the peace—the splendidly equipped German army holding in check the neighbors east and west—a proof that money was never better spent than that on increasing and strengthening the army whose task it is to protect the home frontiers. The disasters of the British in South Africa have proved how terrible the cost is if that branch of the public service is neglected, and that no individual sacrifices can atone for that neglect of government. It is inspiring to see the heroism of English officers and soldiers in the field; to see volunteers hasten not only from England and Scotland, but also from all the colonies; to see rich and poor alike contribute freely to the various war funds. The collections of the lord mayor of London yielded in two months and a half more than \$3,200,000, those of the *Daily Telegraph* \$550,000, and other private collections at least an additional \$2,500,000, and still English charity and English purses do not seem exhausted. But all that cannot wipe out

sins of omission and make up for what has been so long neglected.

GERMANY'S NEED OF A STRONG NAVY.

Herr von Brandt feels that the lessons of the past year should not be lost on Germany. By land she is fully prepared for anything that may happen, conscious that her splendid army is not only a keen-edged sword in war, but also the best guarantee for the continuance of peace. But what she possesses on land she lacks on the sea. One need pay no attention to the boasts and threats of the English jingo press. Still, it must be remembered that even in the case of other powers than England the doctrine of the "continuous voyage" and the indefinite increase of contraband of war may seriously damage the trade and commerce of neutrals. A war between France and England or between England and Russia would, as matters now stand, subject German ports to a blockade, if not *de jure*, then at least *de facto*, and possibly paralyze also the whole trade of the Dutch and Belgian ports. The only way to prevent this is to increase the German fleet to such an extent that the belligerent parties would think twice before incurring Germany's hostility by injuring its commercial interests. The creation of a strong navy, therefore, instead of being a measure of aggression would only serve to maintain the balance of power. If since 1872 the peace of Central Europe has not been disturbed, this is due not only to the pronounced peaceable character of German politics, but also to the equipment of the German army, which has protected, along with the peace of Germany, also that of Europe. A well-equipped fleet would be a still further guarantee of peace, widening the sphere of Germany's influence and making it felt on the sea as it now is on land. In this case again the old saw will be verified, that he who would have peace must be prepared for war.

THE SULTAN AND HIS PRISONERS.

THE *Revue des Revues* for April 1 contains a blood-and-terror article full of almost incredible barbarities inflicted by the Sultan upon the Armenians. It would almost seem as if the best wits of Turkey employed all their ingenuity in devising fresh tortures for this wretched people. The article is specially addressed to President Loubet, whose wife has recently accepted a decoration from the Sultan. This action is a bitter humiliation to French royalists.

The functionaries of this plausible person, the Sultan, have outvied even the Spanish inquisitors in the wantonness of their cruelty and the variety of the exquisite tortures they have in-

vented. In all the large towns the prisons are full to overflowing with prisoners of all ages and conditions—men of eighty and children of tender years, arrested on any and every kind of frivolous pretext. If the Turkish authorities would only kill them outright it would not be so terrible to contemplate; but for months or years these prisoners may linger on, tortured with hunger, thirst, hot irons, and nameless agonies of the vilest kind. At night it is no uncommon thing for the chief jailer to have them brought before him and to enjoin upon them to embrace Islamism, those who refuse being scourged and otherwise tortured. Under torture also some prisoners have been forced to sign a declaration denouncing as revolutionary the Armenian merchants of their town. In another town the Armenian quarter is invaded every night, ostensibly in search of fugitives. If nothing suspicious is found, the police confiscate all money and valuables upon which they can lay their hands. A hundred Armenians are imprisoned daily as hostages. In one town it is asserted, on good authority, that the Turks have been instructed not to pay their debts to the oppressed race.

SYSTEMATIZED ATROCITIES.

To give an idea of the triviality of the charges upon which Armenians are arrested, the case of two young men may be cited, who, returning from a long stay in Constantinople, were arrested merely for the crime of possessing a revolver. Not being legally able to punish them, the government was forced to have recourse to cowardice. A piece of wood, sharpened like the blade of a sword, was, therefore, placed furtively on the chair of one of the victims, who did not discover in time what had been done, and died after a few days of agony. His companion was given an employment which would expose him to the germs of typhoid, with the desired result—that he contracted the fever in a malignant form, and also died after a few days.

Fourteen well-known Armenians of the same town (Bitlis) are also imprisoned for having refused to sign a petition expressing gratitude for the peace and prosperity reigning in the province.

In Cilicia the same atrocities. In some places even the churches have been closed, the clergy being all under arrest, languishing for years in dismal dungeons. The schools are in a similar plight, the teachers being also in prison. No priest may visit the dying in these prisons, and the dead are cast into unhallored graves.

Nor is it only within the prison-walls that indescribable tortures are committed. In one village a young Armenian was roasted alive in an oven, while another was blinded through boiling

water being poured on his eyes; and all this because the Armenians are of the Christian faith, and possess a country of their own.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S IDEAL OF A NEWSPAPER.

A PROPOS of the recent discussion in this country occasioned by the Rev. Mr. Sheldon's attempt to edit a daily newspaper on religious lines at Topeka, Kan., the views of Mr. A. E. Fletcher, the London journalist, on the ideal newspaper, given in the *Young Man* for April, are interesting and to the point.

CAPITALISTIC CONTROL.

"The curse of the press," he says, "is that it is controlled by capitalists in the interest of capitalism. It was not always so. In the first half of the century the great London daily papers—there were none published outside London until after 1850—were controlled by capitalists, it is true, but not exclusively in the interests of capitalism. They were published for the most part for propagandist purposes; they were the organs of great parties and of great ideas, and they were conducted by thoroughly able, honest, and earnest men. Neither editors nor proprietors had then begun to play up for baronetries or knight-hoods.

JOURNALISM AS LITERATURE.

"One of the chief aims of an ideal newspaper would be to remove the reproach that journalism is not literature. It ought to be literature. There was a time when the mass of the English people read nothing but the Bible; when, therefore, they were well read in great literature. That was England's heroic age—the age of her greatest prophets, poets, saints, and martyrs. The mass of the English people now, I am afraid, read nothing but newspapers, and I hardly think the ousting of the Bible by the press has helped to ennoble national character. If the newspaper is to be the Englishman's Bible of the future, let us take care that it models its style on that of the sacred books from which all our best writers, poets, and orators have caught their inspiration. You can only have great literature in great language—the strong and simple language of great men. The language of journalism compares, I think, badly with that of our best writers.

THE IDEAL.

"My idea of a great paper is that it should be given up solely to the great interests of humanity, to literature, to politics, to religion and economics, to art and science, to the drama and music, to education and labor. Such a paper

would have very little room either for sport or finance. Many daily papers devoted wholly to these sordid interests already exist; and if it pays thus to specialize sport and finance, it would surely pay to specialize subjects appealing to the higher instincts, the wider knowledge, and nobler sympathies of men. The ideal paper would not, of course, ignore altogether healthy pastimes or honest trading; but it would have nothing to do with either turf or stock-exchange gambling, or with the transactions of usurers, quacks, and humbugs, except to denounce them. Such a paper need not depend upon advertisements, which are profitable only within certain limits of circulation. Beyond those limits they do not pay for paper and ink. The ten-page daily of large circulation would make more money if it left out all its advertisements and printed, say, only six pages.

"An ideal paper should be made to pay its way on its sale; and, as it would not be run for profit, to pay its way would be enough. It would not be the proprietor's chief ambition to give a pennyworth of paper and ink. It would be characterized by symmetry rather than by bulk. If its articles, criticisms, and reviews were brightly written by the brightest authorities on their respective subjects; if it gave the best accounts of passing events, and won the confidence of the public by unwavering honesty and accuracy, it would, I am sure, be successful.

"Now that the Church is in danger of losing its influence, and Parliament is threatened with decay, we should take care that the press, which is here to stay, should be rescued from the control of mere profit-mongers, and kept alive as an informing, inspiring, and guiding force, helping men and nations onward in the direction of the realization of ideals that alone make life worth living."

IS CAPITAL PUNISHMENT JUSTIFIED?

THE inaugural address of Dr. E. B. McGilvary as Sage Professor of Moral Philosophy at Cornell University, on the subject of "Society and the Individual," is published in the *Philosophical Review* for March. In the course of this address Professor McGilvary discusses the general question of punishment and its justification in human society. Considering the problem from the culprit's point of view, as well as from that of the community, Professor McGilvary defines punishment as "the calm, cool, relentless expression in outer act of the fuller completer social self against the narrower passionate self which in the act of offense tries to assert its independence. No man feels that

he is really punished except when he accepts the punishment as just what he himself in his saner mood would do to his insurrectionary self. If the retaliation is not approved by the offender he calls it affront, indignity, outrage—anything but punishment.

WHY SHOULD THE MURDERER'S BLOOD BE SHED?

"In the extreme case of capital punishment, it seems to be too much of a heartless paradox to say that the execution is for the criminal's own good or in order to make him good. But I think that without the flippancy which expresses itself in the proverb, 'only dead Indians are good Indians,' we can truly and seriously maintain that we kill some persons to make them good. This end, however, is not to be realized after their death, but before it. Apart from any outlook upon a possible future life—a consideration which is not pertinent here—the coming of the murderer to himself in the prospect of the gallows; his recognition of the enormity of his offense, not against an external society, but against the interests of his better self, which, if he had only seen it, included the life and welfare of his victim; the sad but manly avowal that he has put himself by his act into such a position that the only way to save himself, to redeem himself, to reestablish the harmony he has so rudely marred—not a harmony outside himself, but his own harmony in his adjustment to a social environment that enters into the very constitution of his personality—all this result, I say, and nothing short of this result, will justify the shedding of a murderer's blood. The preservation of the external order may necessitate the execution, but necessitation and justification are two very different things. Into this difference, however, we cannot go at present.

"Experience seems to teach us that with man constituted as he now is—and we are not speaking of what Mr. Spencer calls 'the straight man,' an ideal social being, for we know none such, and could not recognize him if we did—experience seems to show that the only way in which the murderer can be brought to himself is by the instrumentality of the death penalty.

"But while all this is true, it is also true that the callousness of a certain class of persons toward the criminal is inhumane. From the time that the sentence of death is passed, some men seem to regard the convict not as a person to be brought to recognize the meaning of his deed and of his execution, but as a dangerous animal kept for slaughter. It is just such an attitude that has led by reaction to the hysterically tender-hearted treatment of the criminal. Both extremes should be avoided."

WOMAN AS INVENTOR.

DR. A. DE NEUVILLE writes, in the *Revue des Revues*, on "The Inventive Genius of Women." He begins by remarking that those ideas which have been patented by women are more original than any of those conceived by men. He deals chiefly with the inventions of American and French women. The United States Patent Office had a special department for women's inventions in the Atlanta Exhibition. Women as patentees were almost unknown in America before 1860, while since that time their number has increased to several hundreds. The first patent taken out in this century was for a machine for weaving straw mixed with silk or thread, the second for a corset, and the third for a particular kind of cream of tartar and a powder for cake-making. Recent women's patents have mostly related to articles of furniture, typewriters, weaving-machines, children's playthings, games, musical instruments, household utensils, gardening tools, or agricultural implements. One woman invented a hammock built for two, perhaps to serve the same end as the bicycle built for two. Another altruistically patented a mudguard for men's trousers. The best-paying patents are those for household filters and children's playthings and puzzles; but one woman has earned a small fortune merely through a glove-button hook, and another through a stay-busk. All the inventresses are not successful, any more than all their brothers are. But the proportion, be it noted, of those who profit by their patents is about the same in the two sexes. The most successful women inventors have begun with small patents, and gradually worked up to important ones.

THE FRENCH WOMAN'S INVENTIVE FACULTY.

As a patentee the French woman does not seem so successful as the American. The number of French inventresses, however, has rapidly increased, till (though the movement is much more recent than in America) it now rivals the number of American inventresses. In 1899, from May 1 till August 31 alone, there were seventy patents taken out by women. The nature of these differs, however, very strikingly from the nature of those taken out by the American women. In time, if left to him, man might very well have done the American women's work; but it is hardly conceivable that he should ever have turned his masculine mind to the invention of a comb through which all sorts of delicate scents and essences can be conveyed to the roots of the hair and the head perfumed, or even an aromatic toothpick; nor is it likely that he would have shown his gratitude for the "mudguards" for his trousers by exer-

cising his ingenuity upon the attainment of the ideal in women's bicycling or hunting costumes.

Many American patents have been taken out by women at the head of large firms—patents obviously owing their origin to some foreman or workman's brain. Dr. de Neuville considers that in matters where taste is of the first importance, requiring "the supreme delicacy of sentiment, the exquisite sense of the beautiful, which is the exclusive privilege of the Parisian woman," the French women will ever be queens. "Such," he says, "are the true inventresses; but they are too clever to have their inventions patented."

RUSKIN AND TURNER.

IN many senses the most interesting article relating to Ruskin in this month's periodicals is that by Mrs. Fawkes, in the *Nineteenth Century*. It describes Ruskin's connection with Farnley—"the place where the best work of a great genius (Turner) has been loved and appreciated, and where it is treasured up like a monument in a shrine."

"Ruskin's first visit to Farnley," writes Mrs. Fawkes, "was about the year 1851. All that is known about the visit is a matter of tradition; but I remember my uncle telling me that Mr. and Mrs. Ruskin stayed there for a month at least, and that every night he used to take one of the water-colors up to his bedroom to look at it the first thing in the morning; and there are many notes about the Turner drawings in Modern Painters."

The next communication between Mr. Ruskin and Farnley was in 1881, when Mrs. Fawkes desired to place a portrait of Ruskin in the room at Farnley said to have been occupied by Turner. In that room Mrs. Fawkes had already placed all the portraits of Turner she could find. Her letter to Ruskin asking for a photograph brought an interesting reply, in which the following passage occurs:

"Your letter has given me more pleasure than anything that has chanced to me for many a day—relating to the old times and lost hopes of my life, or at least laid-down hopes; for I can sometimes lift them again, and recover the trust that some day yet, Turner may be known by English people for what he was."

A print of the water-color sketch made by George Richmond was presented by the artist himself, and it still hangs in the Turner room at Farnley.

Ruskin's last visit to Farnley was in December, 1884. In reference to it, Mrs. Fawkes says:

"The first words he said when he entered the room were that he had a great favor to ask—

which was that we would not ask him to go into the drawing-room, the room where the oil-pictures by Turner hang, for that he should not be able to bear it. As far as we know he did not go into the room, for of course we did not propose it; but he was down very early one morning before any one was about, and it is possible that when quite alone he went into that room, where Dort hangs like the sun personified, but we never knew whether he did or not, nor did he give us any idea why he did not wish to go into that room, only we felt sure it was for reasons connected with his previous visit to Farnley, when he did not go there alone. I regretted that he did not see the oil-pictures, for there was a tradition that he preferred the Pilot Boat to Dort, and I should have liked to hear his reasons."

MR. BIRRELL ON THE POET COWPER.

THE fact that William Cowper died on April 25, 1800, gives rise to many centenary estimates of the poet in the English magazines for April. The *Leisure Hour* has been so fortunate as to secure the pen of Mr. Augustine Birrell for this purpose. Mr. Birrell points out that from the first Cowper's patent piety secured him a vogue among religious people. The writer then indulges in this aside :

"There are and always have been no inconsiderable number of quiet God-fearing folk in the land who, when they take up a book, as they occasionally do, are not prepared to lay down their religion, and who cannot bring themselves, even when they are reading Shakespeare, altogether to forget that Sir John Falstaff and Sir Toby Belch had, or by a necessary presumption of literature must be taken to have had, immortal souls, and the thought saddens them. I am not defending these people, only asserting their existence."

This religious valuation had, however, its risks. The poetry was in danger of being appreciated, not for its merit, but for its message:

"We see this process very plainly in patriotic poetry. If lines of precisely equal literary merit with the Absent-Minded Beggar had been composed in exaltation of the forces raised by the Boers, they would have been denounced in a patriotic press as poor stuff, unworthy even of the bad cause they espoused. There is nothing blameworthy in this. It is inevitable."

A POET IN ECLIPSE.

But with the advent of Scott and Byron and Wordsworth and the rest, Cowper was "doomed to hibernate for a few decades." Cowper was also a "prince of prose," however, and his fame

as a letter-writer restored his literary position as "a genuine, truthful, and interesting poet." Mr. Birrell says:

"Cowper's natural equipment for a poetical career consisted of a delicate and playful humor, a taste exquisitely refined and at the same time strangely shrewd, and a scholarly gift of versification. He was a shy gentleman with a pretty wit and a quick eye for the humors of society. He came of a strong Whiggish stock, and understood the British Constitution a great deal better than Lord Salisbury seems to do. In the works of no other of our poets are to be found manlier opinions; and in none a loftier patriotism—combined, though it was in this case, with a passionate desire to see justice done to all mankind."

Mr. Birrell defends Cowper's faith from the charge of melancholia :

"Men who hate dogmatic religion have tried to make us believe that Cowper's misery was due to his religion; but, so far from that being the case, to any impartial person who reads Cowper's letters it is plain that, though the poet's insanity colored his religion, and created the delusion that he individually was condemned to live outside the promises of God, it was just because he believed so firmly in the love of God for the rest of the world that he was able to preserve so long and so marvelously the delightful natural affectionateness of his disposition. Cowper's religion, shrouded and distorted as his madness made it, was his best friend, for it kept his humanity alive."

THE NORTH AMERICAN JUMPING MICE.

IN the *American Naturalist* for March, Dr. J. A. Allen, of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, writes about the jumping mice which are native to the northern and middle parts of North America, ranging from North Carolina, Missouri, New Mexico, and Central California, northward to Labrador, Great Slave Lake, and the Yukon River.

"They are a little larger than the common house-mouse, with very long hind legs and a very long tail. They are yellowish brown above and white below, the color of the dorsal and ventral areas being sharply separated by a broad lateral line of bright yellowish orange. They generally prefer moist meadows, marshy thickets, and the edge of woodland; but some species frequent deep forests, near streams. They are thus necessarily local in distribution, and not generally abundant, and being apparently nocturnal in habits are not often met with. They also pass the severer parts of the winter in hibernation. Opinion seems to be divided in reference to whether they constitute a distinct family type, or merely form a well-marked

subfamily of the Old-World Dipodidae, or Jerboas, with which they were formerly associated generically by early writers, and of which they may be considered the American representatives."

These jumping mice were first generically separated from the Jerboas by the late Elliott Coues, the distinguished Washington naturalist, in 1875. Dr. Coues gave them the name Zapus, which he considered to represent also a distinct family, Zapodidae. So greatly do the members of this family resemble one another in size and color that Dr. Coues at first recognized only a single species. A second was made known by Miller in 1891, and a third by Allen, two years later; during the following six years some twenty additional species and subspecies were added. Mr. Edward A. Preble, of the United States Biological Survey, has recently made a revision of the group; he recognizes three subgenera, twelve species, and nine additional subspecies.

HOW ANIMALS ENDURE COLD AND DROUGHT.

THE February number of the *Biologisches Centralblatt*, published in Leipsic, contains an article by Dr. L. Laloy on "Die Scheintod und die Wiederbelebung als Anpassung an die Kälte oder an die Trockenheit," in which he describes some of the wonderful ways in which members of the plant and animal kingdoms overcome the difficulties of maintaining life in spite of the vicissitudes of extreme cold in winter or drought in summer. Organisms whose natural habitat is shallow ponds or rivulets are subject to great stress of circumstances when these places dry up, as they often do if rains are not frequent. As a protection against this some forms have acquired the power of suspending their life activities for lengths of time that rival the reported sleep of the Indian fakirs, who are said to be able to go into a comatose condition in one generation and wake up in the next.

THE QUIESCENT STATE.

As the drought approaches these organisms undergo a gradual drying, mobile forms lose their power of motion, and they shrink up into a mass apparently without life, and remain in this condition until the return of wet weather or until the wind blows them into another pond, where they resume their former activities.

There is the same protection against death by freezing. The same individual may go into the quiescent state and revive again, or on reviving it may break up into a number of spores, which develop into new individuals. This characteristic of one-celled animals served as the basis for Weissmann's famous assertion that the protozoa

are eternal, for as each one ultimately breaks up to form a number of new individuals, and there is no dead body remaining, no death can have occurred, and according to his theory the habit of dying was acquired by more highly organized animals, in which all of the individual did not take direct part in the formation of its descendants.

The organisms that have acquired this adaptation have no other protection against dryness or changes of temperature, and on account of the uncertain conditions under which they live, the power of suspended animation is of the greatest importance for the preservation of the species. There are all degrees in the development of this power of becoming quiescent and afterward reviving, and there is often a difference in animals of the same species. Organisms accustomed to much moisture do not resist extreme dryness as well as those accustomed to a dry habitat. Forms that will revive after gradual drying die if dried suddenly, while, on the other hand, if we heat animals that have dried at a low temperature, they still retain their power to revive in the water if the temperature has not been too high or the tissues have not been chemically changed. The process must not be considered as a mere drying up which results directly from atmospheric conditions, but as something in the nature of the organism that causes it to undergo certain changes when it receives the stimulus of dryness or of cold, just as something in the nature of the leaf makes it turn red when frost comes, although no amount of freezing would make a dead leaf redden.

THE WINTER REST OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS.

Adaptations to these conditions are also found among the more highly organized plants and animals, the most interesting, perhaps, among the insects. Here, as among plants, there are annual forms whose species are perpetuated through the winter only by means of eggs, and other perennial insects that pass the winter, either in the form of larvae or as adult insects, in a more or less deep sleep.

There are numerous examples to show that the phenomena of winter rest are very general in the two organic series, and that there are all stages between the ones that are active throughout the year and those that spend the winter in a condition resembling death.

Many reptiles, batrachians, and fish have a winter sleep. Perhaps the most remarkable adaptation is that of the lung fishes of Egypt, Africa, and Australia, which are supplied with both lungs and gills and consequently are prepared for almost any emergency. They breathe by

their gills during the wet season, and when the streams dry up they roll themselves in the mud and breathe with their lungs until the season changes. There is a similar amphibian form in the plant kingdom called *Polygonum amphibium*.

It must be remembered that the physical and chemical processes upon which life depends are never wholly interrupted. In all life processes there is during the day a period of relative rest called sleep. In plants the process of assimilation, among other things, stops at this time, and in animals many functions are stopped, but a series of activities, such as breathing, etc., continues. In addition there is the annual discontinuance of growth in the plant kingdom. In the tropics growth on the whole is usually uninterrupted, but in cold climates vegetation is at a standstill through the winter, while the new growth of buds and leaves in spring may be considered as the reviving of the individual.

Life depends on the molecular activity of protoplasm, and, as in all life processes, these activities may be retarded and chemical changes diminished without being entirely suspended.

The necessity for protection against cold and dryness are the two fundamental causes of this false death. The writer suggests that the reason some organisms can revive after apparent death, while others cannot, is that in the reviving forms a sufficient amount of water is held tenaciously by the protoplasm to enable it to live actively again, but the other forms are easily deprived of the aqueous constituent of their protoplasm and death results.

INSIDE THE BOER LINES.

IN the course of a very readable article, in the May *Harper's*, under the above title Mr. E. E. Easton describes the scenes in the Transvaal, and especially at Pretoria, after the declaration of war, and gives an illuminating glimpse of President Krüger. Mr. Easton interviewed Dr. F. W. Reitz, the secretary of state of the Transvaal, in his office.

DR. REITZ, THE TRANSVAAL SECRETARY OF STATE.

"The office was as complete in its appointments as modern inventions—typewriters, desk-telephones, messenger-bells, broad mahogany tables, paintings, comfortable chairs, maps and books—can make one. Secretary Reitz's face is in many respects similar to that of ex-President Harrison in America. His grandfather was an officer in the Dutch navy, and took part in the battle between the Dutch and the English fleets at Dogger-Bank during the latter part of the last century. Dr. Reitz was born in Cape Colony, where his father was a farmer and represented his district

in the Colonial Parliament. He graduated from the South African College at Cape Town, and afterwards spent four years in England studying law." Mr. Easton was much impressed with the evidence of Dr. Reitz's diplomatic ability, and evidently considers that Mr. Chamberlain has no mean opponent. Mr. Easton gives this dramatic picture of what was doubtless no unusual scene in the Transvaal. The young man referred to was Mr. Grobler, under-secretary for foreign affairs.

AN EXAMPLE OF THE WAR SPIRIT.

"After a courteous greeting, Dr. Reitz sat down in his big leather office-chair and began to pour humorous questions into me as to my experiences in getting into the 'Boer' capital, and my impressions of the times and the people.

"While we were talking, I could see through an open door into an anteroom, where a tall, rugged-looking young man was pacing the floor with his hands clinched. Finally he came into the state secretary's room, and after excusing the interruption, drew up a chair near the secretary, and began talking earnestly in a low voice. The older man shook his head firmly to the energetic arguments.

"'The President does not see it in a proper light,' the younger man insisted, raising his voice to a louder pitch. 'If you will tell him that there is nothing pressing in the department now, he will consent.'

"'But I agree with the President that we cannot afford to lose you now. If you go, I will be about the only one left in the whole building,' said the secretary; and then he mentioned a long list of names to confirm his argument.

"'But don't you see that I am of no earthly use to-day?' the younger man insisted. 'I can't eat. It will be a decisive fight to determine if we can operate on the offensive for some time, or whether the whole war is to be dragged out on the defensive. The President has given Smuts permission to go, and there is no reason why I should stay. I will promise to be back as soon as this rub is over and clean up the work on my desk.' He was flushed, and got up and paced the floor, totally oblivious of the presence of a third party.

"The old secretary's face was a study of mingled emotions. There was deep silence for several seconds, during which a clock under a painting which hung on the wall, showing the Boers 'Fighting at Doornkop' during the Jameson raid, ticked solemnly.

"'All right, Piet, go. God help us! The old President may be angry at first, but I will explain it to him. He was young once and can understand it.'"

KRÜGER IN WAR COUNCIL.

I was looking at the cable message, which was dated the same night on which President Krüger had issued his ultimatum, when a large door on the opposite side of the room opened, and a clerk informed the secretary that he was wanted in the executive council room. While he was collecting a number of papers on his desk I could hear the conversation of men in the adjoining room. Suddenly there was a deep roar—almost like that of a lion—and at the same time a bang on a table that made the windows rattle. And the voice—it was that of a man—continued its deep bellowing, and again there was a thundering bang on the table.

"The old President has met with some obstacle in his plans," said the secretary of state, smiling at my look of surprise at the sound of such a human voice, and he disappeared with an arm-load of papers.

"While he was gone I looked about the room, and there were several rows of official reports of the United States Government on the shelves. There were some on agriculture, some on mining, some on commerce, and a number of volumes issued by the State Department.

"When the secretary returned, he was chuckling to himself:

"General Cronje wants to assault Mafeking," he said. "He has wired that he can take the town in a hand-to-hand fight, but the old President won't listen to it. He says that the place is not worth the lives of fifty burghers, and has just issued an order that Cronje is to continue the siege and simply see to it that Colonel Baden-Powell and his troops do not escape. The Council was divided; some thought that Cronje should be permitted to storm the place. The President has just ordered that one of the big siege-guns shall be sent to Cronje."

"Presently the big door opened and a couple of tall, serious-looking men came out, talking together. It was just about four o'clock. 'The old President will be leaving now,' Dr. Reitz said to me; 'would you like to see him before he goes?' We started into an adjoining room. I had just reached the door when Dr. Reitz was stopped by one of the men who had come out, and they began discussing something.

"For full two minutes I stood there looking at the man whom the historians of the world may some day class as among the few men whose names signify decades of history that have changed the political trend of the world. Although that may not be true, he was the man whose name was attracting more attention throughout the whole world at the time than

that of any other individual. He was sitting in a big chair at the corner of the table. I could only see his back and profile; his massive shoulders were stooped, and his head was bent forward on his breast. He was wearing a pair of blue goggles with close-fitting screens to protect his eyes from dust. His iron-gray hair was combed directly back from his forehead over his head to his collar. On the big table on which the President's hand was resting was a map of South Africa on a large scale, with every detail of the topography of the country noted. The light from one of the tall windows was reflected in the polished surface of the huge map. Numerous tiny flags were stuck about the map with black-headed pins. These flags were of different sizes, apparently to denote the comparative number of troops at a given point. The clerk was detailing some information to the old President, who was listening intently, his features contracted, giving a wonderful expression of the man's determination, and the deep, rough lines that furrowed his face brought out in striking prominence his massive features. Once seen, his face could never be forgotten. I have never seen any other like it in pictures or among living men. That face is a prototype of 'Oom Paul' Krüger's character. From what I saw, and from what I have heard from men who have known him nearly all his life, there is no counterpart of his character in the world. One might consume many chapters of a large volume in attempting to analyze that face and the man, and when finished it would be full of striking contrasts, of descriptions of deep springs of originality, of marvelous characteristics, all supported by interesting anecdotes to explain peculiarities; but one would have to write a conclusion admitting that an analytical portrait of the man could only be written years after he has been buried, and South Africa's political history subsequent to the present struggle gives one a basis from which to judge the qualities of Paul Krüger's character.

"He suddenly raised his head, spat fiercely into a big cuspidor, and issued an order in a voice which seemed literally to rumble from his massive chest, seized his silk hat and cane, and started for the door opening out into the corridor. A number of men in the other part of the room called out 'good-night' to him in what were undeniably tones of affection. I followed him out through the corridor. Six troopers marched either side of him with drawn sabers, and as the burghers who happened to be in the rotunda said 'good-night,' he tipped his hat to them individually, and hastened into his carriage with remarkable agility for a man of his years and career."

A PLEA FOR TREES AND PARKS IN CITIES.

IN the *Forum* for May, Mr. Louis Windmüller makes a convincing argument for city parks and shade-trees. He shows that in the area south of Fortieth Street, in New York City, where 1,100,000 of the city's population are housed, 13,750 people share one acre of park ground. Mr. Windmüller proposes to convert long strips of river front on each side of the northern portion of the city into public pleasure-grounds.

NEW YORK'S LACK OF TREES.

Regarding the absence of trees from the residential streets of New York, Mr. Windmüller says :

" Rich men who live here only during the winter appear to take very little interest in their fellow-citizens who are compelled to remain in town all summer. In some instances, indeed, the absence of trees in front of houses situated upon our park and river fronts seems to suggest a fear on the part of the owner that foliage might obscure architecture, apparently oblivious of the fact that the beauty of a dwelling is frequently enhanced thereby. As it is, few of our side-streets are embellished with vegetation ; and even along the Boulevard—an avenue highly favored by nature—the trees are neglected. This is true also of Seventh Avenue above Central Park, St. Nicholas Avenue, and of all other thoroughfares not placed under the jurisdiction of the Park Commissioners—a body which should be authorized to exercise control over every avenue upon which the preservation of the trees is desirable. Except in front of St. Luke's Hospital, Morningside Drive, which is the glory of Upper New York, is to-day barren of trees on its western side ; while on the historic King's Bridge Road the few trees still remaining are sadly neglected. What must we think of a corporation that recently spent the enormous sum of \$7,000,000 on the construction of the Harlem Speedway, without exercising sufficient foresight to provide that fine avenue with a row of shade-trees for the protection of riders and drivers and their horses ?

CONDITIONS ELSEWHERE.

" How different are the conditions in other American cities ! Boston has its Commonwealth Avenue and other fine parkways, which connect the old town with the suburbs. Buffalo boasts its Delaware Avenue, the ideal of an American boulevard, lined with comfortable homes, each surrounded by its garden. The residential portion of Euclid Avenue in Cleveland is equally beautiful, and even the founders of Chicago have shown their appreciation of ver-

dure. When I visited that city, Michigan Avenue was lined with cottages surrounded by gardens, and presented a distinctively rural aspect. These cottages have now been superseded by substantial residences, hotels, and club-houses ; and the avenue, which, forty years ago, was hardly open beyond Twelfth Street, the present site of the Illinois Central Railroad Depot, has been extended for miles. Yet such is its attractiveness to-day that it is everywhere referred to as a model of elegant municipal construction.

" But why go as far as Chicago ? Have not our friends across the bridge their Ocean Parkway and other shady driveways ? In the Borough of Brooklyn a person that injures a tree is brought to justice ; in Manhattan, arboreal laws are not enforced. The maltreatment of a dog is punishable ; while the destruction of the silver maple, which may live and shelter our progeny for five hundred years, is not regarded as a serious offense. The forestry laws of Germany prohibit a person from felling a tree on his own premises without the consent of the authorities. Indeed, so stringent are these laws that when permission is granted to take a tree from the Black Forest, the owner is required to plant two in its place."

IMPRESSIONS OF BUENOS AYRES.

PRINCE BALDASSARRE ODESCALCHI, Italian senator, continues, in *Nuova Antologia* for March 1, his "Journey in Argentina." The prince's writing, which is simple and unpretentious, leaves the impression that he is a fair-minded man, who travels in an amiable mood, desirous of pleasing and of being pleased. But he does not lay aside his critical judgment ; he uses, however, a good deal of reserve in expressing it. Of course he was much impressed by the recent magnificence of Buenos Ayres—a strained, overdone, and often misplaced magnificence, the reader suspects, like that found in some great cities farther north.

THE SECOND LATIN CITY OF THE WORLD.

Buenos Ayres, the great Argentine metropolis, is on the right bank of the river Plata, which flows with such a boundless expanse of water that it is impossible to see the other bank. For a long time after the first Spanish colonists founded it (in 1535 and again in 1580), Buenos Ayres remained a small village. At the beginning of the nineteenth century it counted hardly 17,000 souls. But from that time its population increased very rapidly ; in fact, fifty years afterwards it advanced to 200,000 inhabitants, and nine years later to 260,000. To-day its population, including the suburbs in its excise district,

amounts to about 800,000 inhabitants. The Argentines call it, with pride, the second Latin city; because, next to Paris, it has the largest population of this race.

BUILDINGS AND STREETS.

Buenos Ayres is spread over a vast area. Most of the houses, as in all South American cities, are of one story. The city is divided by wide, straight streets, which intersect as on a checker-board. It is the new part of the city that has high buildings (not sky-scrappers) and "sumptuous palaces." Here Paris is the model for every-



STREET SCENE IN BUENOS AYRES.

thing. Even the names of the public squares and avenues carry French suggestions; as, the "Avenue of the Twenty-fifth of May," Argentina's Independence Day.

Probably it is the cheapness of native horses that makes Buenos Ayres cling to horse railroads, which cross everywhere, and "in every sense. The conductors scatter the crowds by the sound of a cornet; not with a single note, as in Europe, but by a little *fanfara*. As these tram-lines belong to different companies, every company, in order to distinguish its own line from the others, makes its conductors execute its own different *fanfara*."

THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

MR. HENRY MILLS ALDEN gives in the May *Harper's* a sketch of the fifty years' life of that magazine over which he has presided for more than a generation with such dignity and good sense, such rare sympathy and literary insight, that no one will be inclined to dispute his place as the dean of magazine editors.

Mr. Alden calls to mind, by way of opening his history, that there is no man living who can remember the first beginnings of the house of Harper. "Only those who have reached three-

score and ten years could have read at its issue the first book published by James and John Harper,—the eldest two of the four brothers; and these two had been printers many years before they became publishers, and before St. George's had become Franklin Square. James, the first to take up the trade, passed through a regular apprenticeship, and before he undertook business on his own account was considered the most efficient pressman in New York."

HOW THE MAGAZINE MADE ITS WAY.

Harper's Magazine was begun in the middle of 1850, and after six months' trial of its chances with the public the magazine had a monthly circulation of more than 50,000 copies. At that time there was an average in each number of only about eight pictures, aside from fashion plates, for the art of illustration was in its infancy, and there were few artists in the field. Nor were there any great number of brilliant names on the roll of possible contributors. In New England Longfellow and Whittier had made their beginnings, Lowell was still only dimly recognized, Emerson was just being recognized, and Hawthorne was in seclusion. Cooper, Irving, and Bryant were the great names in the Middle States; while in the South, Timrod, Simms, Paul Hamilton Hayne, and John Esten Cooke were eminent. There were *Graham's* and the *Knickerbocker* as competing magazines, and *Putnam's* and the *Atlantic* were soon to enter the field.

Mr. Alden says that, unlike all other existing magazines, in 1850 *Harper's Magazine* had no definite plans determining and limiting its scope.

At first the Harpers published most largely English contributions in the magazine, because the best literature was to be found in the European periodicals.

The very first writer for *Harper's* distinguished for the use of his pencil was "Porte Crayon," the pen name of Mr. D. H. Strother, a Southerner who gave remarkably quaint descriptions of life in the mountains of Virginia, illustrated by himself. The magazine contained stories of Russian and Siberian travel, tales of mountain life in and beyond the Rockies, Jacob Abbott's articles on industrial wonders, Benson J. Lossing's chapters of American history, and J. S. C. Abbott's "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte," and of course fiction. Mr. Alden's first connection with the Harpers was in 1863, when he was engaged as writer in collaboration with Alfred H. Guernsey, afterwards editor of the magazine.

In the winter of that year Mr. Alden was asked to take the office management of *Harper's Weekly*, although he had no experience in editorial work. Mr. Fletcher Harper was the real conductor of

the journal; as Mr. Alden quaintly remarks, "It was said he carried it in his hat." "I selected stories for it and wrote the articles accompanying the pictures. In such training as I acquired in editorial management Mr. Harper was my teacher. He knew where to be bold and where to be cautious. I also assisted Mr. Guernsey on the *Magazine*.

THE HOUSE OF HARPER FORTY YEARS AGO.

"For nearly six years after my connection with the establishment the beautiful association of the four Harper brothers remained unbroken. They were not, but well they might have been, the model of Dickens' Cheeryble Brothers. They were known among themselves and their intimates by sobriquets whose origin was referred

lishing department, conducting the correspondence with authors, was 'the Captain'; Fletcher, the youngest of the brothers, and a master in journalism, was 'the Major.' The lines of distinction above indicated in the various functions of business were not strictly drawn; there was always a fraternal blending and convergence of them. To 'the Colonel,' as long as he lived, the title-page of every book published by the house was submitted for his approval or revision. How indelible in my memory are the faces of these four men and their frankly disclosed characters! After the sudden death of the eldest by accident in 1869, the others soon followed, like the links of a broken chain—first, Joseph Wesley, in 1870; then John, in 1875; and last of all Fletcher, in 1877.

THE PERIOD OF MR. ALDEN'S EDITORSHIP.

"I undertook the editorial management of the magazine in 1869. Up to that time there had been no material change in its general conduct, and it had not been challenged to measure its strength against any serious competitor in its own field. It had been steadily advancing after its own type in the excellence of its literary contents and of its illustrations. As a popular magazine it could not properly attempt literary pre-eminence on the *Blackwood* plan—that would contradict its own peculiar genius and limit its usefulness. It continued to publish serially the best novels that were produced from year to year, but it could not have published Emerson's essays or Lowell's critical papers. It could and did welcome the best short stories of its time, from those of its earlier years by W. D. O'Connor, J. D. Whelpley, Fitz-James O'Brien, and Fitz-Hugh Ludlow, to the later efforts of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps and Harriet Prescott Spofford, just as it hospitably entertained poems by Aldrich and Howells, and popular articles of journalistic value by James Parton and Edwin P. Whipple.

"The Harper establishment has been from the beginning a great workshop. The atmosphere of the place did not suggest any special aesthetic refinement. There was a corps of engravers who worked on a salary, meeting all requirements for the illustration of the books and periodicals of the house. Often in the engravings for the *Weekly*, and sometimes in those for the *Magazine*, different engravers would work on different portions of the same block. But the utmost possible attention was given to securing the most excellent workmanship."



Courtesy of Harper & Brothers.

HENRY MILLS ALDEN.

(Editor of *Harper's Magazine*.)

back to a time far antedating my acquaintance with them. James, who did the social honors of the house to visitors (himself defining his special business, in answer to an anxious inquirer, as that of 'attending to the bores'), and whose cheerful face was known to every employee of the establishment, was for obvious reasons known as 'the Mayor'; John, who managed the finances, was 'the Colonel'; Joseph Wesley, who was more immediately connected with the book-pub-

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

IN *Harper's Magazine* for May, we have selected the article by its editor entitled "Fifty Years of Harper's Magazine," and that by E. E. Easton, "Inside the Boer Lines," to review at greater length in another department. Captain A. T. Mahan contributes a third and concluding chapter of his work entitled "The Problem of Asia." He says that in the Pacific the interests of the United States, though not identical with those of Germany and of Great Britain, are very similar. He thinks that while the three nations will be competitors, there is no reason at all why they should be antagonists. "For this reason our sympathies should go to the others in whatsoever, by facilitating their influence, tends to the furtherance of the common policy." In Mr. Kipling's contribution, which he calls "From a Winter Note-book," he has instilled a great deal of poetry through his descriptions of the climate and the seasons in his Vermont home. The notes are illustrated with marvelous beauty by the photographs of Mr. A. R. Dugmore, who visited Brattleboro, and remained there to see the things that are described in Kipling's article, and pictured them with his camera. Mr. Henry Strachey has a discerning study of "The Art of E. A. Abbey," and the balance of the magazine is occupied with fiction and verse, among which is specially noticeable Mr. Howells' "Father and Mother : a Mystery," in the style of Maeterlinck.

THE CENTURY.

THE May *Century* opens with Mr. Ernest Seton-Thompson's concluding article on the animals of "The National Zoo at Washington." Mr. Thompson gives in the course of this study his own opinion in the discussion as to the origin of the dog. Scientists have narrowed down the dog's ancestor to either the wolf or the jackal. Mr. Thompson gives his opinion that it is the jackal, with perhaps a strain of wolf blood infused, in some countries. He points out that when the dogs are in such circumstances as to show their reversion to their ancestral traits, all of these traits point to the jackal. "All the largest breeds of dogs show signs of over-development, such as faulty teeth, superfluous toes, frail constitutions, etc. All dogs that have any white about them have at least a few white hairs in the tip of the tail, and when allowed to mongrelize freely,—that is, to revert,—the dog always becomes a small, yellowish animal, with brown bees over his eyes, a white tail-tip, and a height at the shoulder of about twenty inches; that is, it resumes the jackal type."

MR. CARNEGIE ON TRUSTS.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, writing on "Popular Illusions About Trusts," denies that there is any danger of the huge combinations of capital stamping out competition. The people aim their enmity of trusts at the fancied monopolies which they lead to. Mr. Carnegie admits that the manufacturer of a patented article can maintain a monopoly; but he says that there are only two conditions, other than patents, which render it possible to maintain a monopoly. These are when the parties absolutely control the raw material out of which the article is produced, or control territory into which

rivals can enter only with extreme difficulty. These are the circumstances which have brought into existence the tremendous and unique organization known as the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Carnegie points out that it might fairly be assumed that it will be impossible for any future organizer to find conditions such as favored Mr. John D. Rockefeller in his gigantic work.

AN ALL-AMERICAN ROUTE TO THE KLONDIKE.

Mr. Edward Gillette, chief engineer of the exploring expedition sent out by the War Department to the Klondike, gives a brief sketch of the proposed all-American route to the Klondike region. This route is by water to Valdez, in Prince William Sound, thence along the Copper River, across the Tanana River to Eagle, almost on the boundary-line between Canada and Alaska, and about half way between Circle and Dawson City. Mr. Gillette thinks that if Alaska amounts to much in the future as a permanent gold-producer, this route by way of Prince William Sound and across the country to the Yukon River will probably command the larger part of the traffic, and will furnish supplies at the minimum price. Moreover, the United States will not have to make concessions on her coast-line for the privilege of opening up Central Alaska through a foreign country.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

IN the May *Scribner's*, Mr. H. J. Whigham takes advantage of the intermediate stage in the South African war which came when Buller and Methuen were waiting for Lord Roberts to come to their assistance, to review the work done by the British troops, and especially the supply departments of the British army, in the light of the many criticisms made by the London papers. Mr. Whigham thinks it entirely erroneous to conclude from the Boer war that the efficiency of foot soldiers is a thing of the past. While he sees the necessity of mounted infantry in Africa, he finds nothing to support the views of those military critics who consider the infantrymen fifty years behind the time. Nor do Mr. Whigham's observations bear out the often-heard statement that the Boer artillery is better than the British. The Boers had some siege guns heavier than any guns that the British had, but on the other hand the British have not as yet had to use any siege guns, and probably will not have to until they get before Pretoria. He thinks the twelve and fifteen pounder field-guns of the British army very effective weapons; and he sees no particular advantage in the longer range of the Boer guns, inasmuch as the British artillerymen always push up to within 1,200 yards of the enemy's trenches if possible. Mr. Whigham's most trenchant criticisms of British methods in South Africa are concerned with the slow progress in marching made by Methuen and Buller. He anticipates a revolution in this respect to come with Lord Kitchener's reorganization of the transport.

CRIPPLE CREEK GOLD.

Mr. Francis Lynde, writing on the Cripple Creek gold region, estimates that there is an actual investment of about \$25,000,000 in this wonderful region, the capitaliza-

tion being nearer \$200,000,000, and that the return from this amounts to \$82,000 a day, or \$2,500,000 a month. The stock companies running mines in the Cripple Creek district generally start to work as soon as a sufficient amount of stock is sold to provide a working fund. This is probably only one-tenth of the chartered capitalization. In such cases the sale of treasury or company stock is usually discontinued after the working fund is provided, and the sales recorded from day to day are merely transfers from hand to hand of the original issue of shares. Thus in a mine capitalized for \$5,000,000, the actual sum invested may probably be less than \$500,000. Yet in many cases the mine pays 10 per cent. per month on the inflated capitalization.

NEW YORK RAPID TRANSIT.

Mr. William Barclay Parsons, the chief engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission of New York City, contributes a valuable article on "Rapid Transit in New York," in which he explains in detail what the new tunnel will be and do. When the underground rapid transit system is finally completed, Mr. Parsons thinks its effect will be revolutionary, and that a new era in urban transportation will be begun. The new subway will not be in any sense the final achievement of the Rapid Transit Commission. Betterments, additions, extensions, and even parallel lines will be added in the future. The gauge is to be standard, so that a physical connection can be made at the Grand Central Station, permitting the suburban trains of three railways now terminating there to continue eventually to Brooklyn.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

IN the May *Cosmopolitan*, Mr. John R. Spears gives a useful word to the novice in sea-travel, in his talk on the proper accompaniments of a voyage to Europe. He thinks the paramount consideration in the choice of ships is one's taste as to cooking and food. "You are sure to be seasick, but also equally sure to recover before the end of even a six days' voyage." Then the question will be whether you like German, French, English, or American cooking and service. Mr. Spears says that old travelers who have got the thing down to a fine point even select a particular ship on their favorite line, and will travel by no other if they can help it. He repeats the advice heard from every experienced traveler to take the very least amount of baggage that one can get along with. The European railways only allow free transfer for fifty pounds, and the cost for extra weight is enormous. It is very necessary to take warm clothing for the voyage, as the chances are always in favor of cold and stormy weather on the Atlantic. In former years a steamer-chair was essential to the comfort of the cabin passenger, and voyagers bought them at a cost of from \$2.50 to \$5.00. But now the well-equipped steamers all carry chairs to rent at 50 cents for the voyage.

AMERICAN ARTISTS IN PARIS.

Mr. Vance Thompson tells of the American artists now in Paris and their work, and especially Miss Elizabeth C. Nourse. A photograph of Miss Nourse's strong and beautiful face is reproduced in the magazine. Mr. Thompson says that no American woman stands so high in Paris to-day in art circles as Miss Nourse. Indeed, she is considered the one woman painter of our country. Miss Nourse was one of the body of rebellious artists,

including Meissonier and Dagnan-Bouveret, that broke away from the salon and founded the new salon of the Champ-de-Mars. Mr. Thomas Hardy contributes a short story to the *Cosmopolitan*, and Mr. Edgar Saltus writes on famous pirates and sea-captains in his article "Kings of the Highways and the High Seas."

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

FROM the May *McClure's* we have selected Mr. Earl Mayo's account of the steamship *Oceanic*, and Mr. Ray Stannard Baker's statistical essay on "The New Prosperity," to review among the "Leading Articles of the Month." There is an exceptionally good account of "General Lawton's Work in the Philippines," by Prof. Dean C. Worcester, member of the United States Philippines Commission, 1898-99. The article is illustrated with some charming pictures of General Lawton and of his children. In showing the character of General Lawton's work, Professor Worcester says that, after the victory at Bacoor, the chief magistrate of the city of Imus came to him to announce the voluntary surrender of the town, and invite the Americans to garrison it, which was done.

CONDITIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

"General Lawton's attention was immediately turned to bettering the condition of the inhabitants who remained in the captured cities. They had been plundered of their belongings by their own troops, and were in a pitiable condition from lack of food. At Lawton's request, they were supplied with meat and rice from Manila, until again able to provide for themselves. As a result of this kind and humane course, those who had fled soon began to return to their homes.

"At this time I made a tour of inspection through Parañaque, Las Piñas, Bacoor, and Imus, with a view to ascertaining the feeling of the natives toward us and their needs in general. I found everywhere the heartfelt appreciation of the kindly treatment which they had received, and a willingness to coöperate with us against what they were learning to consider a common enemy; but without organization they were helpless to act, and there was a universal and strong desire for the establishment of some form of municipal government."

THE COMING ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

The famous astronomer, Prof. Simon Newcomb, of Johns Hopkins University, tells of "The Coming Total Eclipse of the Sun," what astronomers hope to learn from this eclipse, and what they have learned from previous eclipses. There will be a total eclipse of the sun on the 28th of May for observers along a certain line in the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, and the Carolinas.

"To see it to the best advantage, one should be in an elevated position commanding the largest possible view of the surrounding country, especially in the direction from which the shadow of the moon is to come. The first indication of anything unusual is to be seen, not on the earth or in the air, but on the disk of the sun. At the predicted moment, a little notch will be seen to form somewhere on the western edge of the sun's outline. It increases minute by minute, gradually eating away as it were the visible sun. No wonder that imperfectly civilized people, when they saw the great luminary thus diminishing in size, fancied that a dragon was devouring its substance."

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

THE May *Ladies' Home Journal* contains a brief résumé by the popular statistician, Mr. George B. Waldron, on "The Marvels We Have Wrought in One Hundred Years." Among the score of wonders attributable to the American people, Mr. Waldron selects the building of the railroad, begun by the Baltimore and Ohio in 1830; the first steamboat—Robert Fulton's, in 1807; Morse's invention of the telegraph in 1844; the introduction of kerosene and gas and matches; cooking-stoves, machine-spun cloth, cast-iron plows, and Chicago. There was no Western city a hundred years ago. The Americans have made themselves in this century the richest nation on the globe, the nation spending \$550,000,000 a year, outside of war expenses and purchases of territory. We have increased our post-offices from 903 a hundred years ago to 75,000 to-day. We have made it possible to go from New York to Philadelphia in two hours, whereas in 1800 the swiftest stage took two days. Even in 1847 it took Dr. Atkinson eight months to go from New England to Oregon; to-day one can go in four days. Mr. Waldron may well ask: "What will the people of a hundred years hence think of how we lived in 1900?"

THE AMERICAN GIRL OF TO-DAY.

A writer in the *Home Journal*, on "What the American Girl Has Lost," the writer signing herself "An American Mother," says that the modern girl has lost the strength of repose, and that in her headlong, brawling life she has lost force, and that because of this incessant struggle to keep up in social engagements the New Girl has lost her health, notwithstanding the enormous advantages over her grandmother in physical training. "An American Mother" does not mince things, but boldly says that our New Girl lives in the blaze of vulgar publicity; she cannot go to a friend's house, or ask another girl to visit her in her home, without publishing the fact in the newspapers. This writer does not approve of the books read by girls to-day, which familiarize them with a class of prurient subjects formerly left to the knowledge of men. Along with these misfortunes the American girl has lost the art of making a home. The home incidents are now purchased ready-made, and the frenzied young housekeeper tries servants of every nationality in her home until in despair she gives up home and seeks refuge in a hotel. This pessimistic writer is not so pessimistic in her conclusions, for she thinks that the girl of the present will not be the lasting type of American woman. "The women of Queen Elizabeth's day were more coarse and bold in their thought and language than are our New Girls, yet those women have been succeeded by the most modest flowering of English womanhood. There is a protected class of girls in every rank of life brought up according to the old, fine, true traditions. They perhaps will convince us all presently that these traditions, though old, are fine and true."

AT WHAT AGE SHOULD MEN MARRY?

The Editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal* inveighs against early marriages, especially against the marriages of very young men. He puts it flatly that no man under twenty-five years of age is in any sense competent to take unto himself a wife. It is a far lesser evil, he thinks, for a girl to marry under twenty than for a man to marry before he is twenty-five.

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

THE May *Munsey's* opens with an excellent article by Arthur Henry, on "The New Spirit of Education." Mr. Henry describes the new primary education at the John McLaren School, the Horace Greeley School, the Walter Scott School, the Normal Training-School, the Brown School in Chicago, and in other institutions in Washington and Chicago, which have dismissed the Gradgrind theory for the modern method based on the kindergarten system. The illustrations in the article show manual-training classes, young girls learning to cook, small children in the fields gathering flowers and studying botany at first hand, youngsters of eight or nine taking a practical lesson in marketing, and children slightly older in their sewing-classes, and classes in other studies under the new system by which children examine stuffed and live birds and animals, by which the teacher points out from the object itself what she desires to have her young pupils learn. The Washington schools have been pioneers in this new education. Classes of the public-school children there may be seen wandering in the woods and fields, going through the Smithsonian, the park, into the Capitol to see Congress in session, visiting factories, the market, and the zoological garden. The new spirit of primary education places great emphasis on physical training and manual training. It has abolished corporal punishment, and in many schools examinations have been done away with, too, while in others they are relied on to a very much smaller extent. In many schools there is no such thing as waiting from year to year for promotion to higher classes; the students are sent ahead to a higher grade at any time that they are prepared.

SOUTH AFRICAN POSSIBILITIES.

Col. H. G. Prout writes on "The Future of South Africa," and reviews the racial, political, and economic conditions now molding South Africa's future, with a forecast of the country's probable development. Colonel Prout writes from the point of view possessed by an English imperialist of the day, in that he considers the war an absolute necessity in the march of civilization and in the displacement of the lower civilization by a higher. He assumes that it is certain the two states will never exist after the war as independent nations. He expects to see the states made into colonies, electing their legislatures, but with the heads of the government and the commanders of the troops appointed by the crown. He thinks possibly the Transvaal, however, will be made for the present a crown colony. Colonel Prout is not one of those who looks for a quick development of the vast land between the Cape and the Zambezi. He says there is little of the whole area that can comfortably support a dense population. "Coal is not very abundant, timber is scarce and poor, the water-powers are not important or reliable, immense areas are quite unsuited to agriculture, and still other immense areas are infested with malarial fevers of a grave 'orm.'"

NEW MILITARY DEVICES.

In an article on "Modern Engines of War," Lieut. C. de W. Wilcox, of the United States Army, tells of the newest devices of mechanical and electrical skill that aid the military commander to-day in his field operations. The most important military devices owed to modern science, judged by practical results of the last two wars, are smokeless powder, the field-telephone, the electric search-light, the military bicycle, Maxim

guns on tricycle carriages with a cyclist detachment in charge, steam trenching-plows, armored railway trains, military traction engines for bringing army supplies, the heliograph, and of course the new and more deadly styles of field artillery and small arms. All of these elaborate devices have, however, judged by the results, operated to save life rather than to destroy it, since the engagements are at so much greater distance that the more deadly firearms are more than counterbalanced, and the sum total of casualties in the future will be less than in past wars.

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

IN the *New England Magazine* for May, Mr. Emerson O. Stevens prints a very full account of "The National Soldiers' Home." Last year the United States Government in the various branches of the "National Home for Disabled Volunteers" took care of an army of 26,705 men, clothed them, fed them, and sheltered them. A single branch of the National Soldiers' Home amounts to a city of some 6,000 inhabitants, with miles of shady streets, with a post-office, theater, club, hotel, court of justice, bank, libraries, reading-rooms, cemetery, stores, water-works, fire department, churches, and hospitals of its own. Each citizen of the community receives free his board, clothes, and lodging, together with care when sick. More than five-sixths receive in addition allowances of from \$6 to \$72 a month, paid in gold. The only work that must be done is to make their beds and to pare potatoes once in nine weeks. There are seven branches altogether: the Eastern branch, at Togus, Me.; the Central, at Dayton, Ohio; the Northwestern, near Milwaukee; the Southern, near Hampton, Va.; the Western, at Leavenworth, Kan.; the Pacific, at Santa Monica; and the Marion, at Marion, Ind. These seven branches in the aggregate occupy between four and five thousand acres of ground, and the land and buildings together have cost over \$5,000,000. The Government spends about \$3,000,000 annually in maintaining them. Mr. George Willis Cooke, in his very thorough account of "Unitarianism in America," shows that the Unitarian body is more notable for its men and women than for its institutions or for its sectarian achievements. Its spirit has distinctly fostered individuality and tended to produce intellectual and spiritual independence. Unitarianism is not growing rapidly, but it is growing as rapidly, or more so, than ever before in the history of the body.

THE SMALL HOSPITAL.

Mr. George W. Shinn describes "The Founding of Small Hospitals" in the United States, such as the pioneer Newton Hospital, Newton, Mass., begun some twenty years ago. Now there are great numbers of hospitals in spite of the objections that were persistently urged against them by both the rich and the poor: the rich on the ground that they did not need them, and would rather be taken care of in sickness in their own homes, and the poor because they considered the hospital as a place where people were sent to die. Then, too, at first it was thought that to have a hospital one must have very large and costly buildings and a staff of resident physicians. But America within the past thirty years has come to adopt the cottage-hospital system of England, which has finally become very popular. Under this system small buildings are fitted up with from five or ten to twenty-five beds.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

IN the May *Atlantic Monthly*, Mr. George F. Parker contributes the second part of his essay on "The Consular Service of the United States." He makes extended recommendations for a complete change in our service, embracing the entire scheme of reclassification and reorganization, and the filling of the new grades with efficient men of middle age, without civil-service examinations; the limit of tenure of office to one year, and then promoted officials to remain six years; the payment of salaries running from \$10,000 a year for consul-generals of the first class, down to \$8,000; the installation of an assistant secretary, who should devote his time and talents to the consular service; the revision of official fees, and the immediate appointment of a commission to report upon existing conditions as a preliminary educative measure. Prof. Hugo Münsterberg, the psychologist, in an essay on "School Reform," gives his own experience as a German schoolboy, and assures his readers that his parents succeeded in making him and his companions respect their school without the need of mothers' clubs and committees and discussions in the abstract about what children need. His home atmosphere, he says, was filled with belief in the duties of school-life, and the children felt that the home and the school were working in alliance. Mr. Eliot Gregory writes under the title "A Nation in a Hurry." He thinks that considering how extravagant Americans are in most ways, it is curious that they should be so economical of time. He calls the attempt to do a lot in a little time "a curious curse which has fallen upon our people." He says the real joy of an up-to-date business man is when he can do two things at once. The passengers in a parlor-car cannot wait until the train stops to get out. Rapidity in business transactions is appreciated more than correctness of detail.

"A broker to-day will take greater credit for having received and executed an order for Chicago, and returned an answer within six minutes, than for any amount of careful work. The order may have been ill executed and the details mixed, but celerity is the point dwelt upon.

"The young man who expects to succeed in business must be a hustler, have a snapshot style in conversation, patronize rapid-transit vehicles, understand short-hand, and eat at 'Breathless Breakfasts.' ('Quick Lunch' is, I believe, the correct title.) Having been taken, recently, to one of these establishments to absorb buckwheat cakes (and very good they were), I studied the ways of our modern time-saving young man."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE opening article in the *North American* for April is a contribution, from M. Zola's pen, on the subject of war. M. Zola describes the present crisis as "war's death-cry"—"war killing war"—the result of extravagant preparations made by nations in the very hope that they may never again have to fight.

PUERTO RICO AND THE PHILIPPINES.

In an article on "The United States and Puerto Rico," Senator Foraker presses the analogy between Puerto Rico's status and that of the Philippines in respect to the Constitution of the United States. He deems it fortunate, on this account, that the questions that have arisen in connection with the Puerto Rican

tariff have been debated in Congress with such thoroughness, as sooner or later the same issues must be faced in the Philippines.

SHOULD WE SYMPATHIZE WITH REPUBLICS?

Mr. Thomas G. Shearman writes on "Mistaken Sympathy with Republics," having reference, of course, to the republics in South Africa now at war with England, but including in the scope of his argument all other existing republics in the world, and drawing illustrations from such widely separated governments as Venezuela and France. Mr. Shearman sums up his paper in the concluding statement that "there is not a republic on earth, except Switzerland and our own United States, in which there is even an approximation to the honesty of administration found in at least six European monarchies; nor anything like the combination of governmental honesty, judicial impartiality, equality of rights, personal liberty, and liberality toward Americans, which can be found in those monarchies and in all of the British colonies."

THE BRITISH WORKMAN AND THE WAR.

Mr. F. Maddison, M. P., explains why British workmen condemn the South African war. Aside from the general opposition to militarism, the workmen of England, while not pro-Boer in their sympathies, are unable to credit the alleged grievances of the Uitlanders. They believe that the gold-mines of the Transvaal were the source of all the trouble.

REASON AND RELIGIOUS BELIEF.

An article by the late St. George Mivart reviews his contention with the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church on the inspiration of the Scriptures and the doctrine of the infallibility of the Church; Prof. Frank Sargent Hoffman voices the demand of the hour for a scientific method in theology; and the Rev. Minot J. Savage, D.D., writes on the coming faith—the successor of the "orthodoxy" of to-day.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Assistant Commissioner-General Woodward gives a brief forecast of the Paris Exposition; Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain—an American woman, by the way—describes the work of the Colonial Nursing Association in the British colonies; Mr. George Moore outlines certain characteristics of English fiction; Mr. Robert P. Porter writes tersely on the recent rapid development of our trade with the countries of Europe; Gen. Count du Barail, formerly French Minister of War, makes an able defense of the Boers; Senator Mason, of Illinois, writes on the prevention of food adulteration by Federal law; and Prof. Charles Waldstein contributes a study of Ruskin.

THE FORUM.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY VANDERLIP, of the Treasury Department, contributes to the April *Forum* a study of the new financial bill—"the final act in the controversy over a double standard which has lasted during almost the whole history of our Government." Mr. Vanderlip, while enthusiastic over the passage of this measure, believing that thereby a solid foundation has been laid, is by no means confident the currency question is fully settled. Much remains to be done, in his opinion, to secure bank-note issues that will respond, in volume, to the commercial needs of the day.

RUSSIA'S DESIGNS IN PERSIA.

The Hon. Truxton Beale, formerly our minister to Persia, discusses Russian policy in that country. From his personal observation Mr. Beale states that, while the Russians' rule in Persia is in the main beneficial and humane, their commercial policy there is neither liberal nor enlightened. The official obstructions to trade are greater to-day, he says, than they were in England before the breakdown of the mercantile system.

THE HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

Mr. James G. Whiteley, after analyzing both the Hay-Pauncefote and the Clayton-Bulwer treaties, argues that the former treaty is in accordance with the Monroe Doctrine; that it removes an old source of dispute; that it provides an international guarantee for the commerce of the world, and that it perpetuates the historic policy of the United States.

IMMEDIATE NAVAL NEEDS.

Capt. William Henry Jaques, U. S. N., sums up the pressing needs of our navy in the following table:

Object.	Time to Complete.	Cost.
Nicaragua Canal.....	5 years	\$85,000,000
Waterway from lakes to ocean.....	4 years	50,000,000
Coaling-stations.....	Immediate..	500,000
Torpedo-craft	2 years	13,000,000
Armament for auxiliary steamers.....	2 years	2,500,000
Reserve ammunition	1 year	5,000,000
10 subsidized steamers of the "Majestic" class.....	2 years	20,000,000
6 docks.....	1 year	6,000,000
2 training-ships.....	1 year	900,000
100,000 rifles (small arms).....	1 year	2,000,000
10,000 seamen	Immediate..	2,500,000
War College and Naval Intelligence Bureau	Immediate..	500,000
Naval Reserve.....	Immediate..	1,000,000

THE QUARANTINE OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Dr. William P. Munn specifies the following conditions as essential to a successful quarantine of any disease:

"First: The disease must always be readily identified early in the infective period.

"Second: The period of proposed isolation or quarantine must be reasonably definite and short, so that the individual or the community may properly provide for maintenance during that period.

"Third: To make the measure practicable, the number of persons to be isolated must be small when compared to the rest of the population."

Admitting these postulates, we can hardly question the validity of Dr. Munn's contention that a tuberculosis quarantine is at present impracticable in California or Colorado.

THE MINISTERIAL DEAD-LINE.

In a bright paper on "The Paradoxical Profession," Henry J. Barrymore (said to be the pen-name of a well-known writer) describes that unhappy period in the clergyman's life when a man "can neither stay in the ministry nor get out of it." The ministerial calling, according to this writer, is a mere butterfly existence. "A man has not served his apprenticeship in it until he has reached thirty or thirty-five, and his clerical life is snuffed out at forty-five or fifty." The churches want young preachers. This is one of the paradoxes.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The Hon. Albert J. Hopkins writes a defense of the Puerto Rican bill; Prof. W. J. McGee discusses "The Superstructure of Science"; Maj. T. W. Symons, of Governor Roosevelt's canal commission, treats of "Canals from the Great Lakes to the Sea"; the Hon. S. J. Barrows comments on "Some Things We May Learn from Europe"; M. Gaster tells "The Truth About Zionism"; the Rev. H. A. Stimson describes "The Need for Advanced Commercial Education"; and Prof. Brander Matthews writes on "Literature as a Profession."

THE ARENA.

THE programme of the April *Arena* is attractive and varied. There are two papers on American expansion, one by Senator Money on the constitutional questions involved, and one by J. M. Scanland on "American Development through Assimilation." The Hon. John E. Redmond, M.P., the Irish Nationalist leader, writes on the reunion of the Irish party. Mr. A. L. Mearkle discusses "The Passing of the Mormon." Papers on criminal sociology are contributed by Mr. E. W. MacDaniel and Mr. Amos Steckel.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF PROPERTY.

Dr. C. J. France, of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., writes on "Property: Its Psychology and Sociology." His statement of the modern view of property is interesting: "Property is of a threefold nature: (1) Property resulting from labor; (2) property resulting from intellect or mind, which is not strictly labor; (3) property resulting from neither mind nor labor. Property resulting from labor belongs by right to the laborer; that from brains to the man possessing or employing the same; that resulting from neither should be held by all in common." In this writer's opinion individual ownership has been the one great incentive to activity; the desire for private property has been the one great element in progress; property is the one great power, and in it are reflected the hopes and joys as well as the fears of mankind.

GUNTON'S MAGAZINE.

IN *Gunton's* for April, Mr. Prescott F. Hall sets forth the present status of immigration restriction, advocating the immediate passage of the educational-test bill. Mr. Julius Moritzen, who last month described for the readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS the Pittsburgh steel situation, reviews the great lockout in Denmark during the summer of 1899, in which more than 50,000 workers were shut out, and nearly every industry in the country was to a greater or less extent involved.

SWEATSHOPS IN NEW YORK.

The effects of the New York sweatshop law are described by Mr. Henry White, secretary of the United Garment-Workers of America. Mr. White says: "Deplorable as the conditions of labor are in the congested quarters of New York, the transition from the tenement to the factory building and the getting away from the place where the family is employed and where the working-day and child-labor cannot be regulated marks a great advance. Many tenements have been converted into factory buildings; and, although the latter are hardly worthy of the name, the change is wholesome and encouraging, and could be greatly accelerated by

the factory inspectors. The improvement in the construction of houses and the greater activity of the health department have also contributed toward this result. If by example the value of factory legislation could be made apparent to the ordinary citizen, the State would surely respond by providing the inspectors with facilities commensurate with its importance."

THE CONSERVATIVE REVIEW.

THE opening article in the *Conservative Review* for March is a discussion of the Philippine question from the strictly legal point of view by the Hon. Felix Brannigan, whose paper is essentially an answer to the question, "What is the civil and political status of the native inhabitants of the Philippines and the other islands recently acquired by our Government from Spain, and of citizens of the United States there residing or engaged in trade?" Mr. Brannigan takes the ground that all such persons "have all the civil rights, privileges, and liabilities of citizens of the United States, irrespective of their race, color, or previous condition. They cannot be regarded as any 'white man's burden,' because they are not the 'subjects' of an imperial ruler; on the contrary, they form a part of the people of the United States, whose rights as such every man is bound to respect. Therefore all the discussions in the public press respecting a mode of government for these islands as 'dependencies' and the inauguration of 'imperialism' and 'colonial rule' are mere idle fancy and disquisitions upon the impossible—upon what is constitutionally impossible."

An interesting paper is contributed by Christabel Forsythe Fiske on "The Tales of Terror," including such novels as Horace Walpole's "The Castle of Otranto," stories of Anne Radcliffe, Charles Brockden Brown, and Regina Maria Roche, and many other representative works of fiction.

The Hon. John Goode contributes an account of the Virginia secession convention of 1861, of which he is one of the few surviving members. Paymaster-General Alfred E. Bates writes on "The Army—Its Staff and Its Supply Departments." The Rev. Charles Warren Currier writes from the Roman Catholic point of view on "The Church in Cuba," and Dr. James Curtis Balagh, of the Johns Hopkins University, describes "The Social Condition of the Ante-Bellum Negro."

There are also literary papers on "Life and Literature in the Time of Arthur," by William H. Babcock and on James Barron Hope by Janey Hope Marr.

In our April number we quoted from the paper on "The Relations of Norway and Sweden," by Leonhard Stejneger.

THE NEW WORLD.

AN appreciative paper on the late Dr. James Martineau is contributed to the March number of the *New World* by the Rev. A. W. Jackson. Prof. Frank C. Porter, of the Yale Divinity School, writes on "The Ideals of Seminaries and the Needs of the Churches," his thesis being that the theological seminary should teach principles, not practice. In proportion as it becomes more truly scientific it will become more practical.

Mr. Gerald Stanley Lee, writing on "The Sex-Conscious School in Fiction," asks why "so many of us should spend so many more of our mortal hours on the

fictitious passions of paper people than we ever think of spending on our own, and why we should sigh for loves that never existed, or mourn for the death of lovers that never were born, all in the name of a passion that almost no one has."

The Rev. John White Chadwick writes on "John Donne, Poet and Preacher;" Mr. J. Warschauer on the Pauline theology; Prof. Henry S. Nash on "The Decline of the Stars;" the Rev. Francis Tiffany on "William Morris, Craftsman and Socialist;" and Miss Emilie Grace Briggs contributes a scholarly paper on "The Date of the Epistle of St. Paul to the Galatians."

SOME POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REVIEWS.

THE YALE REVIEW.

THE current number of the *Yale Review* (February) opens with some vigorous editorial comment on the subject of our trade relations with Puerto Rico. Even admitting that the Republican party a generation ago went too far in trying to establish equality and universal suffrage in the South, the editor can see no reason why the reaction should carry it to the other extreme, or why it should no longer take any risks in the cause of liberty and self-government. "It would be a strange transformation for that party, preëminently in our history the party of human liberty, now to come forward under the standard of subjection for weaker peoples. In the event of such a change, this honored name would become a mere empty title like that of the Holy Roman Empire in the days of Voltaire. Our historians may safely vindicate the sincerity of the Tories, but is it not ominous when our politicians advocate their principles?"

A thoughtful paper on the "Influence of the Trust in the Development of Undertaking Genius" is contributed to this number by Prof. Sidney Sherwood, of the Johns Hopkins University. In Professor Sherwood's view it is the enlargement of the market that makes a higher type of trade organization a necessity. The trust is the American solution of this problem. The wider the market, the more economies can be effected by organization. It is upon this superiority in the capacity for organization that the future economic supremacy of America must probably rest. Protection is not the cause of trusts; it is at the most only an incidental aid to their early formation. Professor Sherwood believes that the destruction of the trusts would be "the death-blow to our hopes for industrial leadership in the international struggle for future mastery. They are the most effective agencies yet devised for preventing the wastes of competitive production."

The first in the series of papers by Mr. Clive Day on the "Experience of the Dutch with Tropical Labor" is devoted to the so-called culture system, the plan of which was as follows: "Instead of paying to the government a certain proportion of their crops, the natives were to put at its disposal a certain proportion of their land and labor-time. The revenue would then consist not in rice, which was almost universally cultivated and which was of comparatively little value to the government, but in export products grown under the direction of government contractors on the land set free by the remission of the former tax. According to the estimate, the natives would give up only one-fifth of their land and one-fifth of their time in place of two-fifths of their main crop. The government promised

to bear the loss from failure of crops if this was not directly due to the fault of the cultivators, and moreover promised to pay the natives a certain price for such amounts as they furnished." While there was a net profit each year to the home government, it seems that the culture system failed in the long run and that the government actually lost on many crops for a number of years. Mr. Day states, further, that the greatest success of the system—namely, the coffee-culture—was profitable, not because of good management, but because of the change in the price of coffee in the world's markets.

Dr. Max West reviews recent Supreme Court decisions relating to the fourteenth amendment; Mr. William H. Allen writes on "Rural Sanitation in England;" and "Recent Works on Russian Economic Conditions" are reviewed by Mr. Vladimir Gr. Simkovich.

THE POLITICAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY.

In the March number of the *Political Science Quarterly* (Columbia University), Mr. Holland Thompson describes life in a Southern mill town. His study includes conditions in factory dwellings, the rural origin of the operatives, the motives for the migration from farm to mill, their church relations, their schools, their eating and drinking, their amusements, the case of the factory girl, and the employment of children in the mills.

Prof. Richmond Mayo-Smith contributes a paper on "Price Movements and Individual Welfare." Without asserting that a period of falling prices is desirable, he maintains that, on the whole, it is not so disastrous as has often been supposed. He declares that it imperils profit, rent, and interest, but to a less degree wages. He concludes, with Soeteer, that "a continued and considerable fall in prices of commodities generally bears hard on men of business and on invested capital, and not on the workmen." The period of a decline in prices, he thinks, has a tendency to bring about a better distribution of wealth.

Prof. Emory R. Johnson writes on "The Principles of Governmental Regulation of Railways;" Mr. John A. Fairlie on "State Administration in New York;" Prof. W. W. Willoughby on "The Value of Political Philosophy;" and Mr. B. T. DeWitt on the question, "Are Our Legal-Tender Laws Ex Post Facto?"

ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY.

In the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* for March, Mr. Robert H. Whitten, of the New York State Library, contributes an interesting résumé of "Political and Municipal Legislation in 1899."

Mr. James T. Young, of the University of Pennsylvania, having made a careful study of the administration of city schools, concludes that the school system of the city should be directed by a single official, advised by a single board, with limited powers, of not more than six men. The head of the department and the board should be chosen by the mayor. The powers of administration requiring technical or detailed knowledge and training should be transferred to professional officials. These powers should include the appointment of teachers, determination of text-books, apparatus, and the letting of contracts, appointment of janitors, etc. To keep the executive head informed at all times there should be a corps of trained supervisors or assistants

to the superintendent for the purpose of reporting upon the progress of instruction. Dr. L. S. Rowe, of the University of Pennsylvania, discusses "The Financial Relation of the Department of Education to the City Government," giving exhibits of the educational finances of several of the larger American cities.

A careful survey by Mr. George H. Haynes of the methods by which representation of American communities in their State legislatures is secured seems to show that the legislatures differ widely in size and personnel and in the basis upon which they are elected. Although the Constitution sets forth the ideal of equal representation, there is no agreement as to what constitutes equality of representation.

Prof. Richard T. Ely's paper on "A Decade of Economic Theory" is a valuable sketch of the work of the past ten years by American economists. The opening article of the number is by Henry Jones Ford on the subject of "Political Evolution and Civil-Service Reform."

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS.

The most important paper in the current (February) number of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* (Harvard University) is the first of a series of articles contributed by Prof. F. W. Taussig on "The Iron Industry in the United States."

Another paper of much concrete interest is that on "The New York Canals" by John A. Fairlie, who reviews the whole history of the canals from De Witt Clinton's day to our own, and makes an instructive presentation of the financial side of the canal problem in the Empire State. From his statement it appears that "the original construction of the Erie and Champlain canals cost \$9,000,000, a sum equal to 3 per cent. of the assessed valuation of the State at the time the work was undertaken. By 1845 the total expenditure for canal construction and enlargement was \$30,000,000, equal to 5 per cent. of the assessed valuation at that time. When the enlargement of the Erie Canal was completed in 1862 the total cost of construction and enlargement was \$56,000,000, equal to 4 per cent. of the valuation of 1860. The State canal debt in 1860 was \$27,000,000, the largest amount outstanding at one time; but in the decade 1840-50 the debt was much larger in proportion to valuation, reaching the highest percentage, 3.8 per cent., in 1844. The estimates for the improvements now recommended aggregate \$62,000,000, which is 1.3 per cent. of the present valuation of the State." The entire amount of the improvements, assessed upon the canal counties, would not involve a large increase in the charge on them, since these counties contain 80 per cent. of the population of the State and 90 per cent. of the total valuation.

Prof. John Cummings writes on "Ethnic Factors and the Movement of Population," and Mr. Thorstein Veblen contributes his third paper on "The Preconceptions of Economic Science."

THE JOURNAL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The opening article in the March number of the *Journal of Political Economy* (University of Chicago) is an account of the Belgian General Savings and Old-Age Pension Bank, by Mr. William F. Willoughby. Mr. R. S. Padan writes on "Prices and Index Numbers," criticising the various methods applied by statisticians in dealing with the law of averages as applied to prices of commodities. Mr. George G. Tunell reviews

the testimony given by Prof. Henry C. Adams before the joint congressional commission on postal affairs, relative to the question of "fair pay" for the transportation of mail. Mr. W. Colgrove Betts describes the work of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum. Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin pays a deserved tribute to the memory of Prof. Charles F. Dunbar, of the department of political economy in Harvard University, who died in his seventieth year, on January 29 last.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY.

In the March number of the *American Journal of Sociology*, one of the publications of the University of Chicago, Dr. Georg Simmel contributes an article on the philosophy of value. Mr. Antonio Llano discusses the Malthusian doctrine of population and wages. Although disclaiming the title of defender of Malthus, this writer frankly acknowledges his indebtedness to that philosopher, and in many points seems to accept his conclusions. Frances A. Kellar contributes the second of her series of papers on "Psychological and Environmental Study of Women Criminals." Prof. Edward Alsworth Ross writes on "Social Control;" Mr. Albion W. Small on "The Scope of Sociology," and Prof. John R. Commons on "A Sociological View of Sovereignty."

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The last number of *Municipal Affairs* (December, 1890) is chiefly devoted to various phases of municipal art. An introductory paper on this subject is contributed by Mr. Edwin H. Blashfield. Mr. George Kriehn contributes a paper on "The City Beautiful." A scheme for the erection of monuments in New York City is furnished by Mr. H. K. Bush-Brown, while the suggestions of the National Sculpture Society are embodied in an illustrated paper of some length. Mr. John De Witt Warner directs our attention to the bridge element of New York City architecture. The recent work of civic improvement in Edinburgh is described by Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson. Mr. James P. Haney offers practical suggestions as to the decoration of schools and school-rooms. Miss Beatrix Jones writes on city parks; Cornelius B. Mitchell on trees in city streets. Mr. Henry L. Parkhurst makes a plea for stained glass. There are also papers on public art in St. Louis, the Baltimore municipal art conference, municipal aesthetics from a legal standpoint, notes of progress in municipal improvement, and extensive bibliographical notes.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* for April contains some good articles on British army reorganization; a noteworthy article by Mr. H. W. Wilson, on the "Deficiencies of Our Fleet"; and a very interesting sketch of the French army by Mr. Paul Bettelheim.

A DINNER-TABLE AUTOCRAT.

Mr. Herbert Paul has a paper on John Selden and his "Table Talk," in which he sums up Selden's character as follows:

"He was indeed a typical Church of England man, as far removed from Geneva as from Rome. He did not shrink from the free handling of sacred subjects, and there was an element of brutality in some of his sledge-hammer attacks on current superstition. But if he had been the scoffing sceptic that some in fear of his learning

dubbed him, so saintly a man as Sir Matthew Hale could not have called him a resolved, serious Christian. Coleridge complained of the lack of poetry in Selden, and this complaint is just. He was too much under the influence of reason, he had little or no imagination, and he underrated the force of sentiment, religious or otherwise. The ridiculous aspect of things struck him so forcibly that it sometimes blinded him to their graver significance. Every man has his limitations, and these were his. But those who know best what good talk is will be the readiest to admire the incomparable excellence of Selden's.

THE SCARCITY OF COAL IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Bennett H. Brough writes on "The Scarcity of Coal," which, he says, has nothing whatever to do with the demand for the South African transports, the chief causes being activity in the European iron and steel industries, and an increased Continental demand owing to strikes. England's output of coal is relatively decreasing at an alarming extent. In 1840 it was 75 per cent. of the world's supply; at present it is only 30 per cent. Mr. Brough says:

"The production of coal in the British colonies and dependencies increases year by year, and there is no doubt that the colonies possess ample resources to meet all the demands for coal. Whatever may be the future of the coal resources of the mother-country, the extent of the colonial coalfields tends to support Lord Kelvin's view, that mankind is more likely to suffer in time from lack of oxygen than from lack of coal."

THE CASE OF DR. MIVART.

Mr. R. S. Dell, a "Liberal Catholic," has an article on "The Case of Dr. Mivart." He says there is no cause for wonder that a scientific man should be scandalized by the "Neo-Scholastics."

"No reasonable man will undertake scientific investigation if he is bound to arrive at conclusions already made for him by other people possibly ignorant of the subject; nor can we attach importance to the scientific work of a Jesuit, for instance, however well-informed he may be, if we know that he has a proposition of Liberatore in his pocket to which he is bound to fit the facts. The result of this system of substituting *a priori* assumptions for the investigation of facts is admirably illustrated as regards the domain of history, even by Fr. Richard Clarke's article. His assertion that the doctrine of the Church has never undergone and never can undergo modification (taken in its ordinary and natural sense) will not stand the test of facts. Any unprejudiced person that studied the history of dogma would come to an opposite conclusion. It is simply untrue, if we descend to details and their recognition, that 'what [the doctrine of the Church] was in the beginning, such it is now, and such it will ever be, while the world lasts,' and his assertions that our Lord taught His Apostles the doctrines of papal infallibility and the absolute sinlessness of Mary are sheer inventions, unsupported by a tittle of evidence. That such statements can be made by any Catholic fifty-five years after the publication of the 'Essay on Development,' shows that there are some among us who learn nothing and forget nothing."

CARMEN SYLVA'S POETRY.

"Carmen Sylva" as poet in English translation is represented both in the *North American* for March and

in the current *Nineteenth Century*. The following are the concluding verses of her poem on "Westminster Abbey," excellently translated by Mr. Arthur Waugh:

"My heart, my heart is the Abbey high,
The Abbey wide, with its hidden nooks!
Where nothing can perish, where nothing can die;
Where Fame is inscribed in God's Doomsday Books!
Where the marble's warning is cold and gray.
For the souls that sleep are awake for aye!"

"I cling to the pillars where once I bled,
For these are the pillars that bear my life;
They shiver for thought of the grief that is dead.
For they know where my heart broke down in the strife.
But the graves of the past open still to the strong,
And my dead shall live—in my burning song!"

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

IN the *Contemporary Review* for April, the Rev. J. M. Bacon has an article on "Fogs and their Teaching," in which he mentions some of the peculiarities of fogs, such as their relative impenetrability by electric light. The cost in gas alone of a single day's fog in London is not less than £7,000 or £8,000—35,000,000 cubic feet in excess being consumed in a single day. The only virtue which fogs seem to possess is to reduce the intensity of the cold at night. An analysis of the deposit left after a fog at Chelsea showed about forty per cent. of mineral matter to thirty-six per cent. of carbon, together with five per cent. of sulphurous and one and a half per cent. of hydrochloric acid. Town fogs are very dry, and sometimes contain no more than fifty per cent. of moisture.

WHIG IMPERIALISM.

Mr. Bolton King has an article on "Whig Imperialism," in which he has no difficulty in showing that the modern idea of a free Empire owed nothing to the Tories for its development. They had posed as the champions of imperial authority, and of the claims of Parliament to override the customs and liberties of the colonies. Very different was the imperialism of the Whigs who, during the War of Independence, stood stanchly by the Whigs of America, and "when war broke out, had no squeamishness about opposing the government. They were dealing with a thing that was wrong, and they thought it a plain duty to fight it; and they fought it with doubled energy, as the wild war-passion surged higher in the country, and the colonies became more and more hopelessly alienated. The first Liberal Imperialist thundered out to the Lords his defense of the Whigs and freemen of America, whom you call rebels, and scathed the mad Tory policy in words that still ring in our ears. In that miserable time, when they saw the Empire being shattered and were powerless to save it, Burke and Hartley and Pownall, and at a later date Fox and the younger Pitt, squandered their unanswerable arguments on the unlistening majority of country squires and King's friends and policemen in the Commons. Admiral Kepel and some of his officers refused to serve against the Americans; Chatham withdrew his eldest son from the army rather than let him take part in the war."

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

Mr. Noel Buxton, writing on "Public Houses," discusses the Gothenburg System at some length. He thinks that the benefits to be obtained from a trial of the Scandinavian System makes it well worth a venture.

At the best, valuable experience would have been gained, while at the worst, little disturbance would have taken place.

M. BLOCH ON THE WAR.

The number opens with an article by M. Jean de Bloch, in which he sets out the lessons of the Transvaal war. M. Bloch's opinion has already been so fully stated in preceding numbers of this REVIEW that it is not necessary to give any long notice of his article. The article, nevertheless, is a most interesting one, and sets forth with great skill his theory of the advantage of the defensive in modern warfare. It was this advantage which prevented the Boers from pressing their invasion home, in spite of their initial numerical superiority; and it was the same advantage which rendered abortive England's immense superiority in the middle stages of the campaign.

WHO WILL SUCCEED THE POPE?

Dr. Sigmund Münz discusses, with an immense amount of knowledge, the question as to who will be elected Pope when Leo XIII. is dead. Immediately on the death of a pope, and before the conclave meets, the cardinals, with the Camerlengo at their head, glance through the dead pontiff's testament. But it does not by any means follow that his nominee will be elected. Sometimes the new pope has been altogether out of sympathy with his predecessor; and sometimes he has not even been in possession of the purple when the testament was made.

The future pope, however, says Dr. Münz, will almost certainly be elected from the present cardinalate. Leo XIII. is ninety years of age, and secret understandings have certainly been come to among groups of the cardinals as to his successor. But who he will be nobody can say. For the members of the conclave represent various interests other than their own, and sometimes serve as the spokesmen of whole classes, and even of states. In the Sacred College the political differences of Europe find a lively echo, and there are papal candidates and electors who support respectively the Dual and Triple Alliances. Dr. Münz does not think that either of these extreme parties will triumph at the next election; but an agreement will probably be come to which will not be offensive to any one power. Indeed, he concludes his paper by saying that possibly this papal election may end, as some recent presidential elections in France, in a man of comparative insignificance being the successful candidate.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. E. Saint Genix continues his revelations on "Monastic Orders up to Date," and the Rev. W. W. Peyton begins a paper on "The Crucifixion as an Evolutionary Force." Count de Soissons writes on "Modern German Lyric Poetry."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

IN the *Fortnightly* for April there is an article by Karl Blind on the German navy, from which we quote elsewhere.

IBSEN'S NEW PLAY.

"When We Dead Awaken" is the subject of a critical review by Mr. James Joyce, who sums up as follows:

"On the whole, *When We Dead Awaken* may rank with the greatest of the author's work—if, indeed, it be not the greatest. It is described as the last of the

series, which began with *A Doll's House*—a grand epilogue to its ten predecessors. Than these dramas, excellent alike in dramaturgic skill, characterization, and supreme interest, the long roll of drama, ancient or modern, has few things better to show."

THE STATUS OF BRITISH NAVAL ENGINEERS.

"With But After" is the somewhat whimsical title of an article in which Mr. Rollo Appleyard deals with the changes proposed in the status and titles of the engineers of the Royal navy. Formerly the engineer-in-chief of the Royal navy held merely the relative rank of captain. He is now to rank with rear-admiral, and chief engineers with lieutenants of eight years' seniority. These changes, and the others proposed by the admiralty, Mr. Appleyard says, are absurdly insufficient. The essence of the present inferior position of naval engineers is that they are treated as non-combatant officers, and in position, pay, and authority they are denied their rights. The consequence is that, even in peace time, there is no ship in the Royal navy that carries more than its bare complement of engineer officers and stokers. The engineers themselves propose that a corps of royal naval engineers should be formed, to be classed as a military branch of the navy, and having executive powers similar to those of combatant officers.

AN AGRICULTURAL CENSUS.

Mr. W. E. Bear pleads for a more accurate and scientific agricultural census. He thinks that the American system is far ahead of the British.

"It is not much to ask that in the next census the classes owning, occupying, or working on the land should be comprehensively and distinctively enumerated. The task of procuring such a return would be trifling in comparison with what was done in the same direction in the last census of the United States, and that is to be greatly extended and improved upon in the next one. The results of the agricultural portion of the census of 1890 in that country filled three immense volumes, containing together 2,478 pages, besides numerous maps and statistical diagrams. A mere list of the subjects upon which statistical information is given in these volumes would occupy several pages of this Review."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. W. E. Garrett Fisher has a pleasant article on the history and traditions of the *Comédie Française*, lately burned down. Fiona Macleod concludes her article on Iona. The interminable controversy on Catholic Continuity is continued by Mr. Wilfrid Ward, the title of whose article, "Unchanging Dogma but Changeful Man," contains the gist of his contentions.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

IN the *Westminster Review* for April Mr. Walter Lloyd reviews the correspondence recently published in France between Auguste Comte and John Stuart Mill; the most interesting part of which is the controversy as to the alleged inferiority of women, in which Mill scored the famous point that women must be equal to men in reason, since men admit in women a conscience ordinarily more scrupulous than theirs; and what is conscience if not the submission of the passions to the reason? The correspondence was finally brought to a close by a controversy of a very different character:

"Comte being placed in financial difficulties through the loss of one of his posts at the Polytechnic School, Mill generously obtained for him a donation of 3,000 francs, subscribed by Grote, Molesworth, and Raikes-Currie. Comte took it into his head that this gift, which was meant as a temporary assistance, was to be an annuity, and considered himself deeply aggrieved when Mill explained to him the true state of the case. Comte persisted, and Mill wrote a letter which seems almost unduly severe; but it was rendered necessary by the persistence—a persistence founded upon a misunderstanding—with which Comte urged his claim. After this the correspondence relaxed and finally ceased altogether."

THE RENASCENCE OF JANE AUSTEN.

Miss Janet Harper contributes a paper under this heading. She thinks that Jane Austen is the best antidote to the feverish tendencies of the day:

"Probably the best time to read one of Jane Austen's novels is just after one has graduated, or is inflated with university honors, or is puffed up with having had some fugitive verses accepted by a high-class magazine, or has surfeited himself with *fin-de-siècle* stories till literary dyspepsia has set in. These things generally occur before one is very old; but there is another good time also, which is even less limited by years—namely, after one has somehow had an overdose of ethics; for Miss Austen never pointed a moral or set herself to teach. Like all true geniuses, she knew, consciously or unconsciously, that art works for all whom it can teach, and that it delivers its own message to us. She does not assure us that the apparently most commonplace of human beings will be found interesting in some point if we only take the trouble to find it out, but nevertheless through her art we learn it, and greater things, the power of love and the beauty of self-sacrifice. Of her teaching 'the rest is silence.'"

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. J. H. Hudson writes on "Shakespeare's Ghosts," Mr. Andrew de Ternant has an article on the late Duc d'Aumale and Chantilly, Mr. Herbert Whiskin contributes a couple of pages of approval of co-education, and Miss Julia Hawksley writes on "The Influence of the Woman's Club."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

IN the *National Review* for April there are several articles which deal with the South African War and its military issues. We have dealt elsewhere with Mr. H. W. Wilson's application of the lessons of the war to Franco-German relations.

THE ETHICS OF EDITING.

Such is the title of a short paper by Mr. H. W. Massingham, who implies, though he does not say so, that editing requires and knows no ethics at all. The modern newspaper, so far from being an instructor or enlightener, merely reflects the opinions of the social medium in which it exists, and for this reason the editor-proprietor, who has no one to fall out with about opinions, is the most logical development. Mr. Massingham takes the present war as an instance. He says:

"Most Englishmen think that the present war in South Africa was necessary and just. But let me suppose that a cause of war arose in this country to which those adjectives did not apply. Let me further suppose

that the opposing nation could be accused, as the Boers can fairly be accused, of having in the past deeply wounded the national pride. Having this ground of passion on which to work, does any one believe that the mass of our newspapers either could, or would, occupy themselves with the difficult, unpleasant, and unprofitable task of holding back an impulsive people, when their circulation, and therefore their advertising strength, depended on their stimulating the unwise and imprudent, but natural and often uncontrollable, impulse of revenge, and when their editors knew that their rivals would jump in to take the trade opportunity which they were neglecting? Instances to the contrary occur, but not often to the advantage of the newspaper which takes an unpopular line, and generally I say that if restraining forces are needed in the state, they cannot come through our journals. The conductors of these enterprises are chosen for qualities opposite to those which make for deliberateness and independence of judgment, and the commercial interests of their proprietors are injured by the application of the habits of mind I have named. Mr. Stead used to speak of editors as if they were latter-day Apostles, and their chairs the true modern pulpits. Far be it from me to deny that the modern pulpit is very like the press, and the press the pulpit. But it is certain that, unless both these institutions are prepared to give men the mental food they like, it will go ill with them."

INACCURATE HISTORY.

Lieut.-Col. Maxse, who was himself a participant in the Soudanese campaign, takes Mr. Winston Churchill seriously to task for a whole series of mistakes and misrepresentations contained in his "River War." He says that the "River War" is misleading as history and inaccurate in detail, and certainly the number of corrections which Colonel Maxse makes seems to justify him.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

"Scythicus" writes on the Russian press with considerable knowledge. His article is prefaced by a facsimile page "blocked out" by the Russian censor, with whose vagaries his article also deals. In Finland the censure has become so strict that a species of mutual insurance company has been formed to indemnify proprietors and editors against losses from suspension. The most widely circulating of Russian newspapers is the *Svet*, which sells some 100,000 copies daily, while the most authoritative and best known abroad, the *Novoe Vremya*, has a circulation but half as great.

CORNHILL.

CORNHILL is full, as usual, of excellent reading. The first place is given to a weird and melancholy poem by Thomas Hardy, on "The Souls of the Slain." The poet depicts himself standing on the Bill of Portland as the souls of the soldiers slain in South Africa pass homeward. The inquiries of these strange visitants elicit the fact that the "glory" the soldier dies for is generally least present to the mind of his bereaved relatives. The shades exclaim:

"Alas! then, it seems that our glory
Weights less in their thought
Than our small homely acts,
And the long-ago commonplace facts
Of our lives—held by us as scarce part of our story
And rated as nought?"

A much more glorious chapter in the history of empire than any of the blood-stained annals of war is suggested by Mr. H. Sharp's vivid and thorough picture of the fight with famine in India—the "barren and dry land"—as he lived through it in an out-of-the-way corner of the continent.

Lady Grove writes in a sprightly, serious vein on fads or unpopular enthusiasms. Mr. Beach Thomas discusses the relation of athletics to health, and concludes that the wisest course is not to avoid all exertion or to restrict severe exercise to the athletic period, but to cultivate gymnastics.

THE CONTINENTAL REVIEWS.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

WE have noticed elsewhere M. Desjardins' remarkable article on the points of international law which have arisen out of the war.

FRENCH VIEW OF CEYLON.

M. Leclercq contributes to the first March number an interesting paper on Ceylon under the British colonial administration. He shows what interesting traces remain in the island of the old Portuguese and Dutch colonists, notably the old Roman-Dutch law, which is still applicable in the Ceylon courts of justice. Traces of the Portuguese are chiefly religious, for the Catholic faith originally preached by the Franciscans has spread to the smallest villages, while the stern doctrines of the Dutch Reformed Church seem to have practically disappeared. The native tongue, too, has been enriched by Portuguese much more than by Dutch influences, although the Dutch occupation was quite as long as that of Portugal. As regards the English in the island, M. Leclercq considers that if they went away to-morrow they would leave behind them few recollections and few regrets; for they have made little impression on the people, and are known merely as active people, buyers of land, cultivators, and stern judges; and it is expected apparently in Ceylon that one fine day they will pack up their trunks and disappear.

JAPAN.

M. Bellessort continues his travel papers on Japan. The origin of the Japanese is as mysterious as their language; the difficulty they experienced in naming their ancestors for a long time persuaded them that they were descended from the gods. This impression has not yet been removed, and the history primers which are used in the schools still mention the Goddess of the Sun as the first Japanese Empress. Modern science has not decided yet whether the Japanese came from Mongolia through Corea, or from the Malay Peninsula through Formosa. One ingenious hypothesis traces these worshipers of Kami to Cham, the son of Noah. In their most ancient customs may be traced astonishing relics of the Mosaic law; and the Basques, curiously enough, have a perfect comprehension of no fewer than sixty words belonging to the Japanese tongue. M. Bellessort quotes, in conclusion, a curious expression of opinion made to him by a Japanese gentleman of distinction, who pointed to the Emperor's palace, and said to him sadly: "Japan will be tranquil as long as that dwelling keeps its mysterious occupant; but I fear for my country the morrow of his death. Our people are not easy to govern if the governing power remains anonymous and impersonal; and, above all things, I dread anything that may give us some day a too intelligent Emperor."

In the second March number M. André Lebon writes a paper on the Marchand mission, Fashoda, and the Méline cabinet.

NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE *Nouvelle Revue* for February contains a number of short and readable papers. In neither number, if Mme. Juliette Adam's papers on foreign politics be excepted, is there any article directly dealing with the South African War.

DEAR COAL.

In the first February number M. Barrau describes the crisis in the coal-trade, which crisis—according to the investigations lately made by him—is quite as acute on the Continent as it is in England. This is true of Belgium, where ordinary coal is now retailed to the consumer at a price 43 per cent. higher than was the case three years ago. This state of things is partly attributed to the South African War, partly to the works connected with the French exhibition, and last, not least, to the present continental craze for automobilism. The writer of this article, which is well worth consideration by those interested directly or indirectly in the coal industry, points out that of all European countries Russia alone has hitherto neglected to tap her extraordinary mineral treasures.

GERMAN CANALS.

In the same number M. Diény discusses at length the German canal system. No country in the world, says the French writer, seems more suitable for an elaborate scheme of the kind; and even in the seventeenth century canals played a considerable part in north Germany. Just as France was abandoning the construction of certain great waterways—for the railroads soon began carrying all before them—the German Government woke up to the importance of a good canal system which should link together the various rivers which play so great a part in German trade. From 1873 to 1891 the canal traffic increased 300 per cent., and at the present moment the Prussian Government is anxiously attempting to carry through a project—the *Mittellandkanal*—which will, it is hoped, act as a great waterway between the east and the west.

SUBMARINE CABLES.

Once more we have in a French review a strong representation, made this time by M. Jadot, as to the inferiority of France in the matter of cable communication. M. Jadot is able to say that the attention which has been called to the situation has resulted in an awakening of opinion which is likely to have important results. The British monopoly of cable communication is, of course, denounced. The writer points out the extreme importance for France of having independent cable communication, not only with the far East, where, he says, French interests are becoming every day of greater importance, but also with the French African colonies. These cables might be international in character, or the French Government might take over the whole burden; while a third solution—which has much

to be said for it from his point of view—would be that the work should be undertaken by a number of French private companies with a government guarantee

EUROPE AND THE TRANSVAAL.

M. Mévil's article in the first March number on the part which Continental Europe has played in the South African War is mainly interesting as proving very clearly how passionately a section—and it need hardly be said by far the greater section—not only of French intellectual sympathy, but an even stronger feeling as regards Germany, Holland, and Russia, has gone out to the Transvaal. "In Paris, in Brussels, in Amsterdam, in Vienna, and in St. Petersburg, committees were early formed in aid of the Boers, and among the subscribers (what is rarely the case on the Continent) representatives of every class were eager to help with time and money." The writer lately made a tour through the various capitals quoted, and he was struck by the fact that the anti-British feeling existed quite as much in the upper and governing caste of each country as among the populace; not only in Holland—where the absence of pro-Boer sympathies would be indeed monstrous, but in Belgium the same feeling obtains; Austria, again, which has no direct interest in the matter, has shown consistently what M. Mévil styles a strong sentimental sympathy for the smaller and weaker nation; as for Russia, a French writer naturally sees in the feeling there displayed hatred to "the traditional enemy."

REVUE DE PARIS.

IT is a curious thing that the *Revue de Paris* for February contains no article bearing directly upon the situation in South Africa.

IF THE PLAGUE SHOULD COME.

M. Duclaux contributes to the first February number a paper on the measures of protection to be taken against the plague. M. Duclaux wrote a similar article in the *Revue de Paris* three years ago, and it is a significant sign of the progress which medicine has made in the interval that he is able to add so much material of value to his warnings. The appearance of the plague at Oporto has undoubtedly frightened nervous people both in France and in England, and M. Duclaux notes as one of the great dangers of the visitation that it so easily inspires panic. At the same time it must be remembered that the malady disappears before the advance of civilization, and where it breaks out in a civilized state it is an importation and not a native growth. Dr. Brouardel has done much to strengthen the defense of Europe against the plague. Dr. Haffkine has suggested another preventive—vaccination in which no serum of an immune animal is used, but cultures of the plague bacilli killed by the action of heat. The immunity conferred by this method takes about ten to fifteen days to develop, but when it is developed it is more durable; unfortunately it is preceded by a short illness which is sometimes painful. It obviously has the advantage of cheapness and economy, for the cultures can be obtained in any quantity, whereas the serum is rather expensive. The measures which have been taken in Paris at the Pasteur Institute appear to be very complete. Many horses have been obtained and an adequate staff is being trained; but, as M. Duclaux well says, all the resources of science are hopeless in the presence of a popular panic.

THE SUCCESSFUL GERMAN.

M. Berard deals with the effect which the example of Germany has had upon England. Mr. Chamberlain has frequently driven home the lesson that Germany's financial, industrial, and commercial prosperity is due to her imperial policy, and the inference is obvious—that if England is to maintain her commercial prosperity she must also become imperialist. The article is decorated with many quotations from Mr. Chamberlain's speeches.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA IN THE EAST.

In the first March number, M. Gaulis contributes an able summary of a difficult question which is still unsettled between France and Russia in the East. The problem is how to reconcile the ancient French protectorate of Eastern Catholics with the persistent trend of Russian policy. It is the little cloud, no larger than a man's hand, which may, if courageously dealt with, disappear; or may, on the other hand, grow until it produces a storm which will sweep away the Franco-Russian alliance. Not so very long ago the French flag protected all the Catholic Pilgrims in the East; but gradually the other powers have attempted, with more or less success, to assume the charge of their own Catholic pilgrims. It is a kind of fatality that France should meet her ally, Russia, as an opponent in Palestine and Syria; and M. Gaulis contrasts effectively the persistent, steady policy of Russia with the unmethodical, vacillating conduct of the ephemeral ministers who from time to time represent the interests of France. He anticipates, however, that it will not be impossible to find a common basis of agreement by which this thorny question may be satisfactorily settled.

REVUE DES REVUES.

IN the *Revue des Revues* for March 1 the first place is occupied by an article by Eugene Müntz on "Protestantism and Art," admittedly suggested by the recent crisis in the English Church, and hardly likely to find favor in the sight of the Low-Church party. The writer points out how almost throughout its history the attitude of the Protestant Church has been one of hostility to art. Calvin particularly he looks upon as one of the chief offenders in this respect. The suppression, he says, of everything which appeals to the eye is tantamount to starving the heart and the soul. Luther he shows to have been far more broad-minded. The worship of images he would indeed have forbidden; but in painting, sculpture, or engraving he saw no more harm than in the possession of pictures, statues, or other works of art. M. Müntz notes with approval the magnificence of the English High Churches, and calls upon French Protestants to follow in the steps of the Ritualists and invoke the aid of art in the adornment of their places of worship.

FRENCH AND GERMAN CONSUMPTIVE HOSPITALS.

"The Combating of Tuberculosis," whether in France or elsewhere, is unhappily a subject of perennial and not decreasing interest. In France alone 150,000 persons fall annually victims to this disease. Dr. Romme, the writer of the article, gives a revolting account of French consumptive hospitals, the only refuge of the poor smitten with this malady. Why, he asks, cannot France have *sanatoria* for her consumptives, constructed on the model of the excellent institutions in which the

Germans are succeeding in restoring their tuberculous patients to complete health in 20 per cent. of the cases submitted, and in 60 per cent. of the remaining cases to a measure of health sufficient to enable them to resume their ordinary work for at least two or three years? After the sickening pages which preceded it, this description of a German hospital for consumptives is refreshing reading by contrast.

In the second March number of this magazine Dr. L. Gaze discusses the cure of tuberculosis by means of the juice of raw beef, the meat being soaked in half its weight of cold sterilized water, and the liquid being afterward given to the patient.

Count Tolstoi has a short characteristic article on "The Religious Lie," in which he tells us that he has arrived at the conviction that the fundamental cause of all evil is the false religious doctrine usually taught to children. Murder, violence to children, brutality—all this is nothing compared with the crime of giving such instruction. Count Tolstoi's religion is to do the will of God, and to do toward others as one would have them do unto us—which is, after all, surely not so fundamentally different from the teaching of the Gospels.

OTHER ARTICLES.

M. Gaston Derys mourns over "The Decay of the French Language in Belgium," where the speakers of Flemish and German now outnumber the speakers of French by over 500,000.

The numbers for March 15 and April 1 contain a long statement of the case of the so-called Filipino Republic, purporting to have been written by Aguinaldo himself.

REVUE POLITIQUE ET PARLEMENTAIRE.

IN this review for February 10, under the title "*Le Féminisme et la Femme Témoin*," is a very elaborate and learned article by F. Ingelbrecht advocating equality for woman with man in matters of law. The article embodies a vast amount of information about the present legal status of woman in the leading nations of the world. France, as regards such status, is among the most backward countries. A woman's rights in France, M. Ingelbrecht says, can be summed up in the saying that "a woman ought to mind the house, the fire, and the children." Very recently, however, France has made a step toward the recognition of the equality of men and women; but the advance itself, by bringing up the whole subject for consideration, emphasizes the urgency of reform. The new law relates to woman's capacity as a witness.

THE VALIDITY OF FEMALE TESTIMONY.

"As to testimony," says M. Ingelbrecht, "we have seen that all countries are unanimous in recognizing in woman, married or unmarried, full capacity as regards ordinary testimony given before tribunals of all kinds; but it is not the same as to documentary testimony, and there are few countries where in this matter reform has been accomplished." When one calls to mind the great variety of legal instruments that embody or require attestation of some kind, one sees how

important is the question of capacity for such attestation. After more than ten years of legislative obstruction an act was passed putting men and women on the same footing in such matters. The law was promulgated on December 7, 1897. It appeared in the official journal two days afterward. Since its promulgation, "women, whether married, single, widowed, or divorced," says M. Ingelbrecht, "are admitted to attestation in all acts whatever, public or private. The sole restriction imposed is that a woman and her husband shall never be allowed to testify together in the same act. It is presumed, with much reason, that in this case the two attestations are in reality merely one."

REVISTA CONTEMPORÁNEA.

A RECENT number of *Revista Contemporánea* (Madrid, February 15) is of more than ordinary value.

PENDULUM DEMONSTRATION OF THE EARTH'S ROTATION.

Many people now living remember the general interest excited by Léon Foucault's demonstration of the rotation of the earth by the swinging of a pendulum. The principle is that a pendulum swinging freely does not change the direction of the plane of its oscillation (as toward a fixed star, for example) even when the point of its suspension is moved. The plane of oscillation of a pendulum swinging at the north or south pole would seem to describe a circle in a sidereal day, but the apparent rotation of the plane of oscillation would be caused by the real rotation of the earth. If the pendulum were hung at the equator the plane of oscillation would merely sway, or seem to sway, westward. Between the poles and the equator the application of the principle is less simple.

Foucault's experiment was made in the Pantheon at Paris. It was begun on February 3, 1851. In an hour the deviation of the plane of oscillation that had been predicted for that length of time was realized.

In *Revista Contemporánea* is a letter (translated into Spanish) dated September 18, 1899, from the Italian scientist Father Timoteo Bertelli, giving some account of an experiment made in 1833 (eighteen years before Foucault's experiment) by Father Agustin Bartolini, of the Franciscan convent of Rimini, Italy. Bartolini's pendulum was hung from the roof of the Franciscan church at Rimini. "There live yet," says Father Bertelli, "many witnesses who several times personally witnessed Father Agustin's experiment demonstrative of the daily movement of the earth."

It seems, however, that Father Bertelli did not himself see the experiment. It is not stated that Bartolini calculated *a priori* the rate of deviation of the plane of oscillation for the latitude of Rimini. There is no intimation that Foucault had any knowledge of Bartolini's experiment, and there is no apparent desire to lessen the credit of Foucault's discovery. There is a more precise account by Father Bertelli of Bartolini's experiment in *Bulletino di Bibliografia e di Storia delle Scienze Matematiche e Fisiche*, tome vi, pp. 22-23.

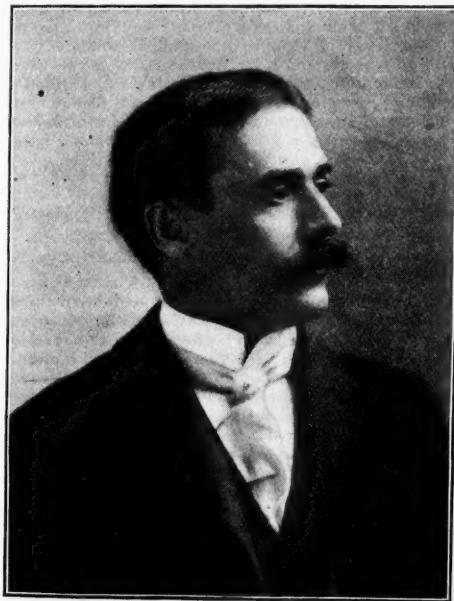
THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Life of William H. Seward. By Frederic Bancroft. 2 Vols., 8vo, pp. 553-576. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$5.

Within a year there have come from the press new biographies of several of the chief figures in the political history of the Civil War period. Besides the lives of Lincoln himself by Miss Tarbell and Mr. Hapgood, we have the careers of Stanton and Chase in the war cabinet, and of Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens, in Congress, sketched for us by men of our own generation, whose point of view is perchance very different from that of actual participants in the conflict of the sixties, and whose judgment, we hope, is at least unbiased by partisanship. It is no disparagement of these writers to say that no one of them has brought to his task so rare a combination of special qualifications as Mr.



MR. FREDERIC BANCROFT.

Bancroft has brought to the writing of the life of Seward. Mr. Bancroft is an historian by profession. History-writing is not for him the mere employment of spare hours; it is a life calling. A graduate of Amherst College and of Columbia University, a student in the great German and French schools of political science, history, and diplomacy, Mr. Bancroft has written and lectured much on topics in the political and diplomatic history of the United States, especially in the era of the Civil War and reconstruction. He has also served as librarian of the State Department at Washington. For many years he has toiled resolutely at his self-imposed task of seeking from every source—public archives, family papers, newspaper files—the facts on which to base an estimate of William H. Seward as statesman, politician, and diplomatist which is likely to be accepted as final.

Mr. Bancroft has courageously adhered to his purpose of

picturing Seward as he lived and moved among men. The fact that he became in Mr. Bancroft's own opinion the greatest of our Secretaries of State in 1861-69, does not tempt his biographer to attribute the acts of a "machine" politician in the thirty years preceding Lincoln's nomination to any imagined ideals of statesmanship. The famous partnership of Seward, Weed, and Greeley may have served the State of New York very faithfully in its way, but its methods would not commend themselves to the political reformers of to-day. Mr. Bancroft tells the whole story frankly and fully. He tells, too, how Seward grew from a politician to a statesman after the ambition of his life had been crushed by Lincoln's nomination for the Presidency in 1860.

From Capetown to Ladysmith. By G. W. Steevens. 12mo, pp. 198. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

The unfinished account of the South African war left by Mr. G. W. Steevens, late correspondent of the London *Daily Mail*, is just such a work as one would have expected to come from the pen of the gifted young journalist. Although fragmentary, the studies made by Mr. Steevens in South Africa are not without permanent value. What especially impresses the reader is the author's frankness and evident desire to set forth truthfully and impartially the views and policies of the conflicting parties in Natal and throughout South Africa. Nothing could be fairer than his third chapter, entitled "A Pastor's Point of View," and stating the pro-Boer arguments of the Dutch pastor at Burghersdorp. The description of the bombardment of Ladysmith is graphic and picturesque, but of the action of the war little else came within Mr. Steevens' range of view, and his lamented death at Ladysmith in December cut short all expectation of what would undoubtedly have been the best history of the war, and very possibly the crowning literary achievement of Mr. Steevens' all too brief career.

The War in South Africa: Its Causes and Effects. By J. A. Hobson. 8vo, pp. 324. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.

In the latter half of 1899 Mr. Hobson served as South African correspondent for the Manchester (England) *Guardian*, and in that capacity talked with many men of political prominence in the Boer republics and in Cape Colony. His study of the situation has led him to minimize the so-called grievances of the Outlanders, and to set aside as unworthy of credence the alleged Dutch conspiracy for a South African federation. As to the actual responsibility for hostilities, he concludes that "formally, the Boers were the aggressors; actually, the landing of British troops and the movement of them toward the frontiers, under a false pretext of self-defense, were the first acts of hostility." Throughout the volume the author's sympathies with the Boers are unconcealed, although he frankly recognizes their vices, and especially the evils of official corruption and incompetency. The author's point of view is that of enlightened British Liberalism, and if this be treason to latter-day Chamberlain imperialism he seems quite willing that the reader should make the most of it.

The Story of the Boers. Prepared by C. W. Van der Hoogt. 12mo, pp. 285. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.

The Boer side of the South African dispute is presented in a volume entitled "The Story of the Boers," which has been prepared under the authority of the South African republics. The opening chapter of the volume is contributed by Mr. Montagu White, formerly Consul-General of the re-

publics at London. One of the most interesting documents in this compilation is "An Earnest Representation and Historical Reminder," dated Pretoria, June 15, 1899, and signed by the late P. J. Joubert, Vice-President of the South African Republic and Commander-in-Chief of the Army. This paper is addressed to Queen Victoria, and sets forth the historical basis of the Boer cause. There are, in addition, several official proclamations, treaties, and other documents bearing on the dispute.

Modern Spain, 1788-1898. By Martin A. S. Hume. ("The Story of the Nations" Series.) 12mo, pp. 586. New York : G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

Captain Hume's qualifications as a writer of Spanish history have been fully proven. He has himself witnessed many of the scenes described in the present volume, beginning with the revolution of 1868. Captain Hume indulges the hope that the loss of her possessions may prove a blessing in disguise to Spain, and that the century of calamity and trouble through which she has passed may be succeeded by prosperity in the reign of Alfonso XIII.

The Storming of Stony Point. By Henry P. Johnston. 8vo, pp. 231. New York : James T. White & Co. \$1.50.

Professor Johnston has done well to rewrite the story of the storming of Stony Point, in the war of the Revolution, from unpublished documents discovered in the Public Record Office at London and in certain American libraries. This publication is especially timely in view of the fact that the Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects in New York has persuaded the State to purchase the battle-ground of Stony Point for a public memorial park. Among the illustrations of this little volume is a map of the scene of action compiled from the original surveys of the region by Washington's topographer, Thomas Erskine, F.R.S.

The Northwest Under Three Flags, 1635-1796. By Charles Moore. 8vo, pp. 425. New York : Harper & Brothers. \$2.50.

In this volume Mr. Moore relates the inspiring history of the region now designated as the "Middle West" under the successive rule of France, England, and the United States. The work is provided with a series of maps and illustrations of exceptional interest.

How England Saved Europe : The Story of the Great War ; 1793-1815. By W. H. Fitchett. Vol. IV. 12mo, pp. 435. New York : Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

In this volume Mr. Fitchett brings to an end his thrilling narrative of the Napoleonic wars from the English point of view. The culmination of Mr. Fitchett's story, of course, is the battle of Waterloo. This is described with great fullness and vividness. The volume is illustrated with portraits and battle plans.

Charlemagne (Charles the Great) : The Hero of Two Nations. By H. W. Carless Davis. ("Heroes of the Nations" Series.) 12mo, pp. 354. New York : G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

This life of Charles the Great, if it does not present any startlingly new view of the subject, is at least a convenient compendium of the best that has been written about the great emperor, and is equipped, as are all the volumes of this series, with a list of bibliographical aids.

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND ECONOMICS.

Municipal Government. By Bird S. Coler. 12mo, pp. 200. New York : D. Appleton & Co. \$1.

The controller of the City of New York has something instructive to say out of his experience with the finances of that great municipality. His criticisms of the Greater New York charter should prove a seasonable warning to charter commissions everywhere. His study of the

practical workings of the charter seems to confirm many of the most serious objections that were urged against it at the time of its adoption. Mr. Coler's chapters on charity and charity regulation ought to be widely read. He also has definite and interesting views on the questions of water-supply, transportation, city development, the church in politics, and political machines.

A Municipal Programme. Report of a Committee of the National Municipal League. 8vo, pp. 246. New York : Published for the National Municipal League by the Macmillan Company.

The municipal programme adopted by a unanimous vote at the Columbus meeting of the National Municipal League in November, 1899, represents the endeavor of the committee to present, in accordance with the League's resolution, "a working system consistent with American industrial and political conditions, and embodying the essential principles that must underlie successful municipal government in the United States." The league has now published, with summary of this programme, papers on "Municipal Development in the United States," by Dr. John A. Fairlie; "The Municipal Problem in the United States," by Horace E. Deming; "The City in the United States: The Proper Scope of Its Activities," by Dr. Albert Shaw; "The Place of the Council and of the Mayor in the Organization of Municipal Government," by Prof. Frank J. Goodnow; "Public Accounting Under the Proposed Municipal Programme," by Prof. L. S. Rowe, and other papers dealing with municipal problems. In the charter proposed by the committee many of the elective officers to be found in American cities to-day are curtailed, both the mayor's power and that of the council being enlarged. The passage of amendments to the State Constitution, where necessary to secure a greater amount of home rule for cities, is advocated, and an effort is made to simplify the methods of public accounting.

The City for the People : or the Municipalization of the City Government and of Local Franchises. By Frank Parsons. 8vo, pp. 597. Philadelphia : C. F. Taylor. \$1.

In this volume Professor Parsons deals with the question of municipal ownership of public utilities in an exceptionally thorough manner. Professor Parsons has for years given special attention to the facts connected with municipal experiments in all parts of the United States. His book is less an exposition of theory than a compendium of facts and statistics. On all controverted questions the author makes numerous references to leading authorities, and throughout his book the sources of information are fully stated. The subjects of "Home Rule for Cities," "The Merit System of Civil Service," "Proportional Representation," "Preferential Voting," "The Automatic Ballot," and "The Best Means of Overcoming Corruption" are also treated. It is a book which no one interested in the improvement of city government in the United States can well do without.

The Modern Farmer in His Business Relations. By Edward F. Adams. 8vo, pp. 662. San Francisco : N. J. Stone Company.

This volume is an attempt to present a comprehensive review of the farmer's position and relations as a business man. The author was well qualified to perform this service by his own business experience, extending over a quarter of a century, and his connection with cooperative work among farmers. Mr. Adams pretends to no exceptional knowledge of economic science, but understands it to be "plain common sense applied to such business transactions as marketing produce, borrowing money, and voting upon a tariff." His book is a statement of inductive rather than deductive conclusions. It begins with a discussion of the larger aspects of farm life, describing the evolution of the modern farmer; then follows a series of chapters on the farmer's education. The farmer's various relations in life are next considered, especially his business relations. Considerable

space is devoted to a discussion of agricultural coöperation and its results, including a full account of the coöperative fruit-marketing societies of California. An interesting section of the book is taken up with a discussion of the farmer's interest in such questions of the day as the tariff, export bounties, single tax, the currency, the labor question, trusts, the referendum, and socialism. These matters are all presented in a wise and temperate manner; and a careful reading of Mr. Adams' conclusions cannot fail to be of great benefit to the class of readers for whom the work was especially intended. The work is clear in analysis and effective in statement. By his sane and clear exposition of some of the greatest problems before the American farmer of to-day, Mr. Adams has done much to lead the way to a final and correct solution of these problems. The book is sold only by subscription.

The Theory and Practice of Taxation. By David Ames Wells. 12mo, pp. 648. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.50.

The most important of the writings of the late David A. Wells on the subject of taxation, containing the record of his own experience in practical contact with State and national tax systems, and of his studies and conclusions drawn from the history of taxation in other countries, are contained in the present volume. A large portion of the material had appeared in the pages of *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* prior to Mr. Wells' death. The last chapters, in which is developed the law of the diffusion of taxes, were sketched by Mr. Wells, and embodied the essence of the conclusions he had reached. The work has been edited by Mr. Worthington C. Ford, and is beyond question the most important treatise on taxation thus far published in this country.

Official Proceedings of the International Commercial Congress, Philadelphia, October 12 to November 1, 1899. 4to, pp. 442. Philadelphia: The Philadelphia Commercial Museum. \$2.30.

The official proceedings of the International Commercial Congress held at Philadelphia last fall have just been issued. These proceedings show that thirty-eight foreign governments were represented by delegates at the congress, and that one hundred and twelve foreign chambers of commerce and trade organizations in all parts of the world sent delegates. Many papers and addresses on subjects of vital importance to the extension of international commerce were presented. The volume also contains portraits and biographical sketches of many of the delegates, together with portraits of the presiding officers and others prominently identified with the success of the gathering.

The Nicaragua Canal. By William E. Simmons. 8vo, pp. 335. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.25.

Mr. Simmons, in this volume, describes the work already completed on the Nicaragua Canal, the Government surveys, and the work yet to be done. He also gives a compact account of the people and government of Nicaragua, and the text is accompanied with excellent illustrations from photographs.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

Sailing Alone Around the World. By Captain Joshua Slocum. 8vo, pp. 294. New York: The Century Company. \$2.

Perhaps no serial "feature" that has recently appeared in the pages of the *Century Magazine* has been followed with more widespread interest than the personal narrative of Capt. Joshua Slocum, who describes his voyage of 46,000 miles in the sloop *Spray*. It has been proven that Captain Slocum not only knows how to build boats and sail them, but that he is equally skillful as a writer. In his circumnavigation of the globe Captain Slocum had his share of adventures, including an escape from pirates off the coast of Africa, a fight with the savages of Terra del Fuego, a meeting with the battleship *Oregon* on her record-breaking run, and an inter-

view with President Krüger at Pretoria. The illustrations, by Thomas Fogarty and George Varian, are admirable in every way.

Paris as It Is: An Intimate Account of Its People, Its Home Life, and Its Places of Interest. By Katherine De Forest. 12mo, pp. 288. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.25.

The book before us tells a great deal about Paris, but not precisely in the guide-book fashion. Perhaps almost every observant American living in Paris would soon acquire most of the information contained in this book; but it is for the benefit of Americans who are planning short sojourns in Paris, whether during the exposition or afterward, that this little book has been written. The writer herself disclaims any purpose to give information, and calls the work an interpretation of Parisian genius. As such it is certainly more interesting than the ordinary guide-book, and, perhaps, in the long run, not less helpful.

Harper's Guide to Paris and the Exposition of 1900. 16mo, pp. 292. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.

In the mass of guide-book literature published this summer to supply the extraordinary demand occasioned by the Paris exposition, we incline to the belief that for Americans the books of American manufacture will prove the more serviceable. A little volume just issued by the Harpers contains practical suggestions concerning the trip from New York to Paris, a comprehensive map and guide to the city, a complete description and guide to the exposition, maps, diagrams, and much other useful material.

SCIENCE AND NATURE STUDY.

Total Eclipses of the Sun. By Mabel Loomis Todd. 12mo, pp. 273. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.

This new revised edition of Mrs. Todd's excellent little manual on eclipses contains much material relating to the eclipse of May 28, 1900, which will be total in the southern part of the United States. In a supplementary chapter there is an account of two previous eclipses, those of 1896 and 1898, very successfully observed in Nova Zembla and in India.

Nature's Garden: An Aid to Knowledge of Our Wild Flowers and Their Insect Visitors. By Neltje Blanchan. 4to, pp. 431. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$3.

One of the first publications to bear the imprint of the new firm of Doubleday, Page & Co. is a work which has been in preparation for nearly two years. The chief purpose of the writer has been to present in popular language the relationship existing between our common wild flowers and the insect world. To this end the life-histories of more than five hundred species are given. In point of illustration the volume is indeed remarkable, the plates having been made from actual photographs of flowers. Fifty-six familiar flowers have been photographed in color directly from nature. Thus, as in "Bird Neighbors," by the same author, the new process of color photography has been exploited to the best possible advantage. Taken altogether, the book is one of the achievements of the season.

The Amateur's Practical Garden-Book. By C. E. Hunn and L. H. Bailey. 16mo, pp. 250. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.

Among the series of practical handbooks on various subjects now published by the Macmillan Company, none will be more welcome than the "Garden-Craft Series," edited by Prof. L. H. Bailey of Cornell University. The first volume in this series is "The Amateur's Practical Garden-Book." This little manual contains directions for the growing of the commonest plants about the house and garden. It contains 250 pages of expert advice by a practical gardener, Mr. C. E. Hunn, of the Horticultural Department at Cornell. The topics are arranged in alphabetical order. The book gives answers to the simplest questions of the amateur gardener.

RECENT FICTION.

To Have and to Hold. By Mary Johnston. 12mo, pp. 403. Boston : Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

Within a couple of months Miss Mary Johnston, the demure little authoress from Alabama, has become noted throughout America for having written the story "To Have and to Hold." The advertisements of the publishers and the newspaper paragraphers record, in the fashion of the day, that a hundred and sixty-five thousand have been sold, and a week or so later it is more than two hundred thousand.



MISS MARY JOHNSTON.

We are inclined to think that a more important thing than these figures is the evidence in the book itself that it should survive this extraordinary popularity. Through all its accompaniment of battle, murder, and sudden death, the story is told with a sweetness of spirit, a tenderness of fancy, a poetical insight that are rare indeed in the "novel of adventure," and much to be prized.

Miss Johnston's imagination has taken her and us back to the Virginia of 1630, when Captain John Smith had passed away, but John Rolfe, husband of Pocahontas, was still alive, and is a character in the story. Some 3,000 English settlers lived in and around Jamestown. Among them was the bluff, honest bachelor, Captain Ralph Percy, ex-trooper in the Low Countries, and the terror of mischievous Indians in the strange new land. Captain Percy, in his lonely estate, throws dice to see whether he shall be one of the suitors who meet a shipload of damsels from England. The fates say matrimony, and the soldier selects his bride. Instead of the ordinary baggage, however, he strikes on a high-born girl, the king's ward, who is running away from a hated lover. She accepts the downright soldier as the least of the many evils in her friendless state, but scorns to show him even friendliness, and he manfully respects her helplessness. The story tells of the arrival of the hated lover,

the king's favorite, of the high spirit and charms of the Lady Jocelyn Leigh, of the limitless perils endured for her by her brave, silent husband, and how his strength of soul and arm finally won her whole heart. The setting of the story is a finely dramatic one, the sentiment as pure as a girl's face. Miss Johnston paints the woods, the skies, the stones, and all the vast wilderness scenes of Opecananough's Virginia, with the sure, convincing touch of one who has an eye for the eloquent details of God's earth. The picture of Lord Carnal's great vessel sailing up the James River to the frightened little settlement is told by one having with the true spirit of romance, the accessory gifts of the romancer. It is very pleasant to have such a thoroughly fine story written by a young Southern woman, and pleasant too to see the public immediately give the work its due in such full measure. Miss Johnston is spoken of generally as an Alabamian, and, indeed, she has lived with her father, Maj. John W. Johnston, in Birmingham since her sixteenth year, with the exception of a four years' residence in New York City. But the family is Virginian, and Miss Mary Johnston spent her childhood among the mountains in that romantic region where the James River breaks through the Blue Ridge.

Until a few years ago she had written nothing. "Prisoners of Hope," which was printed in the *Atlantic*, and afterward in book form, was her first effort, and now this charming story under notice is the second. Miss Johnston's health has never been strong, and both her novels have been written under great physical stress. Her delicate health prevented her from obtaining any regular training at school, and this allowed her to pursue in her father's library that desultory yet all-devouring reading which is, of course, the great education of a child of imagination.

The Voice of the People. By Ellen Glasgow. 12mo, pp. 444. New York : Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50.

Miss Ellen Glasgow has done two worthy things in a very worthy way in her novel, "The Voice of the People." She has painted the best picture of Southern life we have ever seen in a work of fiction and she has made about the large figure of Nick Burr an impressive study of social problems in the South. At first glance, no class of people in any community would seem to possess less of the picturesque and fewer possibilities for the novelist than the class of folks in the South known by the darkies as "po' white trash." They have neither the grace of living of the higher classes nor the dramatic vices and engaging simplicity of the mountain people.

Miss Glasgow has selected a hero from a family which, in its ineffectiveness and ignorance, makes a typical specimen of the class we have referred to. In the story we have on the one hand this Nick Burr, the rufus-headed son of the people, and on the other hand the aristocratic, if seedy, old town of Kingsboro. This young Nick Burr is a boy of character, with a capacity for taking infinite pains. He makes his way into the homes of some of the aristocratic folks of Kingsboro, and even makes the daughter of one of the proudest families fall in love with him. A tragic incident brings his greater pride into opposition to her and separates them forever, Nick Burr going on to win a great career for himself in politics in the character of "the man with a conscience."

The engaging absurdities, the large-hearted goodness and the graces of real Southern gentle-folk have never been better portrayed than by Miss Glasgow's pen in this book. The old stock characters,—the gallant and courteous judge, the loud-swearing but tender-hearted general, the lovely and coquettish Southern maiden, the austere widow-lady who has never surrendered, the old darkies, and all, take on new life from Miss Glasgow's inspiration. Her darkies, Delphy and Uncle Ish, are not to be questioned.

Miss Glasgow comes to her fundamental understanding of the old régime in Virginia life by birthright, for she is the descendant of a long line of notable Virginians. The "Kingsboro" of the novel is the town of Williamsburg. One of Miss Glasgow's forefathers was president of King's College in colonial times, and other of her ancestors were early residents of "Kingsboro."



MISS ELLEN GLASGOW.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.

The International Geography. Edited by Hugh Robert Mill. 8vo, pp. xx, 1088. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$3.50.

The coöperation of seventy well-known specialists has been secured in the production of this handbook of geography. In the first part of the work the principles and progress of geography, mathematical geography, map making, the plan of the earth, nature and origin of land forms, the oceans, the atmosphere and climate, the distribution of living creatures, the distribution of mankind, and political and applied geography are treated by well-known writers. In the second part the different countries of the world are taken up, beginning with Europe and following the geographical order from west to east and from north to south. The subdivisions of the countries are described more or less in detail. The volume is carefully indexed, and provided with many small maps and diagrams.

Catalogue of the Annual Architectural Exhibition of the T-Square Club, 1899-1900. Edited by David Knickerbocker Boyd. 8vo, pp. 224. Philadelphia: T-Square Club.

The illustrated catalogue of the architectural exhibition of the T-Square Club of Philadelphia is worthy of a prominent place in the library. In this catalogue the club emphasizes problems of every-day practical value, such as the suburban house, the city front, and so forth. Drawings were contributed to the exhibition by the leading architects in England and France. This exhibition is the first of the circuit of exhibitions arranged by the Architectural League of America.

National Educational Association. Journal of Proceedings and Addresses of the Thirty-eighth Annual Meeting, held at Los Angeles, Cal., July 11-14, 1899. 8vo, pp. 1258. Published by the Association.

The proceedings of the Los Angeles meeting of the National Educational Association include three valuable special reports made at that meeting, namely, the report of the committee on college entrance requirements, the report of the committee on normal schools, and the report of the committee on the relations of public libraries to public schools. Special reports of this character in recent years have been very widely read and discussed. The National Educational Association has adopted the policy of using part of its income to investigate and report on important educational matters. The subjects of investigation last year were in some respects as important as any of the topics heretofore treated in this manner by the association. Reprints of these reports may be obtained at a nominal cost from Secretary Irwin Shepard, Winona, Minn.

The Indians of To-day. By George Bird Grinnell. 4to, pp. 185. Chicago: H. S. Stone & Co. \$5.

"The Indians of to-day—what are their numbers? where do they live? how do they subsist? are they becoming civilized, educated, and learning the white man's ways?" These are some of the questions which Dr. Grinnell undertakes to answer in this volume. He attempts also an analysis of the Indian character, describes their beliefs, recounts some of their folk tales, and presents certain conclusions as to the former geographical distribution of the North American tribes. Dr. Grinnell's resources as an experienced student of the American Indian have been drawn upon to good purpose in this publication. A striking feature of the book is the remarkable series of full-page portraits of living Indians made from photographs by Rhinehart, of Omaha. Probably not since the famous Catlin series of Indian portraits was painted has so important a contribution been made to the preservation of the physical traits of a decaying race.

TEXT-BOOKS.

A Modern Reader and Speaker. Edited by George Riddle. 12mo, pp. 629. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. \$1.50.

In the selection of material for this new "Reader and Speaker" the editor has endeavored to make selections adapted to the modern natural method of speaking. Many narrative and colloquial selections are included, and humor, drama and poetry are well represented.

Outlines of Civics. By Frederick H. Clark. 12mo, pp. xvii—261. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents.

This volume is intended as a supplement to the school edition of Bryce's "American Commonwealth." It consists of a series of historical topics, together with lists of books and aids to systematic study of the subject of civil government. Much of the work will be found serviceable in connection with any text-book on the subject, and although the book is prepared with particular reference to California, it will be found useful in any other State as well.

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Alaska: Railroad to the Yukon, W. A. Croft, Frl.

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Pastel—Its Value and Present Position, A. L. Baldry, MA.

Potteries, Two Devonshire, H. S. Ward, AJ.

Pottery, Design for, R. Lunn, Art, March.

Pottery, Newcomb, BP.

Residence of William C. Whitney, Florence N. Levy, AI.

Ruskin, John, as an Artist, M. H. Spielmann, MA.

Ruskin, John, as Artist and Art Critic, E. T. Cook, IntS.

Ruskin, John: Is He Out of Date, R. de la Sizeranne, MA.

Sargent, John S., Art of—II., A. L. Baldry, IntS.

Silks and Satins, Painting on, Fanny Rowell, AA.

Silver, Craftsmanship in, AI.

Stage, Pictorial Possibilities of the, A. L. Baldry, AJ.

Tanner, Henry Ossawa, E. F. Baldwin, Out.

Tissot, James, Countess de Courson, Ros.

Twilight in Pictorial Art, C. Maclair, RRP, April 1.

Utility and Beauty, F. Sewall, NC.

Vases and Jars for Flowers, C. M. Weed, AE, March.

Woodbury, Charles Herbert, W. H. Downes, BP.

Arts and Crafts in the Sixteenth Century, W. A. Baillie-Grohman, PMM.

Asia:
Chinese Immigrant in Further Asia, F. W. Williams, AHR.

Eastern Question, E. Maxey, Arena.

History of the Eastern Question, W. Maurenbrecher, Deut.

Problem of Asia—II., A. T. Mahan, Harp.

Railroads in Asia, AngA.

Athletics and Health, W. B. Thomas, Corn.

Austen, Jane, Renascence of, Janet Harper, West.

Australian Authors of To-day, F. Dolman, Cass.

Australian Federation Act, H. B. Higgins, Contem.

Automobile in Recreative Life, R. Bruce, O.

Badajos, Spain, Storming of, S. Crane, Lipp.

Baltimore, New England in, W. T. Brigham, NEng.

Bangs, John Kendrick, J. Corbin, BB.

Bank, General Savings and Old-Age Pension, of Belgium, W. F. Willoughby, JPEcon, March.

Banking, English and Scottish, J. Rae, BankL.

Banking Methods, Modern, A. R. Barrett, BankNY.

Barrie, James M., and Womankind, J. A. Hammerton, YW.

Baskerville, William Malone, J. W. Sewell, MRN.

Bible and the Human Conscience, J. E. Rankin, BSac.

Bible and Modern Scholarship, H. A. Stimson, BSac.

Bible, New, and the Old, C. H. Cornill, Mon.

Bible the Word of God, W. M. McPheeers, Record.

Bicycling and Crime, C. Lombroso, NA, March 1.

Bird-Lover, In the Wake of a, H. W. Morrow, O.

Birds of Passage, E. Ingwersoll, Lipp.

Birds: Robin's Nest, Sarah J. Eddy, NEng.

Bismarck Bonfires, G. Day, Pear.

Bismarck, the Statesman, C. Benoist, RDM, April 1.

Blackmore, R. D., Reminiscences of, J. Baker, LeisH.

Body, Psychological Training of, Mrs. E. M. Bishop, Wern.

Boilers, Marine, Forced Draft for, W. M. McFarland, Eng.

Bookbinders, Four French, S. T. Prideaux, BB.

Bore of Hang-Chau, China, Eliza R. Scidmore, Cent.

Boycotting, Injunctions Against, S. D. Thompson, ALR.

Boy, How to Make Friends with a, Anna S. Reed, SelfC.

Boys, Government of for Boys, by Boys, M. B. Thrasher, NEng.

Browning, Robert, in Asolo, Katherine C. Bronson, Cent.

Browning's Portrait of Napoleon III., Modern Imperialism as Shown in, C. Porter, PL, March.

Bruce, Alexander Balmain, Writings of, O. E. Brown, MRN.

Bryce, James, the Historian, C. Moffet, SelfC.

Buchan, Earl of—A Comic Chesterfield, J. Buchan, Atlant; J. Buchan, Black.

Bushnell, Horace, T. F. Wright, NC.

Cables, Submarine, J. Haussmann, RPar, March 15.

Cables, Telegraph, E. W. Mayo, Ains.

California, Alta, Bits of, Florence E. Winslow, Out.

California, Girl-Ranchers of, W. F. Wade, Cos.

Canada: Issues of the General Election, Can.

Canada: Maritime Provinces, J. K. Adams, Home.

Canadian Factor in Imperial Defense, W. Wood, USM.

Canadian Loyalty, D. Glass, AngA; J. M. Oxley, Cham.

Canadian Soldiers, Famous—II., T. E. Champion, Can.

Canal, Isthmian, Projects, G. A. Burt, Eng.

Canals from Great Lakes to the Sea, T. W. Symons, Forum.

Capone Gold Fields, A. Heilprin, APS; C. E. Lewis, Out.

Carlyle, Thomas, and Robert Chambers, Unpublished Letters of, Cham.

Carnegie Steel Company, J. Moritzen, AMRR.

Caterpillar-Hunting, Caroline G. Soule, Out.

Catholic Church in Kerkyra (Corfu), D. Quinn, Cath.

Catholic Faith, Modern Science and the, H. H. Wyman, Cath.

Catholicism, Evolution of, C. di Simla, RasN, March 1.

Caucasus Mountains, in the, Hélène de Wollant, SelfC.

Chamberlain, Mrs. Joseph, YW.

Chemistry, Hundred Years of, F. W. Clarke, APS.

Children, Destitute, Neglected, and Delinquent, Care of—VII., H. Folks, Char.

Children, Little, Books for, May H. Prentice, KindR.

China:
American Invasion of China, W. B. Parsons, McCl.

Army, Chinese, E. H. Parker, USM.

Chinese Civilization, M. von Brandt, Deut.

Chinese Immigrant in Further Asia, F. W. Williams, AHR.

Empress Dowager, Warlike Policy of the, W. N. Brewster, AMRR.

Engineering in China, G. J. Morrison, CasM.

Hongkong: A Successful Colonial Experiment, P. Bigelow, Harp.

Trade Corporations in China, M. M. Courant, APS.

War Between China and Japan, Moral Causes of the Late, A. Halot, RGen.

Chinatown, Babies of, Mary Davison, Cos.

Chigoggia Fishermen and Heraldry, Helen Zimmern, LeisH.

Choir Boys of England, J. Ralph, LHJ.

"Christian Science," D. S. Gregory, Hom.

Christ, Seal of, P. Carus, OC.

Church, The, D. T. Fiske, BSac.

Churches, Gentle Tramps in Our, J. Watson, LHJ.

Church: Food of Life and the Sacrament—II., P. Carus, Mon.

Church: Pew and Pulpit of To-Day, M. L. Young, Luth.

Coal, Scarcity of, B. H. Brough, NineC.

Coleridge, Samuel Taylor, M. Prower, Gent.

Comédie Française, W. E. G. Fisher, Fort.

Communities, Sociological, W. E. Smythe, IA, March.

Concentration, Rationale of, J. Stewart, Mind.

Congressional President, Our, G. L. Hunter, Ains.

Constitution and the Territories, H. P. Judson, AMRR.

Consular Service of the United States, G. F. Parker, Atlant.

Contraband? Are Food-Stuffs, E. Maxey, ALR.

Conversion, Luthardt on, C. E. Hay, Luth.

Co-operation in the West, W. S. Harwood, Atlant.

Copper, World's Supply of, F. H. Hatch, Eng.

Cornell University, H. C. Howe, SelfC.

Cowper, William, LeisH.

Creeds and Creed-Recital, NC.

Cricket Season in England, Coming, H. Gordon, Bad.

Criminal Sociology, E. W. McDaniel, and A. Steckel, Arena.

Criminals, Treatment of, W. A. Knight, BSac.

Criminals, Women—II., Frances A. Kellar, AJS, March.

Cromwell, Oliver—VI., The Crisis of 1647, Cromwell and the Army, J. Morley, Cent.

Cromwell, Oliver—IV., The Irish and Scotch Wars, T. Roosevelt, Scrib.

Cromwell's Place in History, C. H. Frith, Crit.

Crucifixion, an Evolutionary Force, W. W. Peyton, Contem.

Cuba, Church and State Property in, J. I. Rodriguez, ACQR.

Cuban Charities Under Military Supervision, W. B. Buck, Char.

Cuba, Outlook in, E. S. Gould, CasM.

Cuba, United States and, A. Ruz, HumN, March.

Currency: Circulating Medium of the United States, B. T. Doyle, BankNY.

Currency: Gold Standard in Japan, M. Masayoshi, BankNY.

D'Aumale, Monseigneur le Duc, A. de Ternant, West.

De Guérin, Eugénie, Temp.

Delft and Delft Ware, J. P. Worden, NEng.

De Régnier, Henri, Jane G. Cooke, Bkman.

Dogma, Unchanging, and Changeful Man, W. Ward, Fort.

Dog Shows, American and English, L. P. C. Astley, O.

Doukhobors, Russian, in Canada, D. L. Pierson, WWM.

Drama, Evolution of the, R. Lawson, Gent.

Drama, French, B. Matthews, IntM.

Drama in Mollière, H. Davignon, RGén, March.

Dualism Modernized, J. W. Powell, Mon.

Duels, Challenges and, J. P. de Guzman, EM.

Easter Celebrations in Roumania, G. J. Zolnay, FrL.

Easter-Tide Art, Annetta Halliday-Antona, SelfC.

Easter-Tide Customs, Some, Elizabeth T. Nash, SelfC.

Editing, Ethics of, H. W. Massingham, Natrk.

Education:

- Armour Institute of Technology, E. H. Glover, Int.
- Bibliography of Education for 1899, EdR.
- Biological Work in Secondary Schools, H. E. Walter, School, March.
- Boys in High Schools, Small Percentage of, F. D. De Yoe and C. H. Thurber, School.
- College President, Perplexities of a, Atlant.
- Commercial Education, Advanced, H. A. Stimson, Forum.
- Crippled Children, Day-Schools for, C. L. Brace, Char.
- Development, Arrested, in Children, W. T. Harris, Ed.
- Education at the Close of the Century, N. M. Butler, EdR.
- English Children, Education of, Lizzie T. Hussey, Ed.
- English, Teachers of, Address to, S. Thurber, School, March.
- France, Secondary Curriculum in, J. B. E. Jonas, School.
- Froebel and the Father's Responsibility, W. N. Hallmann, KindR.
- German Higher Schools, Reform in the, O. Thiergen, School.
- Government, School, Problem of, C. W. French, School.
- Hampton, "Learning by Doing" at, A. Shaw, AMRR.
- High School, Progress of the, P. W. Search, School.
- National University, Project for a, EJR.
- Nature Study, Mrs. M. R. Miller, Kind.
- People's University in Paris, T. Jaulmes, BU.
- Punishment, Corporal, in Massachusetts, F. H. Palmer, Ed.
- Roman History in High Schools, J. H. Drake, School, March.
- Rural Pupils, Free High Schools for, H. R. Corbett, School,
- Secondary Teachers, M. V. O'Shea, School, March.
- State Universities of the West, J. L. Pickard, Ed.
- Theological Seminaries and Their Critics, T. F. Day, PRR.
- Egyptian Exploration, Recent, W. M. F. Petrie, APS.
- Egypt, Out-of-the-Way Places in, R. T. Kelly, Cent.
- Electric Railway, Jungfrau, E. K. Scott, Eng.
- Electric Stations, Gas Engines and, A. D. Adams, Eng.
- Emerson, Ralph Waldo, Poems of—XIV., C. Malloy, CAGe.
- Emerson's Mystic Verse—II., W. S. Kennedy, PL, March.
- England: see Great Britain, Transvaal.
- English Border History, Study in, G. T. Lapsley, AHR.
- English Historians, American History and, E. M. Chapman, NEng.
- Epileptics in Workhouses, Countess of Meath, LeisH.
- Equity, W. W. Towle, NC.
- Ethics, Practical, Aims and Illustrations in, B. Bain, IJE.
- Europe, Things We May Learn from, S. J. Barrows, Forum.
- Evolution and Immortality, W. Spence, Arena; A. H. Lloyd, Mon.
- Evolution in New-Church Light—III., G. Hawkes, NC.
- Evolutionary Fad, G. F. Wright, BSac.

Exercises, Graded Physical, Bertha L. Colburn, Wern.

Expansion: American Development Through Assimilation, J. M. Scanland, Arena.

Expansion: Conquest and the Constitution, H. D. Money, Arena.

Expansion, Ethics of, H. H. Powers, IJE.

Expansion of the American People—XXV.—XXVIII., E. E. Sparks, Chaut.

Explorer, How I Became an, A. Pavie, RPar, March 15 and April 1.

Ezra, Book of, Composition of the, J. O. Boyd, PRR.

Fads, Concerning, Agnes Grove, Corn.

Fiction, English, Some Characteristics of, G. Moore, NAR.

Fiction, Modern, Heroine and Foil in, Annie R. Marble, Dial, April 16.

Financial Law, New, M. Brosius, and J. Overstreet, BankNY; F. A. Vanderlip, Forum.

Financial Legislation since 1861, BankNY.

Flaubert and Africa, L. Bertrand, RPar, April 1.

Fogs and Their Teaching, J. M. Bacon, Contem.

Food Adulterations, W. E. Mason, NAR.

Forrest, General Nathan Bedford, D. C. Kelley, MRN.

France:

- Army, French, P. Bettelheim, NineC.
- Army, French, Under the Empire—II., F. H. Tyrell, USM.
- Belgium, France and, G. Derys, RRP, March 15.
- Debt We Owe to France, Temp.
- Déroulède, Paul, and His Theories, Marquis de Castellane, Nou, March 15.
- Journey Across Touraine, I. Prime-Stevenson, Chaut.
- Marchand Mission and the Meline Cabinet, A. Lebon, RDM, March 15.
- Naval Babel, L. d'Adda, RRP, April 1.
- Second Empire, C. Woeste, RGen.

Freemasonry: A Survival of Mediæval Credulity—II., E. P. Evans, APS.

Game, Big, of Canada, C. A. Bramble, Can.

Gardening, Home, Some Hints on, E. E. Rexford, Lipp.

Gas, Cheaper, for the People, J. C. Chase, CAGe.

Gas or Electricity? A. D. Adams, CasM.

Genealogy: Expansion of One American Family, J. R. Joy, Chaut.

Genius and Regeneration, H. Maxim, Arena.

Germany:

- Education, German National, J. T. Fichte, EM.
- Kaiser Wilhelm, A. Mee, YM.
- Naval Power, Germany as a, K. Blind, Fort.
- Rhine-Eibe Canal, J. H. Gore, AMRR.
- Socialist Law—II., Von Heildorff-Bedra, Deut.
- God, Fatherhood of, a Pentecostal Climax, H. King, Luth.
- Goethe and Charlotte von Stein, C. Segre, NA, March 1.
- Golf, Form in, H. Vardon, O.
- Gospel of Mark, E. D. Burton, Bib.
- Gospel Parallels from Pali-Texts—II., OC.

Governmental Control of Public Utilities, W. Clarke, CAGe.

Government Telegraph in Great Britain, W. S. Harwood, Cent.

Great Britain: see Transvaal.

- Agricultural Census, Next, W. E. Bear, Fort.
- Army, British, as Pictured by Rudyard Kipling, T. Benton, RDM, April 1.
- British Royalty and America, F. Cunliffe-Owen, Mun.
- Canadian Factor in Imperial Defense, W. Wood, USM.
- Consolidate the Empire, How to, West.
- Disraeli and the Colonies, W. Sichel, Black.
- England, What the World Thinks About, W. H. Fitchett, RRM, February.
- Fleet? Are We Misled About the, H. W. Wilson, NineC.
- Imperialism, English, V. Bérard, RPar, April 1.
- Military Position of England, A. Griffiths, Fort; R. M. Johnston, SelfC.
- Paying for the War, Earl of Camperdown, NineC.
- Position of England, W. S. Lilly, NineC.
- Precautions for Imperial Safety, G. S. Clarke, NineC.
- Regimental Colors, British, C. Osborn, Str.
- Spirit of the Nation in War, A. C. Yate, USM.
- Tenth Hussars, B. F. Robinson, Cass.
- War Office, Insufficient Proposals of the, H. O. Arnold-Foster, NineC.
- Workmen, British; Why They Condemn the War, F. Madison, NAR.

Guam and Its Governor, E. C. Rost, Mun.

Hagar, Two Accounts of, H. Gunkel, Mon.

Hanna, Hugh H., BankNY.

Harrison, William Henry; When He Was a Candidate, R. W. Thompson, SelfC.

Hawthorne's (Nathaniel) Warwickshire Haunts, G. Morley, Gent.

Heast, Mrs. Phoebe A., Mabel C. Craft, Ains.

Hinduism, Problem of, R. P. Wilder, MisR.

History, English, Recent Writing on, E. P. Cheyney, IntM.

Holland: The Home of the Windmill, L. H. Mettler, Int.

Houdini, Robert—Conjurer, Author and Ambassador, H. R. Evans, Cos.

House of Representatives, Elizabeth L. Banks, Cass.

Hugo, Victor, Marriage of, Dr. Cabanes, Deut.

Humor, American, Word Concerning, J. K. Bangs, BB.
 Hunting Trip in the Rocky Mountains, F. C. Selous, Bad.
 Huxley, Thomas H.: His Start in Life, L. Huxley, McCl.
 Hygiene, Public, and State Medicine, San.
 Ibsen's New Drama, J. Joyce, Fort.
 Ice-Breaker "Ermack," E. Mayo, McCl.
 Immigration as It Has Been, Cath.
 Immigration Restriction, Status of, P. F. Hall, Gunt.
 Imperialism, Whig, B. King, Contem.
 Indian Congress, W. Mountfort, Ains.
 India's Great Famine, IA, March.
 Industries, Distribution of, J. Richards, Eng.
 Insurance, Fire, Wasteful Methods of, L. Windmüller, AMRR.
 Invertebrates, North-American—VIII., Harriet Richardson, ANat, March.
 Iredell, James, J. Davis, GBag.
 Ireland, In, Mary F. Nixon, Ros, March.
 Ireland, Royal Visit to, in 1821, M. MacDonagh, Fort.
 Irish National Reunion, J. E. Redmond, Arena.
 Iron Manufacture in the United States, J. Fritz, CasM.
 Irrigating Purposes, Pumping Water for, IA, March.
 Irrigation in the Rocky Mountain States, J. C. Ulrich, IA, March.
 Isaiah as a Preacher of Reform, C. Geikie, Hom.
 Italian Crisis, A. Ebray, RDM, March 15.
 Italian in America, L. Franklin, Cath.
 Italy, Financial Situation in, L. Luzzatti, RPP, March.
 Italy, Southern, Helen G. Smith, Ros.
 Italy, Strike Statistics Throughout, E. Vidari, NA, March 1.
 Jackson, Andrew, and Nullification, M. L. Osborne, NatM.
 Japan, Religious Outlook in, J. H. De Forest, MisR.
 Japan's New Era, R. van Bergen, AMRR.
 Japan, Tour in, A. Bellessort, RDM, March 15.
 Job—Hebrew Philosopher and Poet, N. Schmidt, CAge.
 Kangaroo Rat, E. Seton-Thompson, Scrib.
 Keats, John, First Books of, L. S. Livingston, Bkman.
 Kentuckian, The, J. G. Speed, Cent.
 Kindergarten: Talk on Games, Frances B. Gillespie, KindR.
 Kindergarten in Brooklyn, Caroline B. Le Row, KindR.
 Kindergarten Methods and Materials, Alice Temple, Kind,
 Kindergarten Movement in Indianapolis, Alice W. Dresser, Kind.
 Kindergarten, Public School—II., Kind.
 Kingston, Jamaica, W. Thorp, PMM.
 Kitchener, Baron, of Khartoum and of Aspall, W. T. Stead, RRL.
 Kite Flying, Scientific, T. Waters, Home.
 Korea—the Hermit Nation, H. Webster, NatGM.
 Korolenko, Vladimir Galaktionovitch, J. Mackenzie, Gent.
 Labor: Effects of New York Sweatshop Law, H. White, Gunt.
 Labor: Greatest Lockout in History, J. Moritzen, Gunt.
 Labor, Increasing Productiveness of, F. H. Richards, CasM.
 Labor Legislation—II., W. C. Cochran, BSac.
 Lace Industry in Normandy, F. Egerand, RDM, April 1.
 "Ladies and Gentlemen," B. Bosanquet, IJE.
 Law, International, F. W. Nicolls, Arena.
 Law Practice, Legal Education and, A. Swindlehurst, ALR.
 Library, Oriental, of the British Museum, G. Margoliouth, Leish.
 Lichfield Cathedral, C. Bodington, Sun.
 Lincoln, Abraham, Inner Life of, N. Hapgood, Chaut.
 Lincoln Museum at Washington, T. Calyer, Home.
 Lincoln's (Abraham) Life, New Light on, Dial, March 16.
 Lincoln's (Abraham) Self-Education, H. W. Mabie, Chaut.
 Linguists, Some Noted, Cham.
 Literature as a Profession, B. Matthews, Forum.
 Literature, Hungarian, G. Boissier, RRP, April 1.
 Literature: Politician as Literary Material, A. B. Maurice, Bkman.
 Literature: The Short Story, A. H. Smyth, Chaut.
 Lobbying, Evils of, and Suggestions of a Remedy, S. Maxwell, ALR.
 Louis XIII., Childhood of, Lucy Crump, Atlant.
 "Macbeth," a Religious Poem, W. Weed, CAge.
 Machine Forms, Geometrical Generation of, R. Roland, Eng.
 Machine-Shops, Arrangement of, F. R. Hutton, CasM.
 Mahan, Captain, Some Fallacies of, W. Rice, Dial, March 16.
 Mahogany-Cutting in Central America, S. Vail, SelfC.
 Malaria, Precursors of Recent Theories Concerning, P. Lioy, NA, March 16.
 Marlborough, W. O. C. Morris, USM.
 Marmosets, A Study of, J. Ingersoll, Cent.
 Martineau, James, as an Ethical Teacher, S. H. Mellone, IJE.
 Marx, Karl, Michel Bakounine, V. Dave, HumN, March.
 Mass, Modern Musical, E. Dickinson, ACQR.
 Master, Life of the—IV., Jesus' Ministry at Capernaum: His Rejection by Nazareth, J. Watson, McCl.
 Matter: Is It Real? C. W. Beale, Mind.
 Mental Diseases, C. Pelman, Deut.
 Mental Therapeutics, Judicial Aspects of, J. Elizabeth Hotchkiss, Mind.
 Metaphysical Problem and Its Bearing Upon Ethics, A. E. Taylor, IJE.

Methodism, Twentieth Century Movement in, C. B. Galloway, MRN.
 Methodist Thank-Offering Movement, S. J. Herben, Chaut.
 Mexico, United States and, 1847-1848, E. G. Bourne, AHR.
 Mice, North American Jumping, J. A. Alen, ANat, March.
 Ministry: Paradoxical Profession, H. J. Barrymore, Forum.
 Mill, John Stuart, Letters of, to Auguste Comte, W. Lloyd, West.
 Missions:
 Administration, Missionary—II., A. J. Brown, MisR.
 Ecumenical Missionary Conference, MisH; J. Smith, MisR;
 J. M. Whitton, Out.
 Educational Work in Foreign Missions, J. H. Ross, Ed.
 Foreign Missions at the Junction of Two Centuries, G. Warneck, MisR.
 India as a Mission Field, E. Storror, MisR.
 Manchuria, Gospel Triumphs in, D. McLaren, MisR.
 Missionary Century, F. F. Ellinwood, Hom.
 Missionary Quickenings of the Century, A. T. Pierson, MisR.
 Progress of Foreign Missions—II., D. L. Pierson, Record.
 Science, Commerce, and Philanthropy, Contributions of
 Missions to, E. C. Ewing, BSac.
 Turkey, European, Christian Workers' Convention in, E. B. Haskell, MisH.
 Miyart, Dr., Liberal Catholic View of, R. E. Dell, NineC.
 Molliere, House of (Théâtre Français), Dial, March 16.
 Monastic Orders up to Date, E. Saint-Genix, Contem.
 Money, L. N. Tolstoi, OC.
 Monte Carlo, Jane Martin, Over.
 Moody, Dwight L., E. P. Hendrix, MRN.
 "Moody Schools," Underlying Principles of the, Record.
 Mormonism—Its History, Doctrines, Strength, Methods and
 Aims, P. Anstadt, Luth.
 Mormon, Law of the Book of, J. Williams, ALR.
 Mormon, Passing of the, A. L. Mearkle, Arena.
 Muggletonians, and the Document of 1729, J. Hyde, NC.
 Municipal Art, C. H. Caffin, Harp.
 Municipal Art in Belgium, B. C. de Wolf, SelfC.
 Munro, Neil, J. MacArthur, Bkman.
 Music in the Nineteenth Century—IV., W. S. B. Mathews, Mus.
 Mysteries of the Century, W. Perrine, LHJ.
 Names of Places, H. Maxwell, Black.
 Napoleon, Talks with—IIL, B. E. O'Meara, Cent.
 Naval Needs, Immediate, W. H. Jaques, Forum.
 Navy, United States, Engineering in, G. W. Melville, CasM.
 Negro, Future of the, A. M. Low, Mac.
 Nervous System, Recent Doctrines and Theories of the, A. Dastre, RDL, April 1.
 Nests, Vultures', in Central Spain, W. Verner, WWM.
 Netherlands, Literature of the, Marie Graham, SelfC.
 Newman, Cardinal, H. E. O'Keeffe, Cath.
 Newspaper, Ideal, A. E. Fletcher, YM.
 Newspapers and Journalists, A. Bonnard, BU.
 Newspapers, Austrian and Hungarian, E. Limedorfer, Bkman.
 New York's Underground Railroad, T. Dreiser, Pear.
 New York Types in Fiction, Mary T. Earle, BB.
 New Zealand, Hot Lakes Region of, G. E. Alderton, WWM.
 Niagara in Winter, O. E. Dunlap, Cos.
 Nicaragua Canal, Neutralization of the, J. R. Procter, IntM.
 Nicaragua Canal Question, F. C. Barber, Home.
 Nicaragua, Lake, Level of, C. W. Hayes, NatGM.
 Northwest, Evolution of the, W. A. Tenney, Over.
 Norway, Chapter on, NEng.
 Nursing, Profession of, Mary E. Chamberlain, NAR.
 "Oracles of God," B. B. Warfield, PRR.
 Orthodoxy, After—What? M. J. Savage, NAR.
 Pacific Islands of the, A. I. Street, Ains.
 Palestine, Social Customs in, E. W. G. Masterman, Bib.
 Paris Exposition:
 American Art Exhibits, AA.
 Antiquity at the Exposition, Josephine Tozier, Over.
 German Exhibits, F. Loliée, Deut.
 Opening of the Exposition, W. T. Stead, RRL.
 Paris Exposition of 1900, B. D. Woodward, NAR; A. Barthélémy, PMM.
 Paris, Charity in—II., Countess de Courson, Ros, March.
 Paris, Charm of, Ida M. Tarbell, Scrib.
 Paris, Fashionable, R. Whiteing, Cent.
 Partridge, William Ordway, B. O. Flower, CAge.
 Patriotism in Lyrics, Margaret V. Jenkins, Wern.
 Paul and Seneca, A. Sledd, MRN.
 Paul: Was He in Spain? L. O'Donovan, ACQR.
 Paunccefote, Lord, of Preston, C. Roberts, Harp.
 Peoria, Illinois: Fort Crève-Cœur, F. J. O'Reilly, Cath.
 Persia, Russia's Lien on, T. Beale, Forum.
 Pets, Care of, F. L. Oswald, Chaut.
 Philadelphia Commercial Museum, W. C. Betts, JPEcon.
 Philippines:
 Ethics of Our Philippine Policy, H. Welsh, IJE.
 Friar, Philippine, P. Whitmarsh, Out.
 Imperialism in the Philippines, B. J. Clinch, ACQR.
 Military Commission in the Philippines, M. A. Hildreth, GBag.

Philippine Question—IV., R. Haldin, SelfC.
 Philippines? Shall We Retain the, NatM.
 Revolution in the Philippines, Truth About the, E. Aguilano, RRP, March and April 1.

Photography:
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Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index

[All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

Ains.	Ainslee's Magazine, N. Y.	DH.	Deutscher Hausschatz, Regensburg.	NIM.	New Illustrated Magazine, London.
ACQR.	American Catholic Quarterly Review, Phila.	Deut.	Deutsche Revue, Stuttgart.	NW.	New World, Boston.
AHR.	American Historical Review, N. Y.	Dial.	Dial, Chicago.	NineC.	Nineteenth Century, London.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology, Chicago.	Dub.	Dublin Review, Dublin.	NAR.	North American Review, N. Y.
AJT.	American Journal of Theology, Chicago.	Edin.	Edinburgh Review, London.	Nou.	Nouvelle Revue, Paris.
ALR.	American Law Review, St. Louis.	Ed.	Education, Boston.	NA.	Nova Antologia, Rome.
AMonM.	American Monthly Magazine, Washington, D. C.	EdR.	Educational Review, N. Y.	OC.	Open Court, Chicago.
AMRR.	American Monthly Review of Reviews, N. Y.	Eng.	Engineering Magazine, N. Y.	O.	Outing, N. Y.
ANat.	American Naturalist, Boston.	EM.	España Moderna, Madrid.	Out.	Outlook, N. Y.
AngA.	Anglo-American Magazine, N. Y.	Fort.	Fortnightly Review, London.	Over.	Overland Monthly, San Francisco.
AngS.	Anglo-Saxon Review, N. Y.	Forum.	Forum, N. Y.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine, London.
Annals.	Annals of the American Academy of Pol. and Soc. Science, Phila.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly, N. Y.	Pear.	Pearson's Magazine, N. Y.
APB.	Anthony's Photographic Bulletin, N. Y.	Gent.	Gentleman's Magazine, London.	Phil.	Philosophical Review, N. Y.
APS.	Appleton's Popular Science Monthly, N. Y.	GBag.	Green Bag, Boston.	PhoT.	Photographic Times, N. Y.
Arch.	Architectural Record, N. Y.	Gunt.	Gunton's Magazine, N. Y.	PL.	Poet-Lore, Boston.
Arena.	Arena, N. Y.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine, N. Y.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly, Boston.
AA.	Art Amateur, N. Y.	Hart.	Hartford Seminary Record, Hartford, Conn.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review, Phila.
AE.	Art Education, N. Y.	Home.	Home Magazine, N. Y.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly, Charlotte, N. C.
AI.	Art Interchange, N. Y.	Hom.	Homiletic Review, N. Y.	QEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics, Boston.
AJ.	Art Journal, London.	HumN.	Humanité Nouvelle, Paris.	QR.	Quarterly Review, London.
Art.	Artist, London.	Int.	International, Chicago.	RasN.	Rassegna Nazionale, Florence.
Atlant.	Atlantic Monthly, Boston.	IJE.	International Journal of Ethics, Phila.	Record.	Record of Christian Work, East Northfield, Mass.
Bad.	Badminton, London.	IntM.	International Monthly, N. Y.	RefS.	Reforma Sociale, Paris.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine, London.	IntS.	International Studio, N. Y.	RRL.	Review of Reviews, London.
BankNY	Bankers' Magazine, N. Y.	IA.	Irrigation Age, Chicago.	RRM.	Review of Reviews, Melbourne.
Bib.	Biblical World, Chicago.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.	RDM.	Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris.
BSac.	Bibliotheca Sacra, Oberlin, O.	IntP.	International Monthly, N. Y.	RDP.	Revue du Droit Public, Paris.
BU.	Bibliothèque Universelle, Lausanne.	IntS.	International Studio, N. Y.	RGen.	Revue Générale, Brussels.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh.	IA.	Irrigation Age, Chicago.	RPar.	Revue de Paris, Paris.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal, London.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.	RPP.	Revue Politique et Parlementaire, Paris.
BB.	Book Buyer, N. Y.	IntP.	International Monthly, N. Y.	RRP.	Revue des Revues, Paris.
Bkman.	Bookman, N. Y.	Kind.	Kindergarten Magazine, Chicago.	RSoc.	Revue Socialiste, Paris.
BP.	Brush and Pencil, Chicago.	KindR.	Kindergarten Review, Springfield, Mass.	RPL.	Rivista Politica e Letteraria, Rome.
Can.	Canadian Magazine, Toronto.	LH.	Ladies' Home Journal, Phila.	Ros.	Rosary, Somerset, Ohio.
Cass.	Cassell's Magazine, London.	Lip.	Leisure Hour, London.	San.	Sanitarian, N. Y.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine, N. Y.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine, Phila.	School.	School Review, Chicago.
Cath.	Catholic World, N. Y.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review, London.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine, N. Y.
Cent.	Century Magazine, N. Y.	Long.	Longman's Magazine, London.	SelfC.	Self Culture, Akron, Ohio.
Cham.	Chambers's Journal, Edinburgh.	Luth.	Lutheran Quarterly, Gettysburg, Pa.	SR.	Sewanee Review, Sewanee, Tenn.
Char.	Charities Review, N. Y.	MacCl.	McClure's Magazine, N. Y.	Str.	Strand Magazine, London.
Chaut.	Chautauquan, Cleveland, O.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine, London.	Sun.	Sunday Magazine, London.
CAge.	Coming Age, Boston.	MA.	Magazine of Art, London.	Temp.	Temple Bar, London.
Cons.	Conservative Review, Washington.	MRN.	Methodist Review, Nashville.	USM.	United Service Magazine, London.
Contem.	Contemporary Review, London.	MRNY.	Methodist Review, N. Y.	West.	Westminster Review, London.
Corn.	Cornhill, London.	Mind.	Mind, N. Y.	Wern.	Werner's Magazine, N. Y.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan, N. Y.	MisH.	Missionary Herald, Boston.	WWM.	Wide World Magazine, London.
Crit.	Critic, N. Y.	MisR.	Missionary Review, N. Y.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine, N. Y.
		Mon.	Monist, Chicago.	Yale.	Yale Review, New Haven.
		MunA.	Municipal Affairs, N. Y.	YM.	Young Man, London.
		Mun.	Munsey's Magazine, N. Y.	YW.	Young Woman, London.
		Mus.	Music, Chicago.		
		NatGM.	National Geographic Magazine, Washington, D. C.		
		NatM.	National Magazine, Boston.		
		NatR.	National Review, London.		
		NC.	New-Church Review, Boston.		
		NEng.	New England Magazine, Boston.		